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CITY OF WINCHESTER



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1963

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 1964.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is once again, my pleasant duty to present to you the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and the Sanitary circumstances of the Area for the year 1963. The duty is pleasant in so far that it will be found from the perusal of the report that the relatively satisfactory conditions that have prevailed in the City over a number of years continued to be maintained during 1963. This, however, does not infer that present conditions are in any way ideal and that the millenium in Public Health has arrived. On the contrary, there is still much to do and progress - for reasons very often beyond immediate control - has of necessity to be slow. Much still remains to be done and foremost comes to mind the necessity for the awakening of the public conscience to the awareness of the fact that the achievement of positive health must always be one of their most prized aims as long as man inhabits this planet. This, in particular, requires continued education, as well as vigilance, of all those who are in any way involved in the preparation and handling of food. How often are the most elementary hygienic practices neglected, to be later excused by thoughtlessness, or by the rush and bustle of modern living. The simplest and most obvious principles such as hand washing or the provisions of a clean dressing on a minor abrasion, are so frequently neglected that the observance of such practices are often, regarded as a virtue. Recent events have high-lighted the importance of scrupulous cleanliness in the handling and preparation of food; it is to be hoped that the lessons so dearly learned will not be too rapidly forgotten. Unfortunately, however, public memory is short, particularly so when some public effort is required to achieve results.

The population of the City at Mid-year as estimated and supplied by the Registrar-General was 29,520 persons, an increase of 870 persons above the figure supplied for the year 1962. The figure also shows an increase of over 850 persons on that ascertained from the Preliminary Report of the Census (1961).

The number of persons unemployed at the end of the year shows a considerable reduction on the figures for the previous year, partly attributable to the less inclement weather conditions prevalent at the end of 1963, the time at which the figures are extracted and comparison is made.



Increased housing provision became available during 1963 to the extent of 315 new units of accommodation. Of this increase 161 units were provided by the Corporation and 154 by private enterprise. A total of 39 units were demolished or vacated for that purpose, thus providing over the year a net gain of 276 dwellings. There were at the end of the year a total of 814 applicants on the Council list awaiting rehousing, a reduction of seventy on the previous year's list.

The number of live births rose from 423 in 1962 to 437 in 1963. Of this number, 215 were males and 222 females and provide a corrected live birth rate of 15.4 per thousand of the population. These figures show a slight increase in the numbers obtained for the previous year, they are however, below the birth rate figure for England and Wales, which has been ascertained at 18.2 per thousand of the population. The Infant Mortality figure of 25.17 infants per 1000 live births shows an increase compared with the figure for the previous year. There are however, two important factors that must be taken into consideration in analysing the infant mortality rate, the first of these is that owing to the small numbers under consideration, a relatively slight variation in numbers can produce quite a considerable alteration in the rate. The second factor is that the infant mortality rate for 1962 was a record, being the lowest ever recorded in the City and hence any comparison is likely to give a wrong impression. In all, there were eleven deaths - 4 males and 7 females - among infants under one year; of these, eight occurred during the neo-natal period or the first four weeks of life, and practically all were attributed to Prematurity. Of the remaining three infants who died in the first year of life, two were attributed to Congenital Abnormalities. In addition four still births were reported during the year, affording a Still Birth Rate of 4.56 per thousand live and still births; this figure is well below that of 20.9 infants for England and Wales. Attention has previously been drawn to the fact of a tendency to an increase in the number of the illegitimate babies born and during the year the number has risen from 23 in 1962 to 37 in 1963. The figure for the year expressed as a percentage of live births is 8.46% and shows a very marked increase. It is not the purpose of this report to discuss the morals of the community but these figures do suggest that an age-old problem may be spreading beyond our control and that it is one that requires urgent reconsideration by all those more intimately associated with the problem of social and moral welfare. It is gratifying to be able to report that once again there was no death of a mother in childbirth in the City during the year.

There were 387 deaths registered as occurring in the City during 1963, of these 169 were males and 218 females. This affords a corrected Death Rate of 10.75 per thousand of population, and is considerably less than the figure of 12.2 per thousand of population for England and Wales. It is noted that Cardiovascular Diseases are responsible for approximately sixty per cent of the deaths whereas Cancer, in all its forms, is responsible for seventeen per cent of cases. From the results of a recent study, published by the World Health Organisation, covering 22 selected countries, most of them highly developed, it has been found that nearly 48 per cent of all deaths are attributable to diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Of these deaths it has been found that coronary disease is responsible for



about 49 per cent and the next most important sub-group are those deaths attributable to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, namely "strokes", which were found to be responsible for 26 per cent of deaths. Studying the local figures available for the year 1963 provides a much closer approximation between these two groups namely 33 per cent being attributable to coronary disease and 32 per cent being found as being due to vascular lesions of the nervous system. These diseases would appear to be most prevalent amongst the more highly developed nations, e.g. New Zealand and Sweden and very much less frequent in countries such as Yugoslavia and Venezuela. This would suggest that these are diseases of our civilization and that so long as development progresses along present lines so we must pay the penalty. The time has most certainly arrived when full investigation into the factors responsible for these diseases demand full and thorough investigation.

Of the deaths attributable to cancer, increases are noted in particular in cases of malignant disease of stomach and breast. However, it is gratifying to be able to report a considerable decline in the number of deaths certified as being due to lung cancer. The number having declined from seventeen in 1962 to five in 1963. In view of the extremely severe weather conditions prevalent during the early months of the year it is not surprising to find an increased number of deaths accounted for by diseases of the Respiratory System including Bronchitis. This unusual spell of weather when the average maximum temperature for the month of January was 32.6°F. and the minimum 20.6°F. placed a severe strain on elderly people in particular. There was a reduction in the number of accidental deaths particularly those resulting from motor accidents. Unfortunately, however, any improvement in this direction is off-set by the number of deaths resulting from suicide, where the numbers have risen from two in 1962 to seven in 1963. The questions may well be asked, cannot these also be due to our highly developed state and is this also to be the pattern for the future?

The incidence of infectious diseases in the district as indicated by the notifications received, continues to remain more or less constant. However, the occurrence of periodic biennial outbreaks of measles during the early summer did provide a considerably increased number of notifications so far as that disease was concerned. The number of cases of both dysentery and food poisoning notified also show an increase, indicating once again that our standards of hygiene, particularly as far as food handling is concerned, still leave much to be desired. No case of diphtheria or of poliomyelitis was reported during the year and the immunisation figure for these diseases continues to be maintained at a satisfactory level. There was however a considerable fall in numbers of persons vaccinated against small-pox during the year compared with the number vaccinated in 1962. Whilst the incidence of tuberculosis as far as notifications are concerned continues to remain constant, it is noteworthy that, apparently resulting from earlier diagnosis and more curative methods of treatment, the number of registered cases continues to decline. The Mass Radiography Unit continued to visit the City at monthly intervals and from figures supplied through the courtesy of Dr. M. E. Moore, Medical Director, a total number of 5297 persons were x-rayed, of whom nineteen were found to show some evidence of tuberculosis and there were fifty seven cases of non tuberculous lesions.



Careful consideration was given during the year to the problem of the addition of Fluoride to the City's water supply. However, in view of the considerable difference of opinion that existed on this contentious subject the Council decided to take no further action on the matter at the present time.

As already mentioned, the severe weather conditions prevalent in the early months of the year had a severe effect in particular on the health of elderly folk. As records for 1960 show an unprecedented rainfall, some mention must be made of the severe cold weather that was experienced in 1963, particularly during the month of January. During that month a low minimum temperature of 6°F. was recorded. Weather of such severity has not been experienced in the City since 1909 when a record minimum temperature of 5°F. was recorded in March of that year.

Incorporated herewith, are details of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and these have been very fully set out by Mr. E. Seymour, Chief Public Health Inspector. Once again much of the time of the Inspectors was occupied with meat inspection and in the supervision and maintenance of proper standards of hygiene in food shops. The number of animals slaughtered shows only a very slight increase over the figure for the previous year, a factor no doubt limited by the extensive alterations carried out at the Slaughterhouse during the year. In all, 105 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Regulations for examination by the Analyst, of these, six were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to some irregularity. The numerous other duties of the Inspectors continue to be satisfactorily dealt with as is demonstrated in very great detail in the substance of the Report.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to Councillor Hutchins, Chairman, and members of the Health Committee for their interest and co-operation in the work of the Health Department, to Dr. M. Hughes, Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and his staff, for their advice and help, which has been available at all times, to the officers of the Corporation, and the staff of the Health Department.

Robt. A. Good

Medical Officer of Health



## HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	-	Councillor Mrs. Richards
Chairman	-	Councillor Hutchins
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor Bromfield
Alderman Edmonds		Alderman Taylor
Councillor Neate		Councillor Croft
Councillor Carleton-Smith		Councillor Gardner

### A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

<u>Area of the Borough</u>	3,888 acres.	
<u>Population</u>	Census 1931 - 23,523 Census 1961 - Preliminary Report - 28,643. Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population mid 1963 - 29,520.	
<u>Number of Inhabited Houses</u>	(on 31st March 1964 from figures supplied by the City Treasurer) - 8,686.	
<u>Rateable Value at 1st April, 1963</u>	£1,395,672.	
Net penny rate product, 1963-64.	£5,893. 10s. 4d.	
<u>Social Conditions</u>	In addition to a number of light industries operating in the City, there has been an increasing development at the Winnall Trading Estate. Apart from trans- port and distributive serv- ices, the principle indust- ries are Engineering and Food Processing. It is estimated that there are 153 premises that come within the definition "Factory" in Winchester.	
<u>Unemployed</u>	I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Winchester for inform- ation relating to unemploy- ment.	
Unemployment registered at the 14th January, 1964 -		
<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
104	20	124



Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 11th December, 1963

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	4	(-)	3	(-)	7
20-24	10	(-)	3	(-)	13
25-29	14	(-)	3	(-)	17
30-34	5	(-)	2	(-)	7
35-39	6	(-)	2	(1)	8
40-44	8	(-)	3	(1)	11
45-49	7	(1)	2	(-)	9
50-54	6	(-)	1	(-)	7
55-59	13	(2)	1	(1)	14
60-64	30	(6)	-	(-)	30
65 & over	1	(1)	-	(-)	1
Totals:	104	(10)	20	(3)	124

In addition there were 3 disabled men needing sheltered employment.

B - SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	437	215	222
Legitimate	400	196	204
Illegitimate	37	19	18

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population

(as corrected by comparability factor of 1.04)

- 15.4

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births

- 8.46%

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

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births

- 4.56

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	387	169	218

Death Rate per 1,000 Population

(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.82)

- 10.75

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	441	217	224
Legitimate	404	198	206
Illegitimate	37	19	18



## Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	11	4	7
Legitimate	11	4	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

## Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	25.17
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	27.50
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0.0
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18.30
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	16.01
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	20.52

Maternal Deaths - Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births 0.00

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1963:-

	Live Birth Rate 1	Still Birth Rate 2	Death Rate 3	Infant Mortality Rate. Under 1 year 4
Winchester U.D.	15.4	4.6	10.8	25.2
England and Wales	18.2	17.3	12.2	20.9

### NOTE:

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



# INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1963

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total 4 weeks to 1 year	T O T A L		
											Male	Female	Total
Prematurity	6	1			7						1	6	7
Congenital Malformations						1		1		2	2		2
Other causes	1				1		1			1	1	1	2
	7	1			8	1	1	1		3	4	7	11



Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1963

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.												
	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. & under 1 yr.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	TOTALS
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory													
2 Tuberculosis, Other													
3 Syphilitic Disease													
4 Diphtheria													
5 Whooping Cough													
6 Meningococcal Infections													
7 Acute Poliomyelitis													
8 Measles													
9 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases													
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	13								1	4	8	9	4
11 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5								3	1	1	4	1
12 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	9						1		4	1	3		9
13 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus													
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	37				1		2	2	6	9	17	14	23
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2			1					1			2	
16 Diabetes													
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	75							3	2	10	60	29	46
18 Coronary Disease, Angina	77						2	6	10	28	31	51	26
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	5								1	1	3	1	4
20 Other Heart Disease	55					1		2	3	3	46	9	46
21 Other Circulatory Disease	10							1	1	4	4	3	7
22 Influenza	3									1	2	1	2
23 Pneumonia	19		1						1	4	13	15	4
24 Bronchitis	14							1	1	9	3	10	4
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5									3	2	3	2
26 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum													
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1						1						1
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	3				1		1				1		3
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate													
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion													
31 Congenital Malformations	3		2	1									3
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	35	8		1			2	2	3	7	12	7	28
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	3			1				1		1		1	2
34 All other Accidents	5						1			1	3	2	3
35 Suicide	7					2				1		4	3
36 Homicide and Operations of War	1				1							1	
	387	8	3	3	1	3	10	24	36	87	209	169	218



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.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, Cert. R. S. I. & S. I. Exam. Joint Board;  
Diploma R. S. I. for Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

C. BENNETT, Cert. R. S. I. & S. I. Exam. Joint Board;  
Diploma R. S. I. for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

R. W. ANDREWS, Cert. R. S. I. & S. I. Exam. Joint Board;  
Diploma R. S. I. for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

N. THOMPSON, Cert. Public Health Inspectors Exam.  
Joint Board; Diploma R. S. H. for the Inspection of Meat  
and other Foods.

Student Public Health Inspector

N. MASON, Higher National Certificate in Building

Rodent Officers

J. PARSONS  
R. NEWMAN

Chief Clerk

MISS P. SMITH



## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF

### Health Visitors:

MISS E. K. WILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

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

MISS P. M. GILLET, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS I. G. JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., Q.N., H.V.

### Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

MRS. A. MULLINGTON (to 31.7.63)

MISS M. F. WHEELER (from 9.9.63)

### Midwife:

MRS. H. OLIVER, S.C.M. (to 16.12.63)

### District Nurses:

MRS. E. B. SANDYS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (and Relief Midwife) (to 23.3.63)

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

### District Nurses and Midwives attached to Dr. Gibson & Partners' Practice

MISS G. ELLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. - District Nurse/Midwife.  
(Relief Staff) (to 24.3.63)

MISS M. JORDAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife.  
(to 30.9.63)

### District Nurses and Midwives attached to Dr. Swift & Partners' Practice

MRS. D. E. FARRANTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife.

MISS J. H. L. SHAVE, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife.

MRS. M. GARDINER, S.R.N. - District Nurse.

MRS. M. HOLTHAM, S.R.N. - District Nurse (Part-time).



## 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,  
Queens Road,  
Winchester  
(Tel: 2536)

### Clinic Treatment Centres

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Friday in each week, 2 p.m.  
at the Health Department.

(b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The first and third Tuesday  
each month at 2 p.m. in the  
Mission Hall, Stanmore Lane.

(c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Monday  
each month at 2 p.m. in 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 Dr. Gibson and  
Partners' Surgery at 2 p.m.  
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

Each Tuesday morning at the Health Department.

(g) IMMUNISATION CLINIC

The inoculations of pre-school children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out at the Child Welfare Centres. Diphtheria immunisation is also carried out at the schools.

(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 the Royal Hants. County Hospital, Thursday 1.30 p.m. A.P. Refills at Royal Hants. County Hospital.

Old People's Welfare

(k) CHIROPODY CLINIC

Held each 2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday afternoon and any Tuesday; appointments being arranged through the British Red Cross.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

HOSPITALS

(i)

St. Paul's Hospital (Chronic sick) 201 beds.

(ii)

Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious diseases) 42 beds.

(iii)

Royal Hants. County Hospital - Medical, Surgical and children 362 beds.  
Maternity - 41 beds.

(a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

(i) Major:

The first Friday each month by appointment at the Royal Hants. County Hospital.

(ii) Remedial:

By appointment, at the Royal Hants. County Hospital.



(b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

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

(c) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

By appointment, at the Royal Hants. County Hospital.



## SECTION "D"

# Environmental Health Services

## Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam Joint Board; R.S.H. Cert for Inspection Meat & other Foods; Prizeman Northern Counties Sanitary Asso'n; Liverpool University Sanitary Science Cert; Engineers Cert, of Competency, Board of Trade; Assoc Members Cert, Inst Public Health Engineers; City & Guilds London Inst, Cert, Fuel Economy & Smoke Abatement; Advanced Diploma, Royal Inst. Public Health & Hygiene.

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

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I beg to submit my report for 1963. The close of the year is traditionally a time for reminiscences. It is a time also when one can look back and see in perspective the sum total of 12 months work. It is a pleasure, therefore, to record in this, my seventeenth annual report, a year of steady progress in all spheres of work concerning environmental health. As in the previous year, considerable attention has been given to housing matters and despite the progress which has already been made, the problem of reconditioning mendable houses still continues to be both complex and urgent. Many houses in the City are in multiple occupation, but the conditions have not been improved by the influx of workers in the building industry and other trades who find much difficulty in securing accommodation.

It is true to say, however, that squalid conditions have not developed, except in one or two cases which are receiving constant attention, and Management Orders have so far been avoided.

The continued co-operation of occupiers of food premises and the success of persuasion and education is shown by the many improvements carried out during the year. The usual spate of foreign bodies found in foods was dealt with and this shows little sign of declining. It must cause much anxiety to firms manufacturing and supplying food in large quantities because of the difficulty in spotting such objects during factory operations.

The Winnall Abattoir improvement scheme was completed in July which now means that the facilities offered, are of the highest standard. The amount of meat that has to be condemned because of disease is still substantial, but the comparative absence of Tuberculosis continues and it is rare to come across any outstanding diseased carcase. The new Meat Regulations came into force on October 1st, but it is too early to assess the possible effects on staffing and attention to meat inspection in even greater detail.

Noise nuisances, although not numerous, posed certain problems associated with new installations. In one case it was necessary, before recommendations could be made, to take several noise level readings. Planning interests can do much to reduce or avoid potential noise nuisances by careful attention to planning principles.

A glance at this report shows how the scope of the health department's functions has widened. Every year brings a crop of new legislation, a good deal of it calling for very little action, but often principal Acts which create a considerable amount of additional work. The annual report is unique



in being the only one of its type made to the local authority. It is thus an excellent way of reminding the Council of the work its officers are doing. Looked at in this light, the work of preparation, spread over several months, is well worth while.

The staff have once more responded to all calls made upon them and their work contributes positively to the smooth administration which has been maintained in the Department.

In conclusion, I would wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support, and this has been a definite source of encouragement.

I am,  
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

E. SEYMOUR

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

### HOUSING

#### (a) The new housing bill

Housing conditions are one of the most important fields for the social and environmental improvement of the population and it is hoped that these are not lost sight of, and legislative effort in the future will keep pace with anticipated prosperity of the nation.

The surprising thing is that only now are steps being considered to remedy an apparent flaw in the Housing Act which for so long has been known to public health inspectors engaged on housing work.

To what extent one wonders, are other shortcomings in housing legislation known to and appreciated by higher authority? It is understood that information is being gathered at the moment of problems affecting repairs to dwelling houses and on the working of Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957.

The failings of this latter provision should not be difficult to determine and it is to be hoped that the section can be used only for actual repairs and not to remedy fundamental inherent defects such as rising dampness and inadequate ventilation - will not be overlooked.

Ten years have passed since the present standard of fitness was first introduced in the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954. Public health inspectors then expressed concern that the new "standard" omitted the provision of the 1936 Act which permitted consideration of the extent to which a house fell short of bye-law provisions or of the general standard of the district.

In fact, it is doubtful if many public health inspectors, in actual practice, will have changed their own interpretation of what constitutes an unfit house. But there are some who have experienced certain qualms at public inquiries in justifying their opinion in the light of the present standard.

It is therefore with considerable satisfaction to read that, the principle of some form of compulsion will have to be used to secure improved housing conditions, has been accepted in the new weighty Housing Bill. A lot of thought has gone into the improvements sections of the Bill to ensure that certain classes of tenants and landlords are not unfairly penalised by a sudden change in the law.

From a study of the proposals, there emerges a pattern of housing progress over the next ten or twelve years which could quite easily conclude with the higher standard of fitness for which we have asked for so long.



The Minister of Housing and Local Government recently laid down the order of housing priorities as follows:-

1. Slum Clearance
2. Meeting the housing shortage
3. Building for the growing population
4. Renewal of the twilight areas? (Depressed areas).

Could it be that improvement of the older houses will run concurrently with the first three, and a new and higher standard of fitness will usher in "the era of renewal" of the twilight areas?

A total of 7 houses were reconditioned during 1963 and default powers were exercised in respect of structural repairs at 5 houses. The cost of the work carried out by Contractors on behalf of the Department was £918 10s. 0d.

(b) Houses in Multiple Occupation

The new bill has given teeth to the powers contained in the Housing Act 1961 relating to houses in multiple occupation. The Council will be able to deal expeditiously with landlords who refuse to face up to their requirements or disappear behind a smoke-screen of agents having insufficient resources to discharge the demands of the authority.

It will be possible for an authority simultaneously to specify the maximum of people or households who can live in a house and require the execution of works necessary to make the house suitable for that number. The power, contained in the Act of 1961, (a) to apply a management code to houses in multiple occupation and (b) to require the carrying out of work to make good neglect of proper standards of management, is extended to any tenement block which lacks any of the five standard amenities.

Authorities will be able to make schemes for the registration of houses in multi-occupation at any time. They will no longer be restricted to a time after November, 1964.

It is proposed to remove many of the evils of houses in multi-occupation by means of control orders using a type of action unknown since days of requisitioning.

It is intended to take action which is necessary to protect the health, welfare and safety of persons living in the house first and talk to the landlord after.

(c) Improvements carried out in Multi-occupied Houses during 1963

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 2 Houses in Arthur Road  | Proper food storage facilities provided in 4 flats.  |
| 2 houses in Andover Road | Re-arrangement of premises with 10 bed-sitting rooms with all facilities. Provision of caretaker's flat. Central heating provided. |



1 house in Eastgate Street	Bathroom provided
1 house in Eastgate Street	Proper food storage facilities provided in 2 flats
1 house in Eastgate Street	Proper food storage facilities provided in 2 flats
1 house in North Walls	Basement accommodation brought up to standard of underground room regulations. Re-arrangement of accommodation with additional sinks and water supply
2 houses in Romsey Road	Converted into 10 separate lettings with all facilities including bathrooms and central heating
1 house in Romsey Road	Converted into 7 separate lettings with all facilities - central heating
1 house in Sussex Street	Food storage facilities provided
2 houses in St. James Terrace	Additional bathrooms provided
1 house in St. Peter Street	Re-arrangement of accommodation
1 house in St. Peter Street	Additional water supply, sinks, etc. Basement brought up to standard under provisions of underground room regulations
1 house in St. Peter Street	General improvements to accommodation. Refrigerators provided to supplement food storage facilities
1 house in Tower Street	Facilities provided in each room in place of <b>shared</b> kitchen

(d) Standards

The following standards were adopted by the Health Committee in order to assist persons who are responsible for the control of houses in multiple occupation:-

Natural and Artificial Lighting

Every habitable room shall be adequately lighted by natural means and where practical every common staircase shall be so lighted.

Every habitable room, bathroom and water closet shall be provided with a suitable installation for securing adequate artificial lighting either by electricity or by gas.



There shall be provided adequate means for the artificial lighting of all common parts of the house by either electricity or gas (artificial lighting controlled by an efficient system of retracting switches or other similar devices shall be deemed sufficient for this requirement to be supplemented by permanent lights during the hours of darkness.)

#### Ventilation

In every room, hall passage, staircase, bathroom and water closet there shall be provided means for securing adequate ventilation.

#### Personal Washing Facilities

(a) Suitable and sufficient facilities for personal washing shall be provided for the use of each family in the part of the premises occupied by them. As a "minimum" a wash hand basin fitted with a waste pipe and piped and tapped water supply within the room or one of the rooms of each separate letting will be necessary for this requirement.

(b) Baths or showers with constant hot and cold water shall be provided in suitable rooms to the satisfaction of the local authority in the ratio of one bath or shower for eight occupiers (or part of eight).

#### Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences

Adequate and readily accessible water closet accommodation shall be provided to a "minimum" of one W.C. to 4 rooms or 8 persons, irrespective of the age of the occupants.

#### Facilities for the Storage, Preparation and Cooking of Food and for the Disposal of Waste Water

The following facilities shall be provided in each letting:-

An adequate food storage cupboard properly ventilated to the external air. In the absence of the latter, a non-ventilated cupboard or free standing food cabinet supplemented by a refrigerator shall be provided.

An approved solid fuel fixed cooking appliance, or a suitable point to which electric or gas cooking appliance can be fixed.

A cooking appliance should be provided in furnished lettings.

A sink fitted beneath the tap for the supply of mains water and means for obtaining hot water, and a suitably constructed draining board adjoining the sink.

There shall be provided iron dustbins or other receptacles of a number and type to be approved by the local authority.

#### Installations for Space Heating or for the Use of Space Heating Appliances

Each letting shall be provided with an approved fireplace or adequate number of suitable points to which electric appliance or fixed gas space heating appliance with flue can be attached or other approved means of providing adequate space heating to each letting at all times.



### Overcrowding

In order to achieve a reasonable standard of occupation without serious effect on houses offering this type of accommodation, it was recommended that an 'occupation number' be adopted in order to fix a limit on the number of individuals who should occupy a house.

The number is calculated by counting all persons including children from birth, as single units. In this way, it has been found that the permitted number is usually less than that in the Housing Act.

<u>Example</u>	1 person = 70 sq. ft. bedroom
	110 sq. ft. kitchen/living room
	2 persons = 120 sq. ft. bedroom
	150 sq. ft. kitchen/living room

During the year a total of 51 houses in multiple occupation were inspected, when 390 persons were found to be living in 300 rooms. A total of 13 informal and 3 formal notices were served. Work was carried out in default in the case of 3 houses under the provisions of Section 15, Housing Act 1961. In addition, 4 sets of plans were considered for the conversion of houses into flatlets.

### (e) Improvement Grants

The Housing Bill initiates a definite line of action which alters the condition of improvement grants to make them more attractive, sets a rent ceiling for uncontrolled houses after improvement and raises the upper limit of the standard grant for both private owners and local authorities.

Standard amenities are defined as the five acknowledged improvements provided for the exclusive use of the occupants of the dwelling. The local authority can now permit the bath or shower to be installed in any part of the dwelling which is not a bathroom or bedroom.

The new law intends that the obligation to improve shall take effect only on a change of occupation, or when the tenant asks for it.

One assumes that when a house in a selected area is vacated by its present tenant, it cannot be re-occupied until it has been improved. But in Winchester as elsewhere, the majority of houses which are vacated by their statutory tenants are placed on the market and sold to persons who become owner occupiers. This would mean, that houses sold in this manner would escape obligatory improvement.

It could be said that the new owner/occupier would immediately improve the house, but many do not.



Young couples often spend all their savings on deposits and mortgage themselves up to the hilt of their earning capacity and cannot afford to do the improvements, even with loans.

Old people have probably never enjoyed the five standard amenities and see no reason why they should provide them.

The second class of compulsory improvement is a good proposal to deal with the type of landlord who, for some reason, will not honour his social obligations, and provide the additional facilities, even when the tenant is willing to pay extra rent. But not all landlords are bad. Most deal with their properties as a business, and a business is of no value unless its assets are in good condition.

Many of them are penalised by tenants who consistently refuse to allow the owner to provide the amenities by not agreeing to pay the extra rent and not all of these are old people on fixed incomes.

Thirty-five applications for Standard Grants were received during the year. All but four (11.4%) of these applications were in respect to owner occupied premises.

The proposed works included the provision of 27 fixed baths, 30 wash hand basins, 28 water closets within the dwellings, 31 hot water systems, 17 food cupboards, the resiting of one bath and one wash hand basin.

#### The Odd-Job Builder and House Repairs

During the past decade there has been quite a number of small firms or one-man businesses that have appeared on the scene to cater for any requirements in the building trade, varying from painting rain water gutters to installing boiler systems. The attractions of this form of self-employment are that very little capital expenditure is involved in setting up in business, and quite often materials required for certain jobs need not be purchased until the work has commenced.

The reason for the increase in this type of business lies in the tremendous amount of work available. Many new property owners, anxious to maintain and improve their houses, have provided a big demand for the builder and decorator. The worst feature of the trend is that there is no guarantee that the small man is capable of properly carrying out the work required. As many of the businesses start off as one-man concerns, quite often the man who may be a skilled painter will undertake bricklaying or other building work; or the apprenticed mason will try to install some quite technical plumbing system. Both will produce work of an inferior standard.



We in the public health department come across such instances in connection with house repairs, where perhaps an informal or formal notice has been served requiring works under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957 or Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936.

On receiving the notice, the owner contacts a builder who will rush through the work, or undertake the repairs in the evenings or at weekends. The public health inspector is not notified that the repairs are being carried out and quite often the owner has already paid the bill before the inspector can inform him that the work completed is not satisfactory. There is often the problem of getting the workmen to carry out work again for which he has already been paid, and usually this entails weeks of persuasion or threatening. Sometimes it is impossible, due to the latter in the meantime having gone out of business or taken up some other employment.

Obviously in cases like this it is the owner's responsibility to ensure that the men he employs are capable of doing the work he is paying them for. But in many instances the owner is perhaps only an ordinary working man owning one small property left to him, or occupying one of a pair of semi-detached cottages he has purchased, and in either case possessing no knowledge of building matters. This type of individual is at a distinct disadvantage in cases of Rent Act repairs, as the Council is only concerned in the supervision of the completed work and this is subject to necessary application.

Cases of bad and improper workmanship are perhaps not so prevalent in connection with improvement grant work.

Where the payment of grants is concerned, the owner and the builder usually take care to ensure that the work is of sufficient standard to be passed for official reimbursement of costs, knowing that all the stages of the work are subject to supervision.

In the case of Winchester, the public health inspectors always encourage landlords and owner-occupiers to obtain as many estimates as possible from different firms before committing themselves to a particular builder.

He might also advise them that they will get more assurance of satisfactory work if they are prepared to employ firms who have built reputations for good conscientious workmanship, or are members of established trade organisations.

There is no objection to the genuinely skilled and conscientious individual entering this field of private enterprise but everyone, should be aware of the hazards which can accompany the employment of the odd-job builder.



### Ignorance in Plumbing

So divergent are the attitudes to sanitary plumbing systems in this country, wavering between over sophistication on the one hand and simpering ignorance on the other, that technical experts well versed in these matters, arriving from elsewhere in the English speaking world could well be forgiven for writing off British plumbing practice as a "mystery" indeed.

During the year the Department was called upon on a number of occasions to unravel such mysteries and secure a rational performance in various plumbing systems. A simple example is the sink waste pipe which had a right angled bend buried in concrete, thus presenting difficulties in clearing, in the event of a blockage. In the same system the traps from two lavatory basins were blown whenever the sink plug was released.

The public, although it takes efficiency in such matters for granted, is not infrequently (and often unsuspectingly) coerced by dubious professional advice to accept the cheapest and nastiest methods in plumbing detail, only to expend this saving in putting matters right at a later date.

The real difficulty, however, is not so much that bad practice is deliberately engendered, but that all too few designers fail to learn or appreciate the elementary principles of sound plumbing design in the first instance. In this latter respect several of the installations brought to our notice could well be held up as examples of what not to do.

### 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 473 searches was made by the Department. This figure represents an increase of 62 searches on the previous year.

### Rent Act 1957 - Certificates of Repair

There is little evidence that the Rent Act, 1957, provisions (Sec. 2 and First Schedule), as to rent increases in respect of repairs have resulted in any appreciable repair work being executed.



## Applications for Certificates of Disrepair & for Revocation of Certificates

Comparative figures for applications received since the Act has been in operation are as follows:-

Year	Applic- ations received	Certif- icates granted	Certif- icates refused	Applic- ations for Revocation Received	Applic- ations granted	Applic- ations refused	Applic- ations under Consid- eration
6 mths. 1957	48	17	1	2	1	1	4
1958	30	27	-	7	8	-	-
1959	5	5	-	9	6	-	-
1960	4	2	-	1	2	-	-
1961	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1962	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
1963	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

## Aged People

"Grow old along with me  
The best is yet to be"

Browning

The conditions under which old people live present many problems, some of which are insoluble, at present, to the local authorities.

It might be said that the problem of aged persons is not the direct responsibility of the public health inspector. The whole solution might not lie in his hands but certain aspects of it are statutorily his.

When these arise the task is difficult. Most public health inspectors at some time or another will have met such cases. Possibly by complaint, or as a result of routine investigation, it becomes apparent that an aged person is living in such condition as to warrant the attention of the health department.



The following reports from one of the public health inspectors received during the year might be considered typical:-

1. Aged male occupying one room as a bed sitting room. Room dirty and in need of cleansing. No relatives traceable.
2. Aged and infirm female, tenant of five roomed house; one elderly female lodger. House full of accumulations, in dirty condition and in need of cleansing, evidence of fleas.

Viewed in the impersonal light of public health law a simple paper solution might be action under Sections 83, 84, 85 and 93 of the Public Health Act 1936 and this is certainly the public health inspector's task. In all-purpose authorities this would probably be the limit of his action, the appropriate welfare departments taking their responsibility.

In county districts, however, the matter is not so simple. First there is the question of disinfection, and transport of bedding and clothing. Cleansing of persons is also a responsibility in the Public Health Act 1936. These questions, of course, are of general interest but are related closely to the complications that occur when aged persons are concerned.

The retreat from social contact to the safe boundaries of four walls, the daily lowering of standards, the aimlessness of solitary existence, all these help to create a problem that needs careful handling. Destruction of articles and bedding incapable of disinfection may cause hardship, the task of cleansing a room may be a physical impossibility for the occupant, and the uncompromising warning delivered to younger persons have to be tempered with understanding.

Much has been achieved in dealing with the problem of aged persons and such extreme cases as have been mentioned above are not numerous. They do, however, still occur and when they do are better dealt with if all sections play their part.

The problem of old people living alone is not likely to diminish. The large families characteristic of bygone days at least ensured children at hand in the declining years. The present-day trend in the opposite direction finds, and will find, old people facing the future alone. Much of the task will not lie in the orbit of the public health inspector but, where he is concerned he will need not only knowledge, but sympathy, understanding and a willingness to travel that "second mile".

#### Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the City area.



## 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 Winchester at the present time.

It seems ridiculous however that in these days - when town planners are demanding more space for almost all development - that we can keep in being out-dated legislation which asks only for the minimum amount of space for each person in that basic family unit, the home.

Eight complaints relative to overcrowding were received during the year. In two of these cases Statutory overcrowding was found to exist.

New dwellings of all kinds provided during the year totalled 272 made up as follows:-

### Dwellings Added

#### By Private Enterprise -

Houses and flats erected	87
15 Premises converted into 24 Flats,	
6 Houses and 8 Bed Sitters	38
Closed dwellings reconditioned	-
	<hr/>
	125

#### By the Corporation -

Houses and Flats erected	186
Houses converted into Flats	-
Houses converted into Bed-Sitters	-
	<hr/>
	311

Against this must be set a loss of accommodation as follows:-

#### Clearance Areas -

Demolished or Vacated therefor	39
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions	-

#### Housing Act, 1957 - Part II -

Demolition Orders	-
Closing Orders	-
Undertakings not to use	-
Demolition before Order made	-
	<hr/>
	39



Miscellaneous Housing MattersNo. of Houses  
Involved

Schedules forwarded to Town Clerk subsequent to application for a loan

17

Schedules of Defects prepared and supplied to owners in consequence of search under the Local Land Charges Act

60

Schedules forwarded subsequent to application for Improvement Grant

26

Informal action under Housing Act. Schedules of Repairs supplied at owners request

3

The rehousing of families from clearance areas and the demolition of the vacated houses continued during the year. 38 houses were vacated, 34 families being rehoused by the Corporation.

The total number of houses demolished in these clearance areas by reason of unfitness for habitation was 7, leaving 41 occupied houses still to be dealt with. In addition, there are 36 individual unfit houses awaiting demolition. 1 basement was closed during 1963.

The number of houses in clearance areas purchased by the Corporation under Compulsory Purchase Order was 2.

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 6675 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 1898 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 1670 representing a decrease on the previous year. Approximately 7,225 meals were served and in addition 2738 members prepared their own meals. 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) ... 275
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 449
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 ... 25
- (b) Number of inspections for the purpose ... 42



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-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 135

## 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 ... 104

## 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 ... 7
2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -
  - (a) By owners ... 2
  - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... 5

### (b) Proceedings under Section 15, Housing Act 1961

1. No. of houses in respect of which formal notices served requiring additional facilities ... 3
2. No. of houses in which facilities were provided
  - (a) By owners ... -
  - (b) By Local Authority ... 3

### (c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 8
2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -
  - (a) By Owners ... 4
  - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... 1



## Housing Progress

No. of new houses built during 1963 -

(i) By Local Authority -

(a) Permanent Houses ... 186

(b) Prefabricated Houses ... -

(ii) By Private Enterprise ... 87

(iii) Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1963 (excluding temporary housing accommodation owned by Local Authority) ... 3,451

## Complaints

Summary of defects remedied at dwelling houses following complaint

Roofs	...	65
Walls (external)	...	94
Chimney Stacks	...	49
Rainwater Pipes	...	35
Eaves guttering	...	59
Yards resurfaced	...	8
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	31
Dampness abated	...	94
Wallplaster	...	130
Ceilings	...	74
Floors	...	73
Skirtings	...	21
Windows	...	130
Sashcords	...	36
Additional lighting provided	...	16
Additional ventilation provided	...	22
Stairs	...	8
Handrails fixed	...	8
Intervening space provided between kitchen and W.C.	...	2
Fireplaces	...	18
Coppers removed	...	1
Sinks renewed	...	6
Sink waste pipes	...	2
Food stores provided	...	31
Internal redecorations	...	13
External redecorations	...	18
Miscellaneous repairs	...	23
Drains cleared	...	31



## Complaints (Cont'd)

Drains repaired	...	21
Other drainage work	...	16
Inspection chambers repaired	...	4
Water closets repaired	...	29
New pans provided	...	2
Water closets redecorated	...	3
Water supplies repaired	...	2

## Abatement 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 8 cases out of the 294 complaints recorded in the register it was necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health 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 one case it was found necessary to execute the work in default.

## PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

Sixty formal notifications of intention to install furnaces were received during the year. The fact that plans and specifications may not be submitted, does not relieve the department of the responsibility of ensuring that furnaces being installed are efficient, and it is necessary in all cases to investigate the circumstances as soon as plant is known to be installed and to carry out observations for a period afterwards. Forty-two of the furnaces submitted for approval were oil-fired, six by solid smokeless fuel and twelve furnace fired by gas. The sixty boilers included hot water heating, steam raising and direct fired air heating. All the installations were formally approved.

So far as industry in Winchester is concerned, it would appear that the requirements to notify intention to install a new furnace is being conscientiously observed. It should be pointed out, however, that domestic installations of a capacity of 55,000 B.Th.U's and over, also require notification; the attention of the Builders Merchants and others has been drawn to this point.

One of the duties of the department is the assessment of chimney heights. Whilst with very large installations, certain technical formulae are available to assist in the determining of chimney height, the majority of developments here comprise small installations and the heights had to be fixed having regard to local circumstances, such as the relative height of adjoining buildings, the size of the plant, type of fuel and so on. It has been interesting to see the result of past recommendations now that certain chimneys have been



in operation for some little time, and to note that where an increase in height has been insisted upon, it appears to have been fully justified.

By arrangement with the City Engineer and with a view to minimising smoke emissions from new premises, all deposited plans relating to buildings or boilers of over 55,000 B.Th.U's are examined by the Health Department.

#### Complaints and Observations

Ten complaints were received during the year concerning the discharge of smoke, smuts, grit, fumes, etc., and in all, as a result of complaints and as a matter of routine, 26 observations on chimneys were carried out. It is pleasing to report that only 2 contraventions of Section 1 were noted, all these cases being successfully dealt with informally. Nuisance from smoke other than those due to dark smoke, are dealt with under Section 16 of the Act. These cover trouble arising from bonfires, the burning of rubbish and trade waste in the open, and where smoke is persistently a nuisance, is not smoke within the meaning of the Act. Six cases were dealt with under this particular section, and again informal steps were all that was required to abate the nuisance.

A number of enquiries were received concerning garden bonfires, and it would perhaps be helpful to say that bonfires as such are not prohibited, but where a bonfire is necessary, it should be sited and operated as to be of no inconvenience to the inhabitants in the area.

Although the department has ceased taking readings from the City pollution gauges, it would be interesting to see the effect on the atmospheric pollution figures when British Railways have completely gone over to deisels.

During the year the notification of the intention to install 60 new furnaces was received, and the details indicate the fuel usage:-

Fuel	Oil	Solid Fuel	Electricity	Gas
No. of furnaces	42	6	-	12

As with previous years, the trend towards the use of oil as compared with other fuels is clear.

#### Effluvium and Dust

Twelve complaints have been investigated. These varied considerably as to nature of nuisance and the districts in which they were reported. Some complaints related to individual premises and after investigation were promptly dealt with, no further action, statutory or otherwise, being necessary.



## Noise Nuisance

Noise nuisances change in character over the decades. Urban man tends to absorb and accept many of these from birth; to others he becomes quickly immune. But there always remain some noises which to most people, at the present time, are unbearable.

A real public nuisance today is the ubiquitous, obsessive transistor radio. Here we may well feel nervous of developments. For when noise becomes so mobile, it needs more than a 1960 Act to keep it under control.

Another growing nuisance is motor traffic. With the increasing number of vehicles and the introduction of large scale palliatives such as one way streets, more and more residential areas are suffering in this way, especially at night. Perhaps the zones of silence introduced in some Continental towns is the answer. We now hear that in the French Spa Vittel such a scheme, introduced in 1961 is a great success.

Large scale parking facilities are provided on the perimeter of the central area, and the passage of vehicles is banned between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. Exemptions cover all emergency vehicles.

The number of complaints received from residents regarding noise nuisance created by industrial processes and other causes was 8, a decrease on 1962, it is now recognised that excessive or unreasonable noise is of public health concern. What is not generally realised, however, is that the enforcement powers depend on several factors, including proof that the noise or vibration is excessive, unreasonable or injurious or dangerous to health.

Notwithstanding these limitations to remedial action, a great deal was achieved by interviews and correspondence with the management of firms from whose premises noise emission had given rise to complaints. Complaints involving 8 different sources of noise were investigated and as in previous years it was found unnecessary to invoke formal proceedings, managements or individuals concerned being co-operative in adopting measures to reduce the noise to a minimum, where otherwise impracticable to suppress it entirely.

## 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 business of selling animals as pets is carried on.

During the year two applications for the renewal of licences were received and both granted, subjected to the observance of certain conditions.



The legislation designed to control the booming trade in pet meat and protect the public health appears to be totally inadequate. There are two potentially dangerous types of imported meat - imported offal which had not been passed for human consumption in the slaughterhouse, and boneless horse meat contaminated with Salmonellae.

The first was ultimately destined to be sterilised in the process of canning and would finally become a safe and sound article of food for the dog or cat. The second, however, was intended to be sold raw to the public for feeding to pets and might or might not eventually be cooked.

But it would inevitably have been handled by many human beings, and have contaminated many utensils and surfaces, being consumed by the animal. Pet food was usually prepared in the kitchen, where the sink and draining board might become contaminated, and it was often stored in the domestic refrigerator or larder adjacent to human food.

It would be a reasonable conclusion, that all pets' meats should be sterilised before release into the channels of distribution.

#### Animal Boarding Licences

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 which comes into force at the end of the year, follows the pattern of a number of minor measures passed since the last war, conferring new licensing powers on local authorities.

Under the provisions of Section 6, no person may after January 1st next, keep a boarding establishment for animals - which means dogs or cats: S. 5(2) as a business unless he holds a licence under the Act. An exception is where this is carried on in connection with some business of which the provision of accommodation is not the main activity (e.g. a veterinary surgeon who boards animals while undergoing treatment or a person who takes in animals for breeding purposes.)

Section 2 empowers a local authority to authorise any of its officers or a veterinary surgeon, to inspect premises in its area in respect of which a licence is in force. The keeping of a boarding establishment without a licence is made an offence and so is any breach of a condition contained in a licence issued under the Act.

#### 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.



Twenty inspections were made and the requirements of the Department were met in each case without recourse to formal action. Included in the requirements was the provision by the management of a specially designed hut and bins, for the storage of bones and other putrescible animal matter.

### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Apart from caravans attached to Circuses and Pleasure Fairs which visited the City, one licence for the occupation of a caravan was issued during the year.

A total of 10 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.

### 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

Dysentery	...	1
Paratyphoid contacts	...	2
Smallpox contact	...	1

Disinfections carried out as detailed below after infectious diseases -

Rooms and bedding	...	1
Library books	...	54
Parcels being sent abroad	...	4

Other disinfections carried out -

Flea infestation	...	1
Fly infestation	...	1

### 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 in the City.



### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

After reflection of the requirements of the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, I am reminded of the fact that the office and shop workers had to wait 161 years to achieve the same measure of protection as the industrial worker. Because of this I feel that it is vitally necessary to emphasise the importance of the Act. Indeed, if it is properly clothed with all the necessary regulations and these are honestly, efficiently and firmly applied, there is no doubt in my mind that in years to come we will be able to look back with pride to the introduction of yet another milestone in our social history.

The task set by the introduction of this new Act will be most interesting and challenging. Interesting because it is a new and progressive piece of legislation being applied to premises in which little statutory protection has previously existed; challenging because its effectiveness must depend on the way its provisions are enforced. In Winchester, there are hundreds of offices and shops to be dealt with. These premises range from excellent to dismal. It is amazing how the conditions vary.

The general provisions of the Act are comprehensive in range. There are clauses relating to the principal matters; cleanliness; overcrowding; temperature; ventilation; sanitary conveniences; washing facilities; drinking water; accommodation for clothing, sitting facilities and seats for sedentary work. Eating facilities; floors, passages and stairs; the safety and operation of machinery; fire precautions; noise and vibration; first aid facilities and personnel.

There are two important clauses relating to exemptions. The Minister can exempt any class of premises from requirements of the Act relating to floor and cubic space, temperature, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities. His order of exemption might be conditional and without limit.

It will be necessary to submit annual reports. These reports will require information on registrations, inspections, employees, exemptions and prosecutions in considerable detail. The Act is likely to produce more paper work than any other, but the information gained will be of great importance, and the procedure will ensure uniformity of application.

The Act is an impressive piece of legislation and it will affect many of the working population in the City; it shows an approach in detail favourably comparable to any legislation in the same field. Its provisions can be immeasurably reinforced by delegated legislation. The Minister could make no less than 26 different sets of regulations.

The public health inspector is the ideal officer for this work. His wide experience in handling the public and his record of achievements in environmental health services and the gradual enforcement of standards in industry, catering premises and in housing has perhaps equipped him with the tact and understanding which will prove invaluable in imposing the new standards.



## WATER SUPPLY

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

Regular examinations, both bacteriological and chemical, are made of the town's water, samples being obtained to check its purity at dwellinghouses, institutions and business premises etc., as routine procedure and upon complaint. The water has no plumbo solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

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

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

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from the public water mains - (a) number of dwelling houses within statutory area of supply (including houses attached to shops) - 9,200; (b) population supplied from the public water mains - (1) direct to houses - 29,520; (2) by means of stand-pipes - none.

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): 5.0. Smell: Normal. Appearance: Clear and bright. Turbidity: Nil. Microscopical Appearance: Light deposit of precipitated chalk, a little organic debris, no moving organisms.

### General Chemical Examination

Reaction pH 7.1	Free Chlorine Absent
Free Carbon Dioxide, as $\text{Co}_2$	24 parts per million
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	0.016 " " "
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.008 " " "
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	3.6 " " "
Hardness, as $\text{CaCO}_3$ (Wanklyn's)	
Temporary	221 " " "
Permanent	39 " " "



### General Chemical Examination (Cont)

Permanganate figure as O ( 4 hours, 80 deg.F.)	0.1	parts per million
Alkalinity, as $\text{CaCO}_3$	230	" " "
Total Solids	318	" " "

### Mineral Analysis in parts per million

Calcium, as Ca	96.8	Carbonate, as $\text{CO}_3$	138
Magnesium, as Mg	4.3	Chloride, as Cl	14.5
Sodium, as Na	7.5	Sulphate, as $\text{SO}_4$	16.6
Iron	Nil	Nitrate, as $\text{NO}_3$	15.9
Lead	Nil	Phosphate	Nil
Zinc	0.2	Fluoride	0.05
Copper	Nil;	Detergent (Anionic)	Nil

### Bacteriological Examination

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 2 days 37°C. aerobically:	per ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C.	NIL per 100 ml.
" " " Bact. Coli (type 1) ...	NIL per 100 ml.

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

### Samples taken by the Water Department

#### Untreated Water

86 samples taken at supply wells      No coliform bacilli or faecal coli isolated

#### Treated Water

111 samples from No. 2 low level reservoir      110 samples - NIL  
1 sample - 1 coliform bacilli isolated  
111 NIL faecal coli

### Distribution System

55 Samples      54 samples NIL coliform bacilli  
1 " 1  
55 " NIL faecal coli



Extracts from Reports on Bacteriological Examination  
of the Water

Date 1963	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Locality where taken
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (type 1)	
29th January	Nil	Nil	38 Stockbridge Road
22nd February	"	"	116/117 High Street
19th March	"	"	Brazil's Factory, Winnall
13th May	"	"	9/11 High Street
24th May	"	"	12 Kingsgate Street
25th July	"	"	Danemark School
18th September	"	"	5 Wavell Way
10th October	"	"	St. George's Restaurant
25th November	"	"	19 Stoney Lane
16th December	"	"	126 High Street

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH  
WATER

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

All baths were visited and apart from two 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 satisfactory.

At eight baths the water is supplied from the Corporation mains; at three of these the water is continuously circulated, (with a 6 hour turnover), filtered and chlorinated, a "fill and empty" system with breakpoint chlorination being employed at five of the remaining baths.



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

A total of 55 water samples were taken from Swimming Baths during the year as follows:-

	No. of Baths	No. of Samples taken	No. of Samples Satisfactory	No. of Samples in which Coliform Bacilli Mac-Conkey or faecal coli. were isolated
Public Baths	2	12	12	-
County Schools	4	28	22	6
Special Schools	2	6	6	-
Private Schools	3	9	8	1
Totals	11	55	48	7

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Unsound Food Voluntarily Surrendered

Meat	109 tins	Cheese	18 pkts.
	33 jars		2 lbs.
	267 lbs.	Butter	6½ lbs.
Rabbits	45 lbs.	Frozen Foods	136 pkts.
Chickens	12	Rice	18 lbs.
Ham	3¾ lbs.		2 tins
Bacon	21 lbs.	Flour	84 lbs.
	16 pre-packed joints		8 bags
Fruit	283 tins	Soup	4 tins
Vegetables	79 tins	Jam	7 tins
Fish	34 tins		17 jars
Milk	13 tins	Lemonade Chandy	15 tins
Cream	6 tins	Coffee	1 tin
Dairy Products	27 cartons	Chocolate	7 bars



## FOOD HYGIENE

### Public Health is People

There is a great need for further education on clean personal habits. One cannot repeat too often, that by neglect of elementary hygiene a food handler can, and all too frequently does, make mockery of the most up-to-date premises and equipment.

In recent years, modern building construction, the introduction and use of many excellent easily cleansed materials and furnishings, and the growth of detergents and sterilising agents have all played an important part in helping to maintain a high standard of cleanliness in food manufacturing, preparation and retailing establishments.

Whilst good premises are an invaluable aid towards good food hygiene, we have with us always, the frailties of the human being in the form of the food handler.

Experience has shown that frequent inspections by experienced officers are essential in order to prevent deterioration of hygienic standards particularly where management may be primarily concerned with output; even in the best conducted premises the inspector's visits are helpful in securing co-operation of the staff in the maintenance of cleanly practice.

### Restaurants etc.

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

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

### Frozen Foods

We are a long way from the palmy days of accelerated freeze drying when storage of "drip-dried" packets of food with a shelf life of one or two years will stock our food stores.

Meanwhile, we have stale and damaged food in our frosted cabinets - food often stored for long periods at temperatures well over the prescribed limits.

A wider use of cooled counter display cabinets is needed in retail shops and closer control over the raw materials of the chicken and cooked delicacy trades, especially poultry and eggs.



Broiler plants with disease-free feed and healthy stock handled in hygienic surroundings are a must, and every effort should be made to propagate clean handling from the factory to the kitchen table.

The food trade is making giant strides ahead and public health inspectors need to keep a watchful eye on commercial standards.

It will be little use having clean kitchens and larders in our homes if there is any question of tainted and stale foods in our food factories and warehouses and in the back rooms of the corner shops.

Splitting of frozen food packs should be stopped; -- much of these split-pack sales take place from areas where many pensioners live, and they are grateful for the service. Thus the need is for a smaller pack or one capable of being made smaller without losing the protection of the wrapper. The alternative is continued and increasing public health pressure to cease the sale of split-packs, meanwhile a close supervision must be kept on the actual handling of the sales.

The method of wrapping the single fish finger or the single fish stick or the single hamburger could absolutely negate all the protection offered by deep-freeze technique. From this, it would seem hardly necessary to bother with samples since simple observation frequently indicates the hazards introduced by stupid trading methods.

The rush of frozen food cabinets and the peak sales of products in circumstances not designed nor adapted for such purposes are causing some concern. Thus there is an increased use of cool cabinets, not only in retail premises, but in factories, stores and works of all descriptions. Meanwhile, a bewildering array of devices stand behind the stickers on the supermarket and shop windows.

Since we as health officials are concerned with the conservation of food, this is a welcome trend. For given good handling, frozen food offers prime quality stuff to the point of sale in tip-top condition.

It is at this point of sale however, that the problems start. The retailer is supposed to be ready to stock up the cabinet immediately the refrigerated vans arrive. But far too often the busy shop keeper cannot spare time to begin defrosting and clearing out of stock, to enable the new delivery to take its place at the bottom of the cabinet.

The importance of prompt attention to transfer is seen from the guidance given in the Codes of Practice, of a maximum of ten minutes exposure outside refrigeration of deliveries to retail shops. In some cases, no defrosting has been done, subsequent cleansing has been neglected, stock in hand has not been sorted for damage or staleness, and returns are not ready. Would it be too much to expect the suppliers to notify the journeys, where not at set intervals, to their customers?



## Extraneous Matter in Food

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

1) Milk	Extraneous matter in bottle
2) Chocolate Gateau	Mouldy
3) Lentils	Contained mice droppings
4) Milk	Dirty bottle
5) Ox tongue	Peculiar taste
6) Cornish pasty	Contained hair
7) Cooked chicken	Mouldy
8) Meat pie	Contained glass
9) Milk	Dirty bottle
10) Piece of pie	Mouldy
11) Meat pie	Contained glass
12) Cake	Mouldy
13) Butter	Contained pin
14) Bread roll	Contained string
15) Buttered roll	Contained piece of glass
16) Milk	Dirty bottles
17) Meat pie	Mouldy
18) Bread roll	Contained insect
19) Cooked meat	Out of condition
20) Iced cake	Wasp embedded in icing
21) Meat pasty	Contained brush bristle
22) Pre-packed cheese	Out of condition
23) Sausages	Out of condition

## Legal Proceedings

- 1) Extraneous matter in milk bottle. Purveyor fined £10 with costs.
- 2) Mouldy piece of pie. Retailer prosecuted, case dismissed with costs against Corporation.
- 3) Mouldy cake. Retailer fined £10 with costs.

## Inspection and Registration of Food Premises, etc.

The number of inspections made in connection with food premises during 1963 totalled 1616.

Bacteriological sampling of milk etc.	...	39
Bakehouses	...	4
Butchers' shops	...	52
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	...	105
Mobile Cafes and Shops	...	1
Dairies and Milkshops	...	56
Examination of food stuffs	...	91
Food and Drug sampling	...	105



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

Preserved Food premises	...	41
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	18
Fried Fish Shops	...	6
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	4
Grocery and Provisions	...	209
Ice Cream Sampling	...	11
Ice Cream Vendors	...	28
Slaughterhouses	...	658
Water Sampling	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	96
Licensed Premises	...	33
Consumer Complaints	...	49
		<hr/>
		1,616

Details of Improvements effected during the year:-

Rooms cleansed	8
Ventilation improved	1
Surfaces overhauled	1
New sinks installed	1
Equipment renewed	3
Wash-hand basins provided	3
Refuse bins provided	1
General standard of hygiene improved	2
	<hr/>
	20



# FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Article	No. Examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregularity			Remarks
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total	
Milk	20	-	20	-	-	-	
Margarine	-	6	6	-	-	-	
Butter	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Lard	-	3	3	-	-	-	
Tinned Milk	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Butter Confectionery	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Flour	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Demerara Sugar	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Table Jelly	-	5	5	-	-	-	
Mineral Water	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Malt Vinegar	-	3	3	-	-	-	
Flavouring Essence	-	3	3	-	-	-	
Pickle	-	4	4	-	1	1	Stocks withdrawn
Salad Cream	-	3	3	-	-	-	
Meat Pies	-	7	7	-	-	-	
Meat Extract	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Mincemeat	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Diabetic Preserves	-	3	3	-	2	2	Manufacturer and retailer advised
Fruit Juice	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Tinned Fruit	-	3	3	-	1	1	Manufacturer advised
Tinned Fish	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Tinned Meat	-	3	3	-	1	1	Manufacturer advised
Oil of Eucalyptus	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Cough Mixture	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Bronchial Mixture	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Glycerine, Lemon & Ipecacuana	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Glycerine, Lemon & Honey	-	1	1	-	1	1	Manufacturer advised
	20	85	105	-	6	6	

Of the 105 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis 6 were reported as falling short of the required standard composition, as being adulterated or giving rise to other irregularities.



## Sampling of Food and Drugs

Efficient food control of course is dependent on the ability or readiness of the public health inspectorate to check all foods and drugs prepared, held or sold for human consumption.

This object can probably best be attained by a judicious amount of miscellaneous sampling; by a critical study of methods of manufacture, whenever opportunities occur; by the education, within one's competence, of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers; and by publicity designed to encourage the public to submit for examination articles which appear to be abnormal; and finally, by co-operation with all reputable producers and manufacturers.

No self respecting public health officer is content to regard his job merely as one of scalp hunting. He should not multiply sampling and analysis ad nauseam, in the hope that at least a percentage of the samples he obtains will infringe the law, and that convictions and fines will ensue. But, in the public interest, he does have to maintain a state of affairs which may be likened to a condition of cold warfare, so that any attempts to put on the market unwholesome or unworthy foodstuffs, or worthless drugs, will only be made at considerable risk. For certain offenders, this cold warfare may need to be "hotted up" on occasions, to the extent of invoking the full powers of the law, with consequent fines or adverse publicity if a conviction results. Such extreme measures are not often necessary; nor indeed, are they always appropriate.

The machinery to carry out all the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, with the ancillary Food Hygiene Regulations, already exists and is being efficiently used by most authorities. But there is no doubt that there is a tendency for foodstuffs to receive a great deal more attention than drugs. This is a situation which can give rise to criticism and which should, therefore, be remedied.

Our public analyst, whose help and advice are not only invaluable but always readily available, points out that the sampling and analysis of drugs is "an essential part" of consumer protection. After checking up the items which have been most frequently prescribed over recent months, he has given us a blue print, from which the standard and scope of this branch of sampling can be greatly improved. This document is divided into four quarterly lists. The first being made up of simple family remedies which can be found in most household medicine cabinets. Two others set out a list of B.P. and B.P.C. preparations for which standards have been laid down and which should not be allowed to fall below those standards.

These three lists present no difficulties at all. They can be bought without prescription and should in fact, already be on the sampling officer's schedule for frequent attention. Control is necessary for several reasons. Some items are particularly liable to deterioration in stock and a great many of them are bought in bulk and broken down for retail sale.



The fourth list provided by the analyst is the one which gives rise to difficulties. It consists of the modern, frequently prescribed drugs, many of which are scheduled under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933 and the Therapeutic Substances Act 1956.

As an example, the sale of the numerous penicillin preparations is controlled under the latter Act, and it is just as important for us to concern ourselves with the penicillin administered directly to man as it is with the amounts of the drug found in milk.

The problem facing us in dealing with these restricted items is obvious. To obtain the drugs a sampling officer would be required to show his authority and having revealed his identity and the purpose of the purchase, the object of sampling would be defeated, since no vendor would fail to ensure that the sample was in order, if in his power to do so. I can see no simple way of obviating this snag other than the issue of test prescriptions which to my mind is an unethical and very undesirable procedure.

#### Advertisements and Labelling

Although the gross adulteration of food and drugs has practically disappeared, it has been replaced by a more sophisticated and subtle means of deception such as misleading labels and exaggerated claims. This was exemplified in sample 100 which consisted of a Diabetic Preserve. The confection was called "Lime Marmalade" and exception was taken to the term "sugar-free" which was considered misleading, since it contained "Sorbitol" which requires Insulin in its metabolism. The following quotation from the Analyst's report is of interest:- "In my opinion the product is misleading, since I personally could not decipher with my reading glasses the amounts of Reducing Sugars and Sorbitol recorded in very small print on the label, and which if I were a diabetic, I should require to know to calculate my Insulin requirement, whereas the "sugar-free" description is very prominent in two places".

This problem is now being solved by the firm in question considering a new design for the label of the product and by inviting the opinion of the British Diabetic Association on the use of Sorbitol.

Details of other irregular samples are as follows:-

#### No. 35, 22nd May. Glycerine Lemon and Ipecacuana

Although the amount of glycerine found was in agreement with the formula it was not considered sufficient to warrant its inclusion in the title.

The manufacturers agreed to increase the glycerine content.



No. 47, 17th July. Tinned Meat

The sample contained some fragments of animal hair distributed through the contents.

A copy of the Analyst's Certificate was forwarded to the manufacturer.

No. 50, 17th July. Tinned Fruit

The syrup was lighter than that required by the Fruit and Vegetable Cannery Association.

A copy of the Analyst's Certificate was forwarded to the manufacturer.

No. 76, 15th October. Pickle

The sample contained lead in excess.

The retailer and manufacturer were advised and remaining stocks withdrawn from sale.

No. 98, 10th December. Diabetic Preserve

It was considered that the label, required modifying in light of recent knowledge of the use of sorbitol in diabetic diets for which purpose it may be regarded as a sugar. Further it was considered that the words "without added sugar" would be preferable to "sugarless" or "sugar free".

A copy of the Analyst's observations was forwarded to the manufacturer and retailer.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES - SECTION 16  
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Two "Certificates of Registration" were granted by the Council during 1963, one for the manufacture of sausages, the other for the preparation and cooking of hams. The total number of premises now registered under the Act for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods is 34.

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.

Thirty-seven 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.



### SHOPS ACT (Cont'd)

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 improvements effected during the year are as follows:-

Heating improved	4
W.C. Compartments cleansed	2
Wash rooms cleansed	1
Door fasteners provided in W.C. Compartments	2
Artificial lighting installed in W.C. Compartments	2
Flushing apparatus repaired	2
Defective tap renewed	1

In order that newly constructed shop premises shall conform with the requirements of the Shops Act, the City Engineer forwards plans of proposed shops to the Health Department for observation before the plans are approved.

### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

A branch of the health inspector's work which is not readily appreciated by the public is the administration of the Merchandise Marks Acts and Orders. This work is undertaken as a natural corollary to other duties concerned with food inspection and relates to the marking of certain foods with a required indication of origin when they are exposed for retail sale.

The orders cover a wide range of foods either sold loosely or packaged, and specifically apply to all the following, when imported:-

Honey, fresh apples, currants, sultanas and raisins, eggs in shell and dried eggs, oat products, raw tomatoes, malt products, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, bacon and ham, dead poultry, maize, starch, beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, edible offal, glue and gelatine.



## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT (Cont'd)

In all cases, the indication of origin required for these foods is specified in the Merchandise Marks Act of 1936, Section 1, and is as follows:-

(a) In the case of goods manufactured or produced in any foreign country the word "foreign", and in the case of goods manufactured or produced in part of the Dominions outside the United Kingdom, the word "Empire", or (b) a definite indication of the country in which the goods were manufactured or produced; the indication being given in either case, conspicuously.

During the past twelve months, it was found, almost without exception, that all packaged imported goods in the above list were properly marked with an indication of origin.

Sold in bulk, such foodstuffs as were dealt with by the wholesalers were also found to be marked correctly.

When however, examinations were made of the varieties of foods listed which are sold loosely and without pre-packaging, some cases of no marking or incorrect marking were observed.

The foods in this category included fresh apples; raw tomatoes; currants, sultanas and raisins; and imported meat and offal.

The more common cases of imported foods not being marked or being improperly marked were in relation to meat and offal displayed for sale in butchers shops.

Whilst the majority of the shops were seen complying with the law in all respects when displaying foreign meat, in some instances it would have been almost impossible for the average housewife to have determined the origin of a retail cut of beef or lamb.

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order No. 7, 1934, states that it shall not be lawful to expose for sale in the United Kingdom any imported chilled beef, frozen mutton, frozen lamb, frozen pork, frozen beef, frozen veal, boneless beef, boneless veal, salted beef, salted pork or edible offals unless it bears an indication of origin.

Also for each joint of meat which is cut and which does not possess the stamped marking from the external surface of the carcass, it means that a properly marked show ticket must accompany the meat on display. This point is particularly important in relation to imported lamb, as on a number of occasions it was seen that the external "skin" of the carcass had been removed when the lamb was cut into joints and this had also removed any trace of the carcass stamping.



## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT (Cont'd)

In some cases trays of imported hearts, livers and kidneys were not marked, and in a number of instances were placed in close proximity to home killed joints which were prominently labelled. On several occasions also, joints of New Zealand and Australian lamb were displayed on the same rails as English, sometimes with the "skin" removed and with no accompanying show ticket stating the indication of origin.

The number of this type of offence in butchers shops, is disconcerting. It also means that on some occasions customers who think they are purchasing meat of a particular origin may be misled. To a lesser extent this may also apply to the other products mentioned.

## MEAT INSPECTION

As in past years 100% meat inspection has been maintained and it will be noted that the time spent at the Winnall Abattoir during normal working hours has greatly increased, whilst overtime has decreased.

		<u>Normal Time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Hours:</u>	1963	1499½	303	1802½
	1962	1385	212½	1597½
	1961	1033	284	1317
	1960	829	323	1152
	1959	497	331	828
<u>Visits Made:</u>	1963	533	125	658
	1962	555	95	650
	1961	516	162	678
	1960	347	183	530
	1959	357	193	550

## Meat Inspection Regulations

Meat inspection is a branch, and an exceedingly important one, of the country's food inspection service.

It is a public service that is vital to public health, and while examination of meat and other foods may be of benefit to the trader in his business activities, that is only a secondary consideration. The primary purpose of the service is to protect the public from the sale of unsound food, in this instance, diseased meat.

Although it is too early to assess the effectiveness of the new Meat Inspection Regulations, which only came into force on the 1st October last, they do entail the inspection of carcase and organs of all animals at the place of slaughter, the prohibition of the removal of meat until after inspection, the stamping of carcasses and the giving of notice of slaughter.



## MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

Whilst I do not quarrel with the schedule of instruction as to inspection, in almost every respect the regulations and the accompanying circular F.S.H.9 lean over backwards in favour of the meat trade. For example, it would be unjust if I failed to make reference to the restriction on removal of meat between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. Quite obviously this provision conceded to the local authority the facility of having all night in which to inspect any carcass needed for the trade next day, in the normal pattern of its business.

To those who know the intricacies of meat inspection, the provisions of the regulations authorising the submission of specimens for laboratory examination will be recognised as a necessary extension of routine inspection. Although we in Winchester enjoy full co-operation from our neighbour, the public health laboratory, and we are very grateful for their assistance, one wonders speaking nationally, when specimens should be sent. Laboratories that come to mind are at hospitals, public health laboratories and a few private laboratories attached to food factories. These establishments, though they can help occasionally, will obviously be too occupied already to be of much assistance to the increased work of the meat inspection.

Meat traders and slaughterers, local authorities and their officers, government departments and the general public are agreed on the need for an efficient compulsory meat inspection service. Meanwhile the inspectors must have the will and interest to apply the regulations as they stand, not to look for the loopholes; practice and enforcement will find the weaknesses.

### Winnall Abattoir

Slaughtering in the City is centralised upon public slaughtering facilities at the Winnall Abattoir. The work of inspection continued uninterrupted during the year despite the building activity at the abattoir, and appreciation is expressed by my colleagues who worked under very difficult conditions. The main improvement resulting from the building operations being the rehousing of the casting pen in a new building which provided for better arrangements in slaughtering of beef cattle. This also resulted in additional improved facilities for hanging carcasses and inspection arrangements.

The supervision of meat supplies from the abattoir is maintained throughout the various supply channels to the retail shops, school meals centre, canteens and food preparation premises.

Meat inspection arrangements continue as usual at the abattoir on a rota basis of a weekly duty (1 in 3) for each Inspector, so allowing a break in normal district work. Hours of slaughter are regular each day, commencing at 7 a.m. and finishing approximately 5.30 p.m. Extra week-end duty consists of a half day each Saturday.

The vehicles used in the City for the transport of animals and of meat are subject to routine inspection.



## MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

### Meat Judged as Unfit

Most unsound meat and inedible offal is removed from the slaughterhouse by arrangement with a firm of processors who manufacture the material into fertilisers, bone meal, etc. Other condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by burning at the Corporation's Pumping Station.

### Ritual Slaughtering

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year under the Muslim and Jewish ritual method was 359. The details of slaughter in each case varying with the schools of law.

According to the Muslim law the use of the "Humane Killer" does not in any way go against the teachings of Islam. The instrument only stuns the animal and does not kill it. If, however, this is to be followed by the animal being slaughtered in the approved manner i.e. by severing the neck vessels and the words "Bismillah Allahu Akbar" (In the name of God, God is greatest) are recited, then the meat is properly prepared and suitable for food according to the Islamic law.

In the case of the Jewish ritual method of slaughter, which also demands severing of the throat, the Jewish law is emphatic upon the following:- First the Jewish slaughterman must be an experienced person and is specifically licensed by the Shechita Board. Although to many persons this method of slaughter may appear objectionable, in actual fact, for some thousands of years, it was far more humane than that practised by Christians.

With the years some religious laws, like civil laws, are modified. Gradually they take into account changing times and conditions. While evidence is conflicting on ritual slaughter, there is need for deeper discussion by those who oppose it and the leaders of the various sects concerned. One day, perhaps, the law will be amended by common consent, unless meanwhile it is proved scientifically that ritual slaughter, is after all, humane.

### Drugs for Animals

We all know that many foods are treated chemically, at practically all stages of growth and production. In addition to the sprays, pesticides, dyestuffs, preservatives, flavouring agents, emulsifiers and anti-oxidants, there is also the use of various drugs and chemicals on food animals.

Like most of those with an interest in food control, I have always appreciated the latter point, but I had not realised until recently, to just what extent the farmer and stockbreeder was relying on the laboratory.



## MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

### Drugs for Animals (Cont)

In a conversation at the abattoir I learnt from a stockbreeder, that pigs had been sent for slaughter which had been receiving in one way or another, the following drugs:-

Aurofac 2 A (Auromycin hydrochloride) - used as a food supplement  
Bifuran (Nitrofurazone) - used when enteritis is suspected  
Crystal Violet vaccine - as a protection against swine fever - all pigs inoculated  
Swine Erysipelas vaccine - all pigs inoculated  
Anti-anaemia injection - all pigs inoculated  
Terramycin and Neomycin Sulphate - for the control of B and E Coli

I am not criticising the quality of the individual chemicals and certainly nobody would quarrel about the administration of the drugs which are necessary to keep the pigs healthy. But is there not a possibility that these injections, feeding supplements and such-like are being used somewhat indiscriminately, in some cases without veterinary advice, by people with the intentions but insufficient technical knowledge?

In this regard, it was interesting to read in a Meat Trade Journal a letter from the Sausage Manufacturers Association "in view of the growing practice of inoculation by farmers themselves" for all concerned to use needles which are not liable to break off. The text was illustrated by a picture showing many broken needles, all found in pork handled by members of the Association.

### General Statistics

#### (a) Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963	4,234	4,103	6,483	16,566	31,386
1962	4,117	4,654	5,413	16,955	31,139
1961	4,108	4,626	5,119	16,173	30,026
1960	3,469	3,275	4,680	13,342	24,766
1959	1,821	1,249	3,362	9,181	15,613
1958	1,068	1,081	1,523	6,214	9,886



# MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

## General Statistics (Cont'd)

### (b) Estimated Weight of Carcasses and Offal Inspected

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Routine Slaughter	1963	2,327	19	3	8
	1962	2,330	7	2	20
	1961	2,241	3	2	8
	1960	1,846	7	1	26
	1959	1,037	14	1	0
	1958	650	13	2	8
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1963	15	11	2	12
	1962	2	5	3	26
	1961	6	12	1	8
	1960	32	2	3	12
	1959	24	9	2	0
	1958	29	0	1	12
Total	1963	2,343	11	1	20
	1962	2,332	13	2	18
	1961	2,247	15	3	16
	1960	1,878	10	1	10
	1959	1,062	3	3	0
	1958	679	13	3	20

### (c) Estimated Weight and Percentage Weight of Carcasses and Offal Condemed

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>%</u>
Routine Slaughter	1963	30	10	1	8	1.28
	1962	36	16	3	18	1.56
	1961	33	16	2	27	1.50
	1960	18	3	1	23	0.97
	1959	6	0	3	10	0.57
	1958	4	17	1	24	0.72
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1963	0	7	3	14	0.02
	1962	0	16	2	13	0.03
	1961	0	4	1	9	0.01
	1960	1	10	3	9	0.08
	1959	1	19	1	26	0.18
	1958	2	16	0	21	0.35



# MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

## (c) Estimated Weight and Percentage Weight of Carcasses and Offal Condemned(Cont'd)

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	1963	30	18	0	22	1.30
	1962	37	13	2	3	1.60
	1961	34	1	0	8	1.50
	1960	19	14	1	4	1.05
	1959	8	0	1	8	0.75
	1958	7	13	2	17	1.13

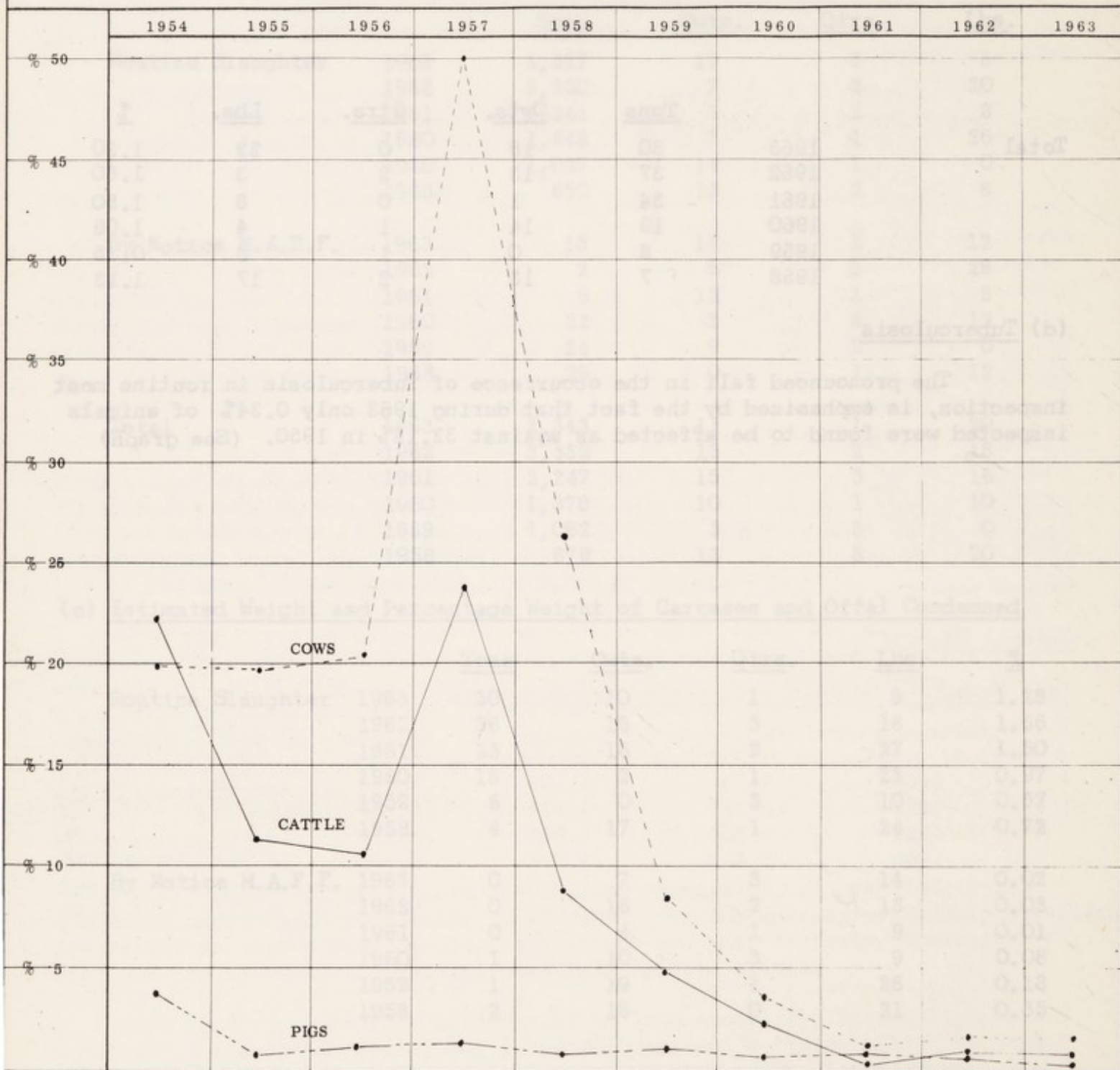
## (d) Tuberculosis

The pronounced fall in the occurrence of Tuberculosis in routine meat inspection, is emphasized by the fact that during 1963 only 0.34% of animals inspected were found to be affected as against 32.12% in 1950. (See graph)



# CITY OF WINCHESTER - TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS

TREND OVER 10 YEARS





# MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

## (e) Percentage of Meat and Offal Condemned from Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Orders

Expressed as a percentage of the total meat and offal condemned:-

1963	- 1.3%
1962	- 2.2%
1961	- .6%
1960	- 8%
1959	- 25%
1958	- 37%

These figures form a silent acclamation of the effect of the "Tuberculosis" (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950 and the "Tuberculosis" (Southern England Eradication Areas) Order, 1957, on this one time cause of wholesale condemnation.

The gradual extermination of Tuberculosis in cattle seems to have had a pronounced effect on its occurrence in pigs, viz -

1950	332	slaughtered and 8.0% infected
1955	11,556	" " 0.89% "
1961	16,174	" " 0.71% "
1962	16,955	" " 0.63% "
1963	16,566	" " 0.44% "

## TUBERCULOSIS

## (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	1963	1790	0.06	1242	Nil	1120	Nil	24	Nil	4102	Nil	16566	.44
	1962	1728	Nil	1219	Nil	1137	Nil	16	Nil	4654	Nil	16955	.63
	1961	1299	.69	1319	Nil	1434	Nil	24	Nil	4730	Nil	16174	.71
	1960	1352	.30	1030	Nil	945	Nil	22	Nil	3274	Nil	13342	.71
	1959	755	.13	589	Nil	383	.52	5	20	1245	Nil	9181	1.04
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1963	56	59.93	1	Nil	1	Nil	-	-	1	Nil		
	1962	68	47.06	7	28.28	9	11.11	1	100	5	Nil		
	1961	20	45	2	100	3	Nil	-	-	-	-		
	1960	63	61.9	44	50	13	53.84	-	-	1	Nil		
	1959	75	92	10	100	6	83.33	-	-	4	100		



# TUBERCULOSIS (Cont'd)

## Extent of Infection

		Year	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Swine
Routine Slaughter	Generalised	1963	-	-	-	-	-	3
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	2	-	-	-	-	1
		1960	-	-	-	-	-	1
		1959	-	-	2	1	-	-
	Localised	1963	1	-	-	-	-	70
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	106
		1961	7	-	-	-	-	114
		1960	4	-	-	-	-	82
		1959	1	-	-	-	-	96
By Notice M.A.F.F.	Generalised	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	1	-	-	1	-	-
		1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1960	5	2	-	-	-	-
		1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Localised	1963	33	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	31	2	1	-	-	-
		1961	9	2	-	-	-	-
		1960	34	20	7	-	-	-
		1959	69	10	5	-	4	-

## MEAT CONDEMNED

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases and Organs</u>				
Septicaemia	-	-	-	2
Septic Pneumonia	1	-	4	12
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	1
Septic Peritonitis	2	2	1	3
Septic Pleurisy	1	1	4	7
Septic Pericarditis	3	-	-	4
Septic Arthritis	1	-	-	1
Septic Metritis	1	-	-	-
Septic Mastitis	1	-	-	1
Septic Enteritis	-	-	-	1
Generalised Pyaemia	2	-	1	5
Gangrene	3	-	1	3
Jaundice	1	2	1	1
Pathological Emaciation	5	-	4	13
Anaemia & Emaciation	1	-	-	-
Oedema & Emaciation	6	-	1	-
Pleurisy & Emaciation	-	-	-	1
Carried Forward	28	5	17	55



MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases and Organs</u> (Cont'd)				
Brought forward	28	5	17	55
Oedema and Anaemia	1	-	-	-
Fevered and Oedema	1	-	-	-
Fevered	2	6	4	3
Multiple Tumours	2	-	-	2
Extensive Bruising	5	1	2	1
Immature	-	1	-	-
Icterus	-	1	-	-
Johnes Disease	1	-	-	-
Generalised Actinobacillosis	1	-	-	-
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	3
Dead on arrival	-	1	-	5
Total	41	15	23	71
<u>Parts of carcases</u>				
Bruising	1213 lbs.	-	-	248 lbs.
Abscess	20 lbs.	-	-	142 lbs.
Arthritis	-	-	-	86 lbs.
Joint-ill	-	5 lbs.	-	-
Petichael Haemorrhages	-	-	7 lbs.	-
Tuberculosis	380 lbs.	-	-	-
Total	1613 lbs.	5 lbs.	7 lbs.	476 lbs.
<u>Heads and Tongues</u>				
Tuberculosis	12	-	-	70
Cysticercus Bovis	9	-	-	-
Actinomycosis	6	-	-	-
Actinobacillosis	18	-	-	-
Abscess	3	-	1	4
Bruising	-	-	-	1
Total	48	-	1	75
<u>Tongues only</u>				
Actinobacillosis	3	-	-	-



MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Livers</u>				
Telangectasis	402½	-	-	-
Fascioliasis	237	3	351	-
Pyæmia	161	2	-	-
Peritonitis	6	-	3	87
Abscess	24½	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	17	-	1	1
Fatty Change	23	6	4	7
Hydatid Cysts	27	1	6	-
Melanosis	1	-	-	-
Tumours	1	-	-	1
Cloudy Swelling	-	-	1	-
Milk Spot	-	-	-	1461
Necrosis	-	-	-	3
Total	840	12	366	1560
<u>Lungs</u>				
Tuberculosis	16	-	-	-
Pneumonia	95	25	602	3337
Pleurisy	99	3	18	518
Hydatid Cysts	32	-	2	-
Abscess	11	-	-	-
Fascioliasis	3	-	-	-
Congestion	4	-	-	1
Pyæmia	4	-	-	-
Emphysema	14	-	-	2
Muellaris Capillaris	-	-	130	-
Total	278	28	752	3858
<u>Hearts</u>				
Pericarditis	12	2	7	424
Cysticercus Bovis	6	-	-	-
Endocarditis	1	-	-	-
Cysticercus Ovis	-	-	1	-
Cystic	-	-	2	-
Total	19	2	10	424



MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Kidneys</u>				
Nephritis	21	-	2	13
Hydatid Cysts	7	1	-	17
Cloudy Swelling	2	-	-	2
Pyleonephritis	2	-	-	-
Abscess	1	-	-	-
Hydronephrosis	1	-	-	1
Petichael Haemorrhages	-	2	-	2
Fatty Change	-	1	-	2
Pyæmia	-	1	-	-
Inflammation	-	-	2	-
Ruptured	-	-	-	1
Total	34	5	4	38
<u>Spleens</u>				
Peritonitis	3	-	-	-
Ruptured	1	-	1	2
Total	4	-	1	2
<u>Guts</u>				
Tuberculosis	13	-	-	-
Decomposition	127	-	-	-
Inflammation	3	-	-	-
Johnes Disease	1	-	-	-
Tumours	3	-	-	-
Enteritis	-	-	-	3
Total	147	-	-	3
<u>Udder</u>				
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-

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.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

To reduce the risk of spreading of 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.

Raw or imperfectly cooked scraps and trimmings from infected carcasses and offal present the greatest danger, for it has long been known that the virus of foot and mouth disease can remain alive in bone marrow for over two months at temperatures normally used in the meat trade.

It is also known that in chilled and frozen liver, kidneys and lymph nodes, the foot and mouth virus can survive from four to five months.

The virus of fowl pest is known to remain active for at least six months in frozen carcasses.

The menace of meat trimmings and raw scraps is obvious. Any fault in the swill feeders process may endanger not only his own stock, but perhaps the whole of the neighbourhood.

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 16 premises was carried out. In four cases it was found necessary to serve notices requiring repair and cleansing of the premises.



## MILK SUPPLY

### Licences in force during 1963

Dealers (Prepacked Milk) Licences	...	3
Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	...	1

### Premises Registered

Dairies	...	3
Distributors (Shops selling bottled milk)	...	38

### No. of Cowkeepers on register

91 visits were made in connection with the sale of milk.

### AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN WINCHESTER

Description	Daily consumption in gallons	Percentage of whole
Pasteurised T.T.	2950	79.39
Channel Island T.T.	533	14.35
Homogenised	217	5.85
Sterilised	15	.41
Total	3715	100.00

Average daily consumption of milk in pints per day per head of population = 1.0 pint

Amount of milk bottled in Winchester in gallons per day = 50 gallons (Farm 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:-

	Non-Descript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)
Total No. Taken	-	-	39	-
No. Satisfactory	-	-	39	-
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
Percentage Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-



## MILK SUPPLY (Cont'd)

### SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TEST

	<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk</u>
Total No. taken	39	-
No. Satisfactory	39	-
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-

In addition to the above tests, two samples of milk were examined for the presence of brucella abortus and brucella melitensis. The organisms of the latter is a serious matter and necessitates the slaughter of the affected animals. Brucella abortus, although not so serious as melitensis, can cause undulant fever in man.

The presence of brucella abortus on a farm is an economic drawback for the farmer in addition to its effect on the milk supply. The cows are liable to lose their calves before completion of the gestation period. Much research work has been carried out on the problem and chemical injections have been produced to control this condition in young animals. Investigations are proceeding and it is hoped to rid our milk herds of this condition in time. In each case the samples proved negative.

### ICE CREAM

The application of the Food Hygiene Regulations 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

No. of Samples Taken	Total	Methylene Blue De-colourisation Test		Ministry of Health Provincial Grades			
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
Ice Cream	11	11	-	11	-	-	-

The number of premises newly registered for the sale of ice cream during the year was three, bringing the total number for such premises now on the register to 144.

Registrations for the sale of ice cream during recent years have been mainly of premises equipped with totally enclosed, automatic, cabinet refrigerators and selling this commodity in sealed packets only. Shops no longer use the open ice tub.



## ICE CREAM (Cont'd)

### Bacteriological Examination (Cont'd)

Regular visits of inspection made to ice cream premises have found the general standard of cleanliness to be good and in no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of dirty premises or equipment.

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 report, all were placed in Grade 1 and were therefore satisfactory.

### Soft Ice Cream

Lately, the increased use of the soft serve ice cream vending machine has introduced problems which have already, and may increasingly, lessen local authority control.

The ice cream industry has now turned nearly full circle through control of the premises, then of the product, back to where there was no control of the trade at all.

Soft serve ice cream is only partly made in registered premises. Production being completed in vehicles, or in shops previously used only for storage and sale. Trade action is therefore almost back to a condition of uncontrolled manufacture and sale. Because of this, it is thought that the local authority will find that it needs even greater control than hitherto.

The changes in the ice cream industry have posed three problems for the Public Health Inspector:-

- a) the lessening importance of registered premises;
- b) the increasing use of unregistered "mobile factories" for the manufacture of ice cream; and
- c) the part manufacture of ice cream to meet the requirements of the soft serve demand.

From the above, it will be seen that there is no room for complacency so far as the manufacture and sale of soft ice cream is concerned, and to enable adequate control to be exercised over all the facets of the ice cream industry, it is considered that certain legislative measures should be taken. These should include that registration of premises be conditional rather than absolute; that vehicles and stalls be licensed; and that the use of additives with ice cream should be limited by law to those which have been satisfactorily processed.

There should also be a test which would make it possible to check the efficiency of the heat treatment which the mixes and cold mix powders had received. Practical measures would include the banning of the practice of dividing pre-packed blocks etc.



## ICE CREAM (Cont'd)

### Soft Ice Cream (Cont'd)

Vehicles should keep their side windows closed when not actually selling from a soft serve machine, in order to limit the dust being drawn into the machine. And where a complete cold mix powder was to be used from a tank supply, the tank should be sited so as to allow for its proper cleaning and inspection.



# FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959

## 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 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	141	72	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	3	6	-	-
TOTAL	156	90	-	-



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)	6	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	4	3	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	18	-	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.

### Outworkers (Cont'd)

There are 23 outworkers on the register, 10 being resident in the City. 8 firms in Winchester employ a total of 20 outworkers, 3 outworkers resident in the City are employed by firms outside. In every case the work is associated with the clothing trade.

10 inspections of houses in which outwork is carried out were made under the provisions of the Factories Act and Public Health Act. No unsatisfactory conditions were found.

### Other matters

Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with	7
Number of underground bakehouses on register at end of year	0

### RODENT CONTROL

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I Number of properties in Local Authority's District	46	9121	1744	10911	40
II Number of properties inspected as a result of -					
(a) Notification	10	466	114	590	2
(b) Survey under the Act	36	1118	360	1514	38
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	73	44	117	-



	TYPE OF PROPERTY					
	Non-Agricultural					
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)		(5) Agricultural
III	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	210	6211	2483	9246	313
IV	Number of Properties inspected under Sect. II which were found to be infested by:-					
	(a) Rats					
	(Major	1	-	-	-	2
	(Minor	16	640	196	852	29
	(b) Mice					
	(Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	13	186	97	296	-
V	Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	30	826	293	1149	31
VI	Total treatments carried out including retreatments	84	1756	799	2639	119
VII	Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	9	5	13	-
VIII	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil 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	-	68	-	-	-

Poison used - Z.P. Bread Rusk and Warfarin

#### Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year

A total of 1514 premises were inspected during the year when 472 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.

#### Sewer Treatment

##### Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Warfarin

(a) Manholes lifted .....	194
(b) Number of manholes baited .....	194
(c) Number of manholes showing prebait take .....	27
(d) Number of manholes showing complete prebait take .....	8
(e) Scheme of baiting used ..... Consecutive days (e.g. consecutive days, or 4th, 6th and 8th days)	
(f) Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in No. 2 above .....	16



In the whole field of environmental health work nowhere else can one see the immediate fruits of labour so clearly and dramatically as in rodent control.

One day you have a report of a harassed housewife with a persistent rat infestation. A tradesman suffers inroads upon his premises, damage to property and loss of goods, and in the background is the omnipresent threat to health - infectious jaundice and the contamination of Salmonella origins.

Every inspector directing rodent operatives knows the first moves and the initial inspections can be tedious to a degree, but are perhaps the most important. Simple treatments are futile without the preventive side, and in some cases the rodent officer has spent heart breaking weeks in back tracking and testing until the source of infestation has been found.

These parasites of communal life are the best index of the quality of our hygiene, and index of our good housekeeping and a continuous threat to our very existence if permitted to exceed the very limited numbers accepted in the most inaccessible spots

The dissemination of rats and mice is automatic in the expansion of our human activities, but for better or worse the rodent tribe have become our very close parasites.

Where we disturb the earth for our conduits and foundations they dig alongside us. Our habits of littering the landscape with untidy heaps and deposits gives them cover. Some of us feed them with our abandoned scraps and open storage of food, and their best ally is the feckless person who, seeing the presence of rats, fails to destroy them or report them to those who will do this.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with its persistent leads from the early war years, have organised all local authorities into functioning units. The Rat Week days have gone for good, and the hit and miss schemes and the Saturday afternoon rat hunts are gone also. Today in this country we have an awareness of the problem of the rat as a menace to our health and comfort.

A recent circular progress report indicates that each year more and more authorities are at last giving this work the priority it necessitates to keep their area free from rodents. If we consider that on economic grounds alone the job is worthwhile we must be further encouraged to spend our money on control.

The protective element arising from a reduction in numbers is no less real. The target must be proofed buildings and a lesser reservoir of infestation to spread again as each pocket is cleared up.

The day must surely dawn in a civilised community when the number of rat pellets per bushel should not be the cleanliness index of grain.



Nor should our industry find itself banned from export markets solely because of high rodent hair counts in flour confectionery.

There is no ground for complacency although the figures now compiled give us cause for encouragement. These present assessments of our work merely point the way to full and complete control of the problem.

Improved techniques, new stable baits, better methods of work, and the access to background information and advice are the aim of the central authorities. In Hampshire, regional groups meet for mutual plans and stress the need for co-operation of contiguous areas where overland and waterway spread are indicated.

During the year 356 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises not previously known by the Department to have been infested. This represents an increase of 13% on the number received during 1962.

#### Extermination by Private Operating Companies

Rodent destructive measures continue to be carried out by private operating companies and other individuals on a contract basis with owners and occupiers.

It is not obligatory nor customary for such operators to notify the Department when their services are being used and generally, unless ascertained in the course of a survey, the Department is not informed of their activities.

#### INCOME

The work of disinfection and rodent control during 1963 realised £367 Os. 9d. This figure being £19 3s. 6d. more than the previous year.

Rodent Control Contracts	£306	Os.	Od.
Rodent Control Complaints	£28	5s.	Od.
Wasps and other Insects	£32	15s.	9d.

#### PIGEONS

Resulting from complaints received from occupiers of private dwellings and business premises of nuisance from wild pigeons a total of 231 birds, 41 squabs and 94 eggs were destroyed. 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.

On passing 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 9 and 12 visits were made.

### DRAINAGE WORK

#### Defects and Repairs

In connection with the investigation of complaints about choked or leaking drains, it proved necessary to apply the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act 1936, at 37 premises. Under these powers the Corporation may open up ground at private premises for the purpose of examining the condition of the drains, etc. and if necessary, apply specified tests to appliances which appear to be defective. These examinations are commonly associated with evidence of percolations of water or offensive effluents into floor spaces and cellars, subsidences in yards and passages, rat burrowing and undermining.

Altogether a total of 37 drainage systems were examined during the year and 36 tests applied; 32 of the tests revealed defects which included 5 public sewers or drains in combination.

Statutory Notices under the relevant sections of the Public Health Act, specifying work to be done was served in respect of one property.

#### Sewage and Sewage and Sewage Disposal

The greater portion of the City is on main drainage although some outlying areas are still serviced with cesspools. This system appears to be quite adequate.

So far as the disposal is concerned, the part of the City on main drainage is drained to the Garnier Road Pumping Station from whence it is pumped to the treatment works at Morestead Farm where the results achieved were adequate.



## LECTURES ETC.

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

Four talks on the work of the Public Health Inspector were also given to Pupil Health Visitors and upon 5 occasions staff members of the County's School Meals Service attended the Health Department for lectures on food handling, preparation and general kitchen hygiene.

## DRAINAGE WORK

### Defects and Repairs

In connection with the investigation of complaints about choked or leaking drains, it proved necessary to apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Public Health Act 1936, as amended. Under these powers the Corporation may open up ground at private premises for the purpose of examining the condition of the drains, etc., and if necessary, apply specified tests to appliances which appear to be defective. These examinations are commonly associated with evidence of percolation of water or offensive effluents into floor spaces and cellars, subsidence in yards and passages, rat burrowing and undermining.

Altogether a total of 37 drainage systems were examined during the year and 38 tests applied; 22 of the tests revealed defects which included 5 public sewers or drains in combination.

Statutory Notices under the relevant sections of the Public Health Act, specifying work to be done was served in respect of one property.

### Sewage and Sewage Disposal

The greater portion of the City is on main drainage although some outlying areas are still served with cesspools. This system appears to be quite adequate.

So far as the disposal is concerned, the part of the City on main drainage is drained to the Garston Road Pumping Station from whence it is pumped to the treatment works at Horstead Farm where the results achieved were adequate.

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

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

## Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning during 1963

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever				1	1								2
Whooping Cough	1	7	45	7	2	77	11		2	4			7
Measles	12	79	45	27	39	77	41	8	2	2	3		335
Meningococcal Meningitis				1									1
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)						11							1
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	2	1	1	4			2	4	4	21
Puerperal Pyrexia		1	2			3	1						7
Pneumonia		1	1	1									3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning				1			1	3		2			7
TOTALS	13	82	49	33	42	82	48	11	4	10	7	4	385



# ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL 1963

## AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED

	Winchester City	Winchester R.D.	Andover M.C. & R.D.	Eastleigh M.C.	Kingsclere & Whitechurch	Basingstoke M.C. & R.D.	Petersfield U.D. & R.D.	Alton U.D. & R.D.	Southampton C.B.	Romsey & Stockbridge R.D.	Others	Total
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Staphylococcal Infection	13	6	9	6	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	42
Virus Infections (inc. Poliomyelitis, Measles, Influenza etc.)	6	12	2	-	-	13	-	2	3	-	3	41
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella infection)	6	3	6	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	23
Pertussis	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other Conditions	31	11	11	8	-	12	2	13	2	3	4	97
TOTAL	59	34	29	18	1	33	3	20	7	3	9	216

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1963

	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	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	1	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	335	2	17	34	40	43	148	30	17	3	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	21	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	2	-	1	1	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	7
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	5



# TUBERCULOSIS

## New Cases and mortality during 1963

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-

## Removals from Register during year:-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died (including deaths from other causes)	2	-	-	-
Removed from District	14	2	-	-
Cured but retained as observation cases	-	-	-	-
Cured	7	4	3	2
Removed from register-no longer Tuberculous	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	6	3	2

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male	82	14	68	13
Female	58	15	56	13
TOTAL	140	29	124	26

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

## Totals X/Rayed in Winchester, 1963.

<u>Totals</u>	<u>Abnormalities</u>		
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Non T.B.</u>
5,927	8 males 4 females	7 males	34 males 23 females

The findings for Tuberculosis, category (0) and (1) are according to the Ministry definition, which is -

- (0) Cases of Tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinics or Hospitals and considered on investigation to require close clinic supervision or treatment.
- (1) Cases of Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only.

## Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The response to Immunisation, which is carried out at the Welfare Clinics can be said to be generally satisfactory.

The number of children who were inoculated during 1963 is as follows -

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria &amp; Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria, Tetanus.</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough &amp; Tetanus Triple.</u>
Age under 5 years	-	-	-	373
Age between 5 - 15 years	20	-	-	4
Reinforcing dose	8	-	-	102
	<u>28</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>479</u>



# Vaccination against Smallpox

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Age under 5 years	128	12
Age between 5 - 15 years	9	27
Over 15 years	23	146
	<u>160</u>	<u>185</u>

# Polioyelitis Vaccination

	<u>Completed 2nd Injection.</u>	<u>Completed 3 Injections or Oral Doses</u>	<u>Re-inforcing Dose</u>
Children born in 1963	2	-	-
Children born in 1962	15	-	-
Children born 1943 - 1961	1	-	-
Adults born 1933 - 1942	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Children at school entry or between the ages of 5 and 12 years	-	-	722
Total all ages	<u>18</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>722</u>
TOTAL	<u>18</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>722</u>

# F - METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1963.

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M. S. L.	Temperature				Hygrometer		Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours and tenths	Wind (days)							
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a. m.		No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (inches)		N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW
						Dry bulb	Wet bulb											
January ...	30.00	39	6	32.6	20.6	26.1	25.6	92.9	9	.53	65.5	3	17	-	-	2	1	8
February ...	29.57	45	15	36.5	27.6	29.8	29.2	93.4	18	1.15	74.6	6	8	1	6	-	-	7
March ...	29.60	58	21	47.2	35.8	42.6	40.8	88.4	22	5.14	95.5	5	-	-	5	5	12	3
April ...	29.71	64	27	56.0	40.5	45.6	44.3	90.2	21	3.54	119.1	5	4	-	5	2	10	1
May ...	29.90	80	30	60.8	42.3	49.9	48.1	87.4	18	1.67	185.7	3	2	-	-	6	11	2
June ...	29.49	80	42	67.7	50.7	57.5	55.5	87.4	18	2.15	167.0	6	6	-	-	9	8	1
July ...	29.99	82	40	69.1	50.5	58.8	56.9	89.1	16	1.41	206.4	1	4	-	4	5	12	3
August ...	29.69	77	39	66.6	50.5	53.8	52.2	90.1	24	3.19	173.4	-	3	-	3	4	14	2
September ..	29.90	76	37	64.3	47.6	52.5	51.6	93.8	16	3.26	131.6	5	2	-	1	1	9	6
October ...	29.96	68	34	58.3	45.4	50.2	49.7	96.3	18	2.20	81.4	1	2	-	6	7	8	-
November ..	29.42	62	31	53.8	41.3	46.4	45.8	96.1	28	5.94	70.1	2	1	-	7	2	12	2
December ..	29.89	49	18	41.3	29.9	34.7	34.3	96.8	14	1.14	39.3	1	12	-	2	-	4	2
Year 1963 ...	29.76	82	6	54.5	40.2	45.7	44.5	91.8	222	31.32	1409.6	38	61	1	39	41	102	23
																		60

\* Sun Readings from 19.5.63 to 20.6.63 inclusive are as recorded at Martyr Worthy.









