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Contributors

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CITY OF WINCHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1967

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.

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Public Health Department,
Friarsgate,
Winchester.

June, 1968.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before proceeding to give the usual resume and the statistical contents of my Annual Report, it is necessary to comment on the transfer of the City Health Department from 4-6 The Square to the new accommodation in Friarsgate in October 1967. The old premises which the Department occupied since 1919, when they were adapted for the purpose, were overcrowded and inconvenient for the public. The new premises not only provide ample accommodation for the City Health Department but also make excellent provision for increased clinic accommodation, not only for those clinics which had already been housed in the Square but also for a number of clinics that had heretofore been scattered elsewhere. In addition, the building should form the nucleus for a Health Centre which it is hoped it will be possible, in time, to provide by the use of the adjacent land. In short, this new accommodation provides not only for present needs but should, in the future, help to bring increased efficiency and closer co-operation between the various branches of the Health Service which, unfortunately, have up to now been too widely separated to provide the highly efficient service so desired by all. As this closer integration now seems to be a distinct and early possibility, the proposed further development of this site is an exciting and forward looking prospect.

Turning to the report, the first notable feature is that shown by the Registrar General's estimate of population at the mid-year. This shows a very small decline in the number of persons resident in the area compared with his 1966 estimate.

The number of persons unemployed at the end of the year showed quite an appreciable rise over figures of previous years. It is most marked amongst males in the over 40 age group where the number of unemployed had almost doubled.

A total of 217 units of housing accommodation were provided, 105 by the Corporation and 112 by private enterprise. As a result of demolition or closing orders, four premises were dealt with, thus the net gain in units of accommodation provided during the year was 213. There were 1004 applicants on the council housing list at the end of the year, this was a slight decrease compared with the figure for 1966.

As anticipated, in my report last year, the birth rate for the City has now begun to decline and is more in keeping with the national tendency. The total number of live births registered was 381 which shows a fall of 67 on the previous year's figures. Of these live births, 183 were male and 198 female, the corrected live birth rate being 12.9 per thousand live births compared with a figure of 15.13 for the previous year, it is also well below

the national birth rate figure of 17.2 per thousand live births.

There were four infant deaths reported during the year giving an infant mortality rate of 10.50 deaths per thousand live births. All these deaths were amongst legitimate infants, all of them occurring in the neo-natal period and three of them in the early neo-natal period. The infant mortality rate compares very favourably with both the national rate and the rate in Winchester for 1966. There were five stillbirths reported during the year, four of them amongst legitimate infants, this affords a stillbirth rate of 12.95 per thousand live and still births, another figure which affords favourable comparison with the national rate. There were 29 illegitimate births in the City during the year, a reduction of 18 on the figure for 1966. Expressed as a percentage of the total live births this gives a figure of 7.35% which compared with the previous year's figure of 10.49% is much more satisfactory.

There were 371 deaths registered, 170 male and 201 female. These figures give a corrected death rate per thousand of the population of 9.54, the corresponding figure for England and Wales being 11.2. Whilst the figure for the City shows an increase on that of 8.17 for 1966, it has to be recalled that the latter figure was one of the few exceptionally low figures obtained over the years. The age distribution and causes of death as shown in the table in the report follows much the same pattern as before. A small reduction in the number of deaths occurring in persons under the age of 45 is more or less compensated for by the small increase in the number of deaths occurring in persons over 75 years of age.

Similarly, on analysing the causes of death it is demonstrated that once again Coronary Disease and its associated conditions are responsible for 44% of all deaths in the City. Next in prominence comes Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System, closely followed in third position by deaths from Cancer in all its forms. There has been no reduction in the total number of deaths from Cancer of the lung but it is worthy of mention that all of these deaths have occurred amongst males. There were 9 deaths reported as a result of Accidents including Motor Accidents and in addition, there were 4 deaths attributable to Suicide. It is gratifying to be able to report that there was no death attributable either to Maternal Cause or to Tuberculosis during the year.

As indicated by the notifications of Measles infection in the closing months of 1966, the mild epidemic continued through the first half of 1967 and accounted for no less than 301 of the 327 cases of notifiable disease occurring in the City during the year. It is sincerely to be hoped that parents will be as willing to come forward and avail of the facilities now available to protect their children against this disease and by so doing, relegate Measles to join the other happily, almost defunct, infections such as Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria. If this is to be achieved the co-operation of the parents is a first essential, and it is necessary to overcome a feeling, rather firmly rooted in the public mind, that Measles is a trivial disease that can readily be treated by a few days rest in bed. In fact, the complications of Measles, which too often occur, can be every bit as serious as those of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria. Of the other notifiable diseases it is only necessary to mention that there has been a slight increase in the number of notifications of the incidence of Whooping Cough.

The City Council accepted during the year the idea to support in principle, the fluoridation of the City water supply. However, owing to the reluctance of the Local Health Authority to proceed further with the idea, the matter has been left in abeyance. It is to be hoped however, that further progress in this matter will be possible in the not too distant future and that the younger generation at least, will be receiving the benefit of one more innovation to improve their health which like vaccination and immunisation, is now more or less accepted on a world-wide basis.

In passing, it may be mentioned that the United States Public Health Service reported that at the end of 1967 there were seventy-two million persons residing in 3,827 Communities with controlled fluoridation in the United States. In addition there were over two million persons living in communities with natural fluoridation.

After widespread investigation a suitable site for a weather station was obtained in the grounds of the Waterworks at Romsey Road and here it is hoped that the instruments will be safe from further damage. In addition this site is much more convenient for the purpose of taking the required daily readings. However, it was not possible to take readings until September, and meanwhile it was necessary to depend on the Ministry of Defence (Air) to provide comparative figures from neighbouring stations. For this help and co-operation we are extremely grateful.

A record number of animals were slaughtered at the Abattoir, which increase necessitated the appointment of an additional Meat Inspector before the end of the year. This work, as usual involved much of the time of the Public Health Inspectors and it is hoped that this additional appointment will relieve them to a considerable extent and enable them to concentrate more actively on their other Public Health duties. Very full details of these duties are set out in that part of the report provided by Mr. E. Seymour, Chief Public Health Inspector.

In conclusion, it is with much pleasure that I express my sincere thanks to Councillor R.J. Bromfield, Chairman, and members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement. I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Hughes and the staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Dr. Moore of the Mass Radiography Unit, the Officers of the Corporation and the staff of the City Health Department for their co-operation and assistance at all times.

ROBT. A. GOOD

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	-	Alderman Smith
Chairman	-	Councillor Bromfield
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor Steel
Alderman Taylor		Councillor Stanley
Alderman Neate		Councillor Williams
Councillor Hibberd		Councillor Mrs. Baron

A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough 3,888 acres

Population Census 1931 - 23,523
Census 1961 - Preliminary Report - 28,643
Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population mid 1967 - 30,740

Number of Inhabited Houses (on 31st March 1968 from figures supplied by the City Treasurer) - 9,173

Rateable Value at 1st April 1967 £1,631,949

Net penny rate product, 1967/68 £6,623.6s.6d.

Social Conditions 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 transport and distributive services, the principle industries are Engineering and Food Processing.

It is estimated that there are 177 premises that come within the definition "Factory" in Winchester.

Unemployed

Unemployment registered at the
8th January, 1968.

I am indebted to the
Manager of the Ministry of
Labour Employment Exchange
for information relating to
unemployment.

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
209	42	251

Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 8th January, 1968

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	15	(-)	7	(-)	22
20-24	29	(-)	8	(-)	37
25-29	17	(1)	5	(-)	22
30-34	8	(-)	1	(-)	9
35-39	13	(-)	2	(-)	15
40-44	15	(2)	2	(-)	17
45-49	20	(6)	7	(4)	27
50-54	18	(3)	3	(-)	21
55-59	20	(7)	6	(-)	26
60-64	53	(4)	1	(-)	54
65 & over	1	(-)	-	(-)	1
Totals:	209	(23)	42	(4)	251

In addition there were 3 disabled men needing sheltered employment.

B - SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	381	183	198
Legitimate	353	172	181
Illegitimate	28	11	17

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population

(as corrected by comparability factor of 1.04) - - 12.89

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births - 7.35%

Still Births

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	5	4	1
Legitimate	4	3	-
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - - 12.95

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	371	170	201

Death Rate per 1,000 Population
(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.79) 9.54

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	386	187	199
Legitimate	357	175	182
Illegitimate	29	12	17

<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-			
Total Registered	4	4	-
Legitimate	4	4	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	10.50
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	11.20
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0.00
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.50
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.88
Perinatal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live & Still Births	20.72
Maternal Deaths - Nil	

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births 0.0

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1967.

	Live Birth Rate 1	Still Birth Rate 2	Death Rate 3	Infant Mortality Rate. Under one year 4
Winchester U.D.	12.9	13.0	9.5	10.5
England and Wales	17.2	14.8	11.2	18.3

NOTE:

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

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1967.

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	2				2						2		2
Congenital Malformations													
Other causes	1	1			2						2		2
	3	1			4						4		4

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1967

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
													Male Fem.
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	8								1	1	6	4	4
11 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	17							1	6	7	3	17	
12 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	5								1	1	3	5	
13 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	1									1		1	
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	28								9	8	11	15	13
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2				1						1	1	1
16 Diabetes	3								1		2	1	2
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	65							1	5	15	44	23	42
18 Coronary Disease, Angina	74						1	1	17	17	38	35	39
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	7								1	3	3	1	6
20 Other Heart Disease	66							1	1	7	57	11	55
21 Other Circulatory Disease	17					1	1	1	2	5	8	9	8
22 Influenza													
23 Pneumonia	16	1								3	12	12	4
24 Bronchitis	16							1	3	6	6	12	4
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4								1	3		4	
26 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2									1	1	1	1
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1									1			
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	2								1		1	2	
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate	2								1		1	2	
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion													
31 Congenital Malformations	1									1			1
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	21	3				1	1		4	6	6	12	9
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	3					1		2				2	1
34 All other Accidents	6								1	1	4	3	3
35 Suicide	4					1		1	1		1	3	1
36 Homicide and Operations of War													
	371	4			1	3	3	9	56	87	208	170	201

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., F.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the 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. I. MASON Cert. Public Health Inspectors Educ. Board.
H. N. Cert. in Building. Diploma R.S.H. for the Inspection
of Meat and other Foods.

L. G. JAMES Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
Meat Inspector for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

R. L. BARRY Diploma Public Health Inspectors Educ. Board.

R. DAY R.S.H. Cert. for Inspection of Meat.
Meat Inspector
(from 26.10.67)

RODENT OFFICERS J. Parsons; R. Newman

CHIEF CLERK Miss P. Smith

Audio Typist Miss V. Vincent (From 23.10.67)

Junior Clerk Miss B. Smith (From 11.12.67)

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF

Health Visitors:

MISS. E.K. WILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (to 31.3.67)
MISS. P.M. GILLET, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (to 22.9.67)
MISS. J.M. BARRITT, S.R.N., H.V.
MISS. G.K. BURNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
MISS. H.M. HAYLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 5.6.67)
MISS. R. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 11.9.67)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

MISS. M.F. WHEELER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Midwife:

MRS. E. KENDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 2.10.67)

District Nurses:

MISS. M. FRICKER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (and Relief Midwife)
MRS. S.J. McCOURT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

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

MRS. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife

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

MRS. D.E. FARRANTS, 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

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. H. Dedicat.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Depot,
Queens Road,
Winchester.
(Tel: 61644)

Clinic Treatment Centres

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Friday each month at 2 p.m. at the Health Department.

(b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Monday each month at 2 p.m. in the Weeke Community Centre.

(c) 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.

(d) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Tuesday at Dr. Gibson & Partners' Surgery at 2 p.m. The Health Visitor attached to the group practice is in attendance.

(e) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Tuesday each month in the Winnall Community Centre.

(f) SCHOOL CLINIC

Each Tuesday morning at the Health Department.

(g) IMMUNISATION CLINIC

The inoculation 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) SPEECH CLINIC

Wednesday each week by appointment at the Health Department also Friday by appointment from October.

(i) TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC

Each Wednesday and Thursday at 9 a.m. By appointment at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

Old People's Welfare

CHIROPODY

Held each 2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday 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 Hampshire County Hospital -
Medical, Surgical and Children 320 beds
Maternity - 60 beds.

(a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

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

(b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Winchester City cases once per month by appointment at the Health Department.

(c) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(d) V.D. CLINIC

At Royal Hampshire County Hospital.
Mondays 2.30 - 4 p.m.
Thursdays 3 - 4.30 p.m.

SECTION "D"

Environmental Health Services

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, M.A.P.H.I., 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,
Friarsgate,
Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting for the 20th time, the Annual Report on the work carried out in pursuance of the statutory duties and responsibilities assigned to the Public Health Inspector's section of the Health Department.

During the year much good work continued to be accomplished and it is felt that further progress was made in those fields of activity in which the public health inspectorate operates. For example, progress in the repair and improvement of dwelling houses has to date proved satisfactory, even allowing for the few cases where there was a disinclination by both landlord and tenant to seek improved amenities. No doubt this relates to the inevitability of increased rentals, disturbance of premises through alterations and general lack of capital which seems evident among owners. Houses in multiple occupation received a certain amount of attention and there is much to be done in this field if improvements are to be secured under the powers now available.

Noise complaints during the year included noise from banging car doors, dustbin lids, putting milk bottles out at night, loud wireless and television programmes; all of which are not noises to be dealt with by legislation. They are matters of good neighbourliness, personal conduct and consideration for others. Where will the law step in and where will it finish? This is a problem for the future and not too distant according to recent developments.

Meat inspection continued to take up considerable time and showed a total of 68,009 animals slaughtered at the Winnall Abattoir, this figure representing a substantial increase over the previous year's throughput of 51,628 and in sharp contrast to 1958 when 9,886 animals were slaughtered. With the growing use of the slaughtering facilities, the public health inspectors were compelled to increase their involvement at the Abattoir and this not unnaturally affected the general picture in other fields. Accordingly, a full-time Authorised Meat Inspector was appointed towards the end of the year.

Conditions in cafes and food preparation premises sometimes give rise to disappointment following the inspector's efforts to secure good standards by informal approach but in general the tendency is for improvements to be carried out beyond those that can be asked for under the Regulations. While successful prosecutions may add to the satisfaction of action in some quarters, it can often be classed as failure in public relations in that a small number of workers in the food industry have still not accepted the need for constant care and attention to hygienic practices in details of personal habits. The publicity that has been given to the subject, however,

seems to be having its effect, with the result that the public are taking an ever increasing interest and this is made evident in many ways.

Sampling of food and drugs has been carried on throughout the year but the number of adulterated samples was negligible. The checking of the labels attached to food containers revealed a few minor discrepancies and in some instances alterations have been effected by the Department. Misleading descriptions on labels have also been amended in certain cases.

Shops and Offices have received an appropriate degree of priority and the many other duties to which reference is made in the statistical tables and comments included in the following pages were all given as much attention as time and circumstances made practicable.

In conclusion, I would refer to the staff who worked so well under pressure during the year. Undoubtedly, this is related to the friendly atmosphere which has prevailed in the office and which in turn is reflected in the excellent field work of the Department.

At the same time, I acknowledge with gratitude the guidance which has been given by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

E. SEYMOUR

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

HOUSING

(A) REPAIR - HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	23	5	68	5	91	10
(b) By local authority	XXXX	1	XXXX	3	XXXX	4
Totals	23	6	68	8	91	14

(B) BEYOND REPAIR - HOUSING ACT 1957

(a) INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

Number of	1. undertakings accepted (section 16)	-
	2. closing orders made (section 17)	2
	3. demolition orders made (section 17)	-
	4. closing orders made (section 18)	1
	5. " " determined (section 27)	1
	6. closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (section 28)	-
	7. houses demolished following demolition orders	-
	8. numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	4
	(b) families	1

(b) CLEARANCE AREAS

Represented during Year:-

1. Number of areas	None
2. Houses unfit for human habitation	-
3. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc	-
4. Houses on land acquired under 43 (2)	-
5. Numbers of people to be displaced:	
(a) Individuals	-
(b) Families	-
6. Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners	

(a) Unfit	None
(b) Others	None
7. Numbers of people displaced (a) Individuals	-
(b) Families	-

(B) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) Standard

1. Number of applications Received
- Number of applications Approved
- Number of applications Refused
2. Number of dwellings improved

Owner/Occupiers		Tenanted	
Standard		Standard	
5 point	3 point	5 point	3 point
17	-	3	-
17	-	3	-
-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-

3. Amount paid in grants
4. Average grant per house

£ s d
1,606.10. 0.
100. 8. 2.

5. Number of amenities provided (a) fixed bath or shower
- (b) wash hand basin
- (c) hot water supply
(to any fittings)
- (d) water closet
- (e) food store

15
14
17
16
15

(2) Discretionary (By City Engineers Dept.)

1. Number of applications Received
2. Number of applications Approved
3. Number of applications Refused
4. (a) Number of dwellings Improved
- (b) Number of dwellings provided
by conversion

Owner/Occupiers	Tenanted
7	10
7	10
-	-
13	-
-	12

5. Amount paid in grants
6. Average grant per dwelling

£6,534.10s.Od.
£ 261.11s.2d.

(C) IMPROVEMENT AREAS - HOUSING ACT 1964

1.	Areas	(a) Surveyed during 1967	1
		(b) Declared during 1967 (Area No. 1)	1
	Tenanted properties requiring improvement:		
		(a) Full standard	51
		(b) Reduced standard	-
	Houses included above vacated since survey		2
	Houses become owner/occupied		6
	Improvements commenced prior to declaration		3
	Preliminary Improvement Notices served for meeting on 4th January, 1968		40
	Dwellings improved (a) Full standard		6 (Area No. 7)
			1 (Area No. 1)
		(b) Reduced standard	-

The extension of the existing legal standard of a fit house under the improvement grant scheme is almost certain to become the standard for all houses which means that every house will have to be provided with all essential amenities.

It would appear, therefore, that those houses which, by reason of their condition, age or bad arrangement cannot be recommended for an improvement grant because they are not considered to have a useful life exceeding 15 years, will have to remain in their present state. They will become obsolete when a statutory standard is made and we will have to face the fact that in many cases it may be necessary to re-develop those areas.

Dwellings outside improvement areas

2.	Number of Representations made by tenants	<u>1</u>
----	---	----------

(D) RENT ACT 1957 - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE
OF DISREPAIR

Number of	1. Applications	<u>None</u>
	2. Decisions not to issue certificate	<u>None</u>
	3. Certificates issued	<u>None</u>

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATE

4.	By Landlords to L/A for cancellation	<u>None</u>
----	--------------------------------------	-------------

(E) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Scheme of registration approved by the Ministry None
2. Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation 94
3. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961 14
4. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for
 - (a) Management orders (Sec. 12) None
 - (b) Directions on overcrowding (Sec. 19) None
5. Number of houses on which have been made:
 - (a) Management orders None
 - (b) Directions on overcrowding None
6. Number of notices served
 - (a) to make good neglect of proper standards of management (Sec. 14) None
 - (b) to require additional services or facilities (Sec. 15) 3
 - (c) where work has been carried out in default None
7. Details regarding separate occupancies in houses in multiple occupation:

Number of houses with following number of separate occupancies	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	over 12
	50	20	10	7	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	2

Common Lodging Houses

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

Overcrowding

Overcrowding in sub-let or multi-occupied houses varies virtually from day to day and it is, therefore, not possible to survey or otherwise to judge accurately and completely the position of overcrowding in this type of accommodation. Statutory overcrowding in lower rated type of dwellings, however, has been found to be comparatively small and the trend of gradual improvement in this matter appears to be continuing.

Nine complaints relative to overcrowding were received and in one case statutory overcrowding was found to exist.

New dwellings of all kinds provided during the year totalled 217 made up as follows:-

<u>By Private Enterprise</u>	<u>Dwellings Added</u>
Houses and flats erected	99
12 premises converted to provide 12 additional living units	12
Closed dwellings reconditioned	<u>1</u>
	112
 <u>By the Corporation</u>	
Houses and flats erected	105
Houses converted into flats	-
Houses converted into bedsitters	<u>-</u>
	217
 Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December 1967 (excluding temporary housing accommodation)	<u>3,644</u>

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

Clearance Areas -

Demolished or Vacated therefore	-	1
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions	-	-

Housing Act, 1957 - Part II

Demolition Orders	-	-
Closing Orders	-	3 (including 1 part of property)
Undertakings not to use	-	Nil
Demolition before Order made	-	<u>Nil</u>
		4

<u>Miscellaneous Housing Matters</u>	<u>No. of Houses Involved</u>
Schedules forwarded to Town Clerk subsequent to application for a loan	16
Schedules forwarded subsequent to application for Improvement Grant	17
Informal action under Housing Act, Schedules of Repairs supplied at owners request	16

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 7,783 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 2,808 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 1,854. Approximately 6,508 meals were served and in addition 3,200 members prepared their own meals. There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|--|-----|-----|
| 1. | (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | 222 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | 323 |
| 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 | ... | 113 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections for the purpose | ... | 134 |
| 3. | | Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | 29 |
| 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 | ... | 193 |

Complaints

Summary of defects remedied at dwelling houses

Roofs	...	61
Walls (external)	...	91
External Joinery	...	47
Chimney Stacks	...	37
Rainwater Pipes	...	35
Eaves Gutters	...	63
Yards & Passages	...	13
Coal Houses	...	4
Dampness abated	...	72
Wallplaster	...	139
Ceilings	...	70
Floors repaired	...	44
Floors treated	...	13
Windows	...	118
Sashcords	...	225
Additional lighting	...	7
Additional ventilation	...	25
Stairs/steps	...	9
Doors	...	28
Skirtings	...	26
Handrails provided	...	12
Fireplaces repaired	...	15
Fireplaces renewed	...	3
Cooking ranges removed	...	1
Coppers removed	...	4
Sinks renewed	...	9
Wash hand basins installed	...	19
Waste pipes repaired	...	9
Repairs to water supplies	...	5
Food stores provided	...	25
Accumulations removed	...	11
Electrical wiring renewed	...	1
Sub-floor ventilation improved	...	32
Redecoration - Internal	...	69
" - External	...	14
Drains cleared or repaired	...	68
Water Closets repaired	...	13

Abatement of Nuisances

The wide powers of the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, are found invaluable in dealing with defects and conditions which arise in any part of the City and in almost any type of premises. 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.

The majority of complaints are received from occupiers of dwelling houses but action is frequently taken following an inspection of land or premises for other purposes.

In 8 cases out of 242 complaints recorded in the register it was necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

(A) INDUSTRIAL

1. Dark smoke	Number of contraventions recorded	<u>6</u>
2. Furnaces (section 3)	(a) Notifications received	<u>26</u>
	(b) Applications for prior approval	<u>-</u>
3. Grit and dust emissions (section 5)	Number of contraventions	<u>-</u>
4. Height of chimneys	(a) Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	<u>2</u>
	(b) Number of cases in which alterations were required	<u>2</u>
	(c) Number approved	<u>2</u>
	(d) Number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	<u>2</u>

(B) DOMESTIC

Number of smoke control areas:-

1. In operation at 31st December, 1967	<u>None</u>
2. Confirmed by Minister but not operative at 31st December, 1967	<u>None</u>
3. Awaiting confirmation by Minister at 31st December, 1967	<u>None</u>

From past experience it would appear that there is a general acceptance of smoke control as a necessary part of environmental improvement. The submission of proposals for "prior approval" by the Corporation is not obligatory but 26 furnace installations were so approved during the year.

In considering oil fired installations the practice continued of urging the use of low sulphur content oil to reduce the atmospheric emission of oxides of sulphur. Of course, such action is not popular with developers who realise that extra expense is involved, but if low

be likewise considered.

The details provided with the notification of intention to install 26 new boilers indicate the fuel usage as follows:-

<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Solid Fuel</u>	<u>Gas</u>
No. of Furnaces	16	1	9

NOISE

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Total number of complaints received | 7 |
| 2. Total number investigated | 7 |
| 3. Total number of visits | 21 |

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Section 1 - Noise and Vibration

4. Number of nuisances confirmed

5. Number of nuisances remedied informally

INDUSTRIAL	COMMERCIAL	DOMESTIC TOTAL	
3	2	2	7
3	2	1	6

6. The most common causes of complaint:-

Noise from civil engineering work in vicinity of dwelling houses.

Section 2 - Restriction on highway of the operation of loud speakers.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 7. Number of complaints | None |
|-------------------------|------|

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The provisions of the Act are intended to ensure that animals are adequately housed and receive water, food, ventilation and warmth necessary to their well-being. The Act also prohibits overcrowding, sale at too early an age and undue exposure to disease. Two licences were renewed in 1967 and a total of nine inspections carried out.

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

No. of infectious disease enquiries - 13

Disinfections carried out as detailed below after infectious disease -

Library books ... 66

Other treatments
carried out -

Insect infestations ... 15

WATER SUPPLY

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

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

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

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) - 9,500 (b) population supplied from the public water mains, direct to houses - 30,740.

A typical example of the report is given below:-

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Taste: Normal. Colour (Hazen Units) 5. Smell: Normal. Appearance: Clear and Bright. Turbidity: Nil. Microscopical Appearance: No visible suspended matter.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction pH 7.2	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	23 parts per million
Free Saline Nitrogen as N	0.01 " " "
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01 " " "
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	0.01 " " "
Nitric Nitrogen as N	5.0 " " "
Total hardness by E.D.T.A. method CaCO ₃	260 " " "
Temporary	230 " " "
Permanent	30 " " "
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.05 " " "
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	230 " " "
Total dissolved solids	330 " " "
Free Chlorine	Nil

MINERAL ANALYSIS

(in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca	100	Carbonate as CO ₃	138
Magnesium as Mg	2.5	Chlorides as Cl	12
Sodium as Na	8	Sulphates as SO ₄	5
Silicate as SiO ₂	14	Nitrates as NO ₃	22
Iron	0.05	Nitrites as NO ₂	0.05
Lead	0.05	Phosphate	Absent
Zinc	0.05	Fluoride	0.1
Copper	0.05	Detergent	Absent
Resistivity	2638		

Observations: The results on samples show them to be of excellent quality and free from pollution and contamination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Description	Origin	No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli Probable No. per 100 ml.	Faecal Coli
Untreated Well Water	Easton Well	96 <u>1</u> 97	Nil 1	Nil Nil
	Romsey Road Well	49 3 <u>1</u> Total 53	Nil 1 5	Nil Nil Nil
Treated Water	No. 2 Low Level Reservoir	99 <u>1</u> Total 100	Nil 1	Nil Nil
	Distribution System	112 <u>1</u> Total 113	Nil 1	Nil Nil

Plate Count: Yeastrel agar 2 days 37°C aerobically:

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C Nil per
100 ml.
Probable number of Bact. coli (type 1) Nil per
100 ml.

Extracts from Reports on Bacteriological Examination of the Water

Date 1967	Probable Numbers per 100 ml.		Locality where taken
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli. (type 1)	
23rd January	Nil	Nil	P.I.M.C.O. Winnall Valley Road.
16th February	"	"	Y.W.C.A. Christchurch Rd
1st March	"	"	Guildhall Kitchen
4th April	"	"	Marks & Spencer Canteen
17th April	"	"	S.C.A.T.S. Staple Gardens
1st May	"	"	24 Western Road
26th July	"	"	7 Southgate Street
17th August	"	"	West Downs School
22nd September	"	"	P.I.M.C.O. Staff Canteen
23rd October	"	"	Health Centre Friarsgate
27th November	"	"	Southern Gas, High Street
18th December	"	"	Worthy Tyre Co.

Number of houses (not separate dwellings within a house) with independent water supply outside house - 2

Number of houses without a mains supply but with own supply in the house: 2

Number of houses connected to the public supply during the year: 165
(new houses)

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

There are eleven swimming baths in the City, two owned by the Corporation, four owned by the County Council and the remaining five baths privately owned. Experience has led us to adopt a high bacteriological standard of purity for swimming bath water - "No B.Coli and not more than 11 organisms per 1 m.l."

At nine baths the water is supplied from Corporation mains, at eight of these the water is continuously circulated (with a six hour turnover), filtered and chlorinated, a "fill and empty" system with breakpoint chlorination being employed at one, and the remaining two forming part of the River Itchen.

A total of 66 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 MacConkey or Faecal Coli. were isolated
Public Baths	2	16	15	1
County Schools	4	32	25	7
Special Schools	2	12	8	4
Private Schools	3	6	4	2
Total	11	66	52	14

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(A) REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	22	204	110
Retail Shops	14	288	193
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	13	5
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	1	49	20
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	1
Totals:	38	556	329

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT

381

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	30	13	Sitting facilities	3
5	Overcrowding	-	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	2
6	Temperature	15	15	Eating facilities	-
7	Ventilation	14	16	Floors, passage & stairs	50
8	Lighting	9	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	6
9	Sanitary conveniences	26	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	2
10	Washing facilities	20	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of drinking water	4	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing accommodation	7	24	First aid	15
				General provisions	52
				TOTAL	255

(C) EXEMPTIONS

No. of applications received None

(D) PROSECUTIONS

No. instituted and completed during the year None

No. of complaints (or summary applications made under Section 22) - Power to make orders for putting down dangerous conditions and practices None

(E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investi- gated	Action Recommended	
	Fatal	Non Fatal		Informal advice	No action
Offices		2	1	1	-
Retail shops		17	4	4	
Wholesale shops					
Warehouses		3	2	2	
Catering establishments open to public, canteens		-	-		
Fuel storage depots		-	-		
TOTALS		22	7	7	-

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail shops	Others
Machinery	1		
Transport			
Falls of persons	1	3	2
Stepping on or striking against object or person		3	1
Handling goods		4	-
Struck by falling object		2	
Fires and explosions			
Electricity			-
Use of hand tools		5	
Not otherwise specified		-	

(F) NARRATIVE REPORT

1. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION

The total number of premises recorded on the register at the end of 1967 was 556 which represents a net increase of 5 during the year. The actual number of registration forms received was 38 but of these, 33 were in respect of changes in occupation. As in previous years, notifications were seldom received prior to occupation of the premises as required by the Act. In most cases, employers failed to realise that the law requires notification to the Local Authority and certainly were not aware that penalties could be involved, no difficulty however was encountered in obtaining the form when these implications were brought to their notice.

The inspections which were carried out throughout the year showed that the Act is having the desired effect, and that occupiers are aware of the basic requirements necessary to conform with the law. Routine inspections of "Professional Chambers" have been established and providing due courtesy is afforded, the difficulties at first encountered no longer arise. In some cases, these employers are anxious to seek advice from the Inspector and promptly carry out his recommendations.

The need for regular inspection continues to make itself evident. With constant staff changes and internal rearrangements in Offices and Shops, requirements of the Act in many instances vary from visit to visit and whereas previous recommendations have often been met, circumstantial changes have again required further action.

As in previous years it was customary to write and inform occupiers of contraventions noted during inspections and to make follow-up visits at a later date. If no action is taken to remedy outstanding matters, a report is made to the Health Committee of the City Council with an appropriate recommendation. In this regard, it was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings during 1967, but in some cases formal letters of warning were sent which included a time limit to meet the outstanding requirements.

The examination of deposited plans showing new development and alterations to existing premises was again continued and recommendations made where applicable. Common deficiencies encountered included inadequate means of ventilation, the omission of intervening ventilated space between the sanitary accommodation and work rooms, and the absence of satisfactory facilities for obtaining drinking water and rinsing vessels. It is sometimes difficult to assess the number of facilities that should be provided in new development particularly where this is on a speculative basis since the number of staff likely to be employed,

or the use to which the building will be put is often not known at the planning stage. In this connection a break-down in relations between an Architect and client was obvious during the year when a room denoted on the plan as a store was used for office purposes, when the premises were opened prompt inspection revealed the contraventions which were then quickly rectified by the firm concerned. In other cases it has been found that the information on plans, although adequate and satisfy the Building Regulations, does not give sufficient detail to ensure that the requirements of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act will be met. Because of this it was necessary to require alterations in some new buildings, one instance relating to a balustrade which was treated as an architectural feature, but in fact was totally inadequate as a hand rail, the staircase therefore was lacking in this requirement.

Without a doubt the above examples emphasise the need for constant inspection of new premises as soon as practicable after completion.

II. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

CLEANLINESS

A high percentage of the contraventions recorded related to poor standards of cleanliness. Small private concerns find it difficult to obtain suitable cleaners and are not in a position to employ contract firms. In these circumstances, staff are sometimes expected to carry out day to day cleaning as part of their work and as a result, stockrooms, passages, file rooms, etc which are not in the Public view tend to get neglected. Where larger firms employ contract cleaners a much higher standard is attained.

Case law has strengthened the arm of the Public Health Officer in so far that cleanliness has now been deemed to include re-decoration, a point which hither-to some employers were reluctant to accept.

OVERCROWDING

During 1967 the three year exemption period for premises which were overcrowded prior to the commencement of the Act expired, so that the sections relating to overcrowding are now fully operative. It is gratifying to note that all premises in the town to which the section applied were able to abate their overcrowding within the specified period and that no statutory overcrowding is now known to exist. Generally, difficulties are not encountered in enforcing the overcrowding sections since they are specific in nature. It is normal practice to waive the forty square feet provision in such places as cash offices which are merely partitioned areas of a larger air space, but where they are considered as rooms in themselves, 400 cubic feet per person must be available.

TEMPERATURE

This is a subject about which staff frequently complain. On numerous occasions they have shown disappointment when informed that the maximum temperature which can be enforced is 16°C. A temperature considered more suitable by them being 18°C to 21°C.

Some practical problems arise in connection with heating, particularly during very cold weather when the demand for electricity is greater than the supply and when those premises which are dependant upon individual unit electric heaters are unable to meet the requirements. Frequently there is no gas available on such premises, so that the forms of heating available are restricted. In many cases, night storage heaters have been installed to overcome this problem.

In a few of the older establishments in the City the coal fire is still used as a form of heating. This practice leans more towards the retention of character rather than to efficiency, but nevertheless, it satisfies the provisions of the Act. Siting of some heating appliances has called for comment. In one grocery shop, an infra red radiant ceiling heater was found fitted directly over an open top deep freeze cabinet, thus failing to warm the staff in addition to reducing the efficiency of the deep freeze.

Many shop managers now treat the Abstract which is displayed on their premises as the authority to dismiss their Companies rules relative to sales promotion and keep the shop doors closed during colder weather. This results in a higher standard of comfort for the staff and is to be applauded where Companies insist that shop doors must remain open and themselves fail to make suitable arrangements for heating the incoming air.

Maintenance of the minimum temperature in Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Butchers Shops and similar establishments is not enforced having regard to the case law to date and the perishable nature of the commodities. In these circumstances the use of radiant heaters in positions most advantageous to the staff is recommended.

Re-inspections have revealed that many of the thermometers originally provided under the Act have since been broken or misplaced and are frequently not renewed until attention is drawn to the matter.

VENTILATION

Contraventions concerning ventilation are most frequently encountered in Shops and Offices where larger rooms have been partitioned into smaller ones. Because of security reasons occupiers of shops are reluctant to cut additional openings to

improve ventilation and situations are frequently encountered where staff block up such openings in order to prevent draughts.

LIGHTING

Most shop premises in the City are entirely dependent on artificial lighting. In some shops, old fashioned gas lamps are still in use although supplemented by an electrical installation and as in the case of the coal fire, are used rather more for aesthetic value than efficiency. On the other hand they do provide a most useful service in the event of electrical failure.

In the older office buildings where employers try to preserve the character of the accommodation there is a marked reluctance to instal the more efficient fluorescent lighting. Adequate standards have been obtained with filament lamps, but it is noted that the staff frequently wish to change their desk positions and this can nullify the effect of such installations to some extent.

Generally there now seems to be less resistance to the use of fluorescent fittings by employees than was encountered when the Act first came into force. Where such tubes are in use, it seems that there is little attention paid to their maintenance during a relatively long life, even when the efficiency decreases as a result of age or a greasy surrounding atmosphere, they appear to be neglected until failure occurs.

In the interests of economy it has occasionally been encountered where Company's have given instructions to remove bulbs or tubes. In such cases light meter readings are recorded and immediate action taken to ensure that the lighting is maintained at a satisfactory standard. Failure to renew broken bulbs is also a frequent matter for comment.

SANITARY FACILITIES

In administering the Sanitary Accommodation and Washing Facilities Regulations the question has been raised as to the interpretation of the word "employed".

It has been the practice to enforce the regulation in the sense that the number of persons who actually work on the premises is the number employed, making any necessary adjustments for part time staff. In a number of professional practices, such as doctors and dentists surgeries, solicitors and accountants offices, it is found that there is a relatively high proportion of partners to employees. The case has been put from such bodies that being employers the partners are not employed and should

therefore be discounted. Such a case is a loophole in the legislation yet to be sealed at law.

There is also a reluctance in professional offices to mark sanitary accommodation since it is considered that such signs lower the tone of the offices and more realistically, might encourage the public to use such facilities. In these cases, it is the practice to encourage more discreet forms of marking than the more mundane "ladies and gents".

DRINKING WATER

Although the provisions of the Act are satisfied if drinking "fountains" are provided this does not meet the practical needs of the employees. In most offices it is usually found that hot drinks such as tea and coffee are made and therefore a sink should be available for washing up, in many instances, however, wash hand basins sited in or adjacent to W.C. compartments have to be used.

In a number of cases it has been noted that hot beverage machines have been installed but these are not considered to exempt the premises from this section but rather as a supplement to it since the employee is often charged for this facility.

ACCOMMODATION FOR CLOTHING

In most cases this is satisfied by providing adequate hat and coat hooks within the offices or staff rooms. It is only where large numbers of people are employed that cloak rooms are considered necessary. Generally speaking it is found that employees wish to keep their belongings within a reasonable proximity for security reasons.

FLOORS, PASSAGES & STAIRS

This section of the Act is still among the foremost as far as contraventions are concerned. In older buildings, particularly those parts where the floors comprise the original boards, constant maintenance is necessary. Many employers complain of the difficulties of obtaining suitable contractors to carry out such relatively small jobs and having placed an order are kept waiting several weeks before work is completed.

The storage of goods on passages and stairs is still a considerable problem. Many shops have insufficient storage space to accommodate influx of stock at peak periods and have therefore no alternative, but to make use of passage space. Even in new premises it is common to find stairs and passages obstructed after new stock is delivered. It is therefore again emphasised that the indifference of staff adds to the problem since

there is a tendency to allow goods to accumulate at the bottom of the stairs to avoid having to make several journeys to upper stock rooms.

MACHINERY

The increasing use of machinery in shops and offices continues to give rise to difficulties. Even properly guarded and apparently safe machines can be dangerous if tempered with by inexperienced persons. The only reported accident concerning machinery during the year, was due to a junior office girl who badly cut her hand while trying to free a gummed strip from the mechanism of a postal franking machine. Having removed the casing she switched on the power while her finger was still inside the machine. In this case the girl acted entirely on her own initiative and did not even report to a senior colleague that the machine had jammed.

As a general rule it is noted that machines are being adequately guarded and as the obsolete equipment is being replaced a higher standard is attained.

PROHIBITION OF HEAVY WORK

One still finds varying opinions as to the amount female staff may be expected to lift. One multiple store has stipulated that they should not lift weights in excess of 28 lbs and issue instructions on the correct method of lifting. Even so, this particular store has still had a number of accidents caused through lifting goods where the weight concerned is much less than this. In Offices, there seems to be a consensus of opinion among women that the typewriter is excessively heavy for them to carry, the weight of which is in the region of 35 lbs.

FIRST AID

The maintenance of an adequately stocked first aid box again gave rise for comment during the year. Although most premises have some requisites available, few come up to the required standard, but at the other extreme, some firms retain an unopened box to show that they have conformed to the law.

It would seem that had manufacturers compiled boxes with additional requirements to the legal minimum many of the contraventions would have been avoided.

ABSTRACT

Apart from the larger Company's, few occupiers appear to know that the abstract should be displayed. In a very high proportion of the premises inspected either the abstract has never been obtained, or if available, is not displayed. Other

employers have complained of the difficulty in obtaining the document through local book-sellers.

III. ACCIDENTS

During the year a total of twenty two accidents were notified, none of which were fatal. The majority of these were from large Company's so that it can be presumed that other accidents have occurred of which notice has not been received.

Many of the incidents notified were due to personal carelessness on the part of the employee and were in no way due to any default on the part of employers.

Investigations were carried out into the circumstances of seven cases and advice given on additional safety precautions and relevant provisions of the Act where applicable.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned

1.	Meat at Slaughterhouse	-
2.	Meat at Wholesale Premises	-
3.	Meat at Retail Shops	236 lbs.
4.	Cooked Meat & Meat Products	223 lbs.
5.	Canned Meats	224 Tins.
6.	Fish	4 Tins.
7.	Fruit & Vegetables	19 Tins.
8.	Other Foods	433 Pkts.

Foreign Bodies, Moulds, etc in Food

Twenty-three complaints were received during the year concerning extraneous matter, odours or taints in food. Details are as follows:-

6 Loaves of Bread	5 contained foreign matter 1 out of condition.
1 Bottle of Milk	Unclean Bottle
1 Jar of Jam	Mouldy
1 Packet of Faggots	Out of condition
2 Meat Pies	1 contained foreign body 1 mouldy.
1 Tin of Meat	Out of condition
1 Bag of Flour	Contained Foreign Matter
1 Tin of Baby Food	Mouldy
1 Jar of Beetroot	Containing Foreign Matter
1 After Dinner Mint	Containing Foreign Matter
1 Pea Fritter	Containing Foreign Body
3 Meat Pasties	1 out of condition 2 mouldy
1 Tin of Fish	Out of condition
1 Packet of Butter	Out of condition
1 Cream Doughnut	Containing Foreign Body

Resulting from these complaints, legal proceedings were taken in connection with the following:-

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| (a) | Meat Pie containing a foreign body | (Producer fined £5
(Plus 4 gns Costs |
| (b) | An after dinner mint containing foreign matter | (Producer fined £15
(Plus 5 gns Costs |
| (c) | Meat Pie - mouldy | (Retailer fined £5
(Plus 3 gns Costs |

Inspection and Registration of Food Premises, etc.

The number of inspections made in connection with food premises during 1966 totalled 1,248.

Bacteriological sampling	145
Butchers' shops	60
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	182
Dairies and Milkshops	43
Examination of food stuffs	60
Food and Drug Sampling	105
Preserved Food premises	22
Fishmongers and Poulterers	20
Fried Fish Shops	14
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	38
Grocery and Provisions	181
Ice Cream Sampling	5
Water Sampling	12
Miscellaneous	176
Licensed Premises	62
Consumer Complaints	74
Delivery Vehicles	40
Food Labelling	9
Food Vending Machines	26
	<hr/>
	1,274

Food Hygiene

The promotion of food hygiene in the City was again given the most earnest attention and though standards continue to improve in many establishments, efforts in this direction can never be relaxed if the progress already made is to be maintained.

The wrapping of foodstuffs and the expansion in the use of cooled or refrigerated display cabinets is making substantial progress and it is to be encouraged as this is a form of sales appeal which is not in conflict with the hygienic preservation of food. At the same time it is important that possible overloading is avoided and proper turnover of stock in deep freeze cabinets should be very rigidly controlled or spoilage can take place. It cannot be over emphasized therefore, that refrigeration at its optimum efficiency can only maintain the status quo

so to speak, for an extended period; it will neither sterilize nor decontaminate food and the same care must be exercised in handling food so stored as that observed under ordinary conditions.

Diseases of Animals Waste Food Order

Inspection of piggeries - 20

Inspection of Hairdressing Establishments

Premises inspected - 41

FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLES

Article	No. Examined		No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity		Remarks
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Margarine		5			
Buttered Sweets		3			
Aspirin Tablets		3			
Beef		3		1	Ex. for Pesticides High Dieldrin Content.
Flour		4			
Tinned Vegetables		7			
Macaroni		3			
Potatoes		3		1	Ex. for Pesticides Contained. 0.25ppm B.H.C.
Salad Cream		2			
Vinegar		3			
Evaporated Milk		3			
Milk Pudding		3			
Lettuce		2			Ex. for Pesticides
Dried Soup		3			
Tea		3			
Milk of Magnesia		2			
Baby Food		2			Ex. for Pesticides
Jam		3			
Butter		4			
Cream		3			
Cake Mixture		3			
Salt		3			
Pepper		3			
Halibut Liver Oil		2			
Sauces		4			
Curry Powder		3			
Horseradish		3			
Mincemeat		4			
Milk	4				
Ice Cream		2			
Xmas Pudding		3			
Cake Decorations		3			
Sausages		4			
Total	4	101			

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

1. Total number of all samples taken 79
2. Results of ice-cream samples

Grade	Premises			
	I	I	III	IV
Soft Ice-Cream	-	-	-	-
Other Ice-Cream	5	-	-	-

The number of premises registered for sale of ice-cream at the end of the year was 110.

3. Other Foods

<u>Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>No. Unsatisfactory</u>
Meat Pies	20	-
Milk	54	-

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.

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

No applications for registration under this section were received during the year. The total number of Registered Premises is 145 which are as follows:-

Storage and sale of ice cream	110
Manufacture of sausages	18
Manufacture of other preserved foods	12
Fried fish and chip shops	5
	<u>145</u>

Registration of Premises where Milk is sold - Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Licences in force during 1967	2
-------------------------------	---

Premises Registered

Dairies	2
Distributors (Shops selling bottled milk)	42

A total of 99 visits were made in connection with the sale of milk.

MEAT INSPECTION

During the past two years the use of the slaughtering facilities at Winnall Abattoir has increased considerably with the result that great pressure was created not only on staff but also on all available space. Thus over the past twelve months, it has been necessary, as a result of the increasing through-put to work long and exacting hours, necessitating 472 hours overtime. Realising this, the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board embarked upon a scheme to improve the lairages, together with new Chill Rooms, Blast Freezer, Cutting Room and Gut Room, with suitable offices and other welfare provisions for the various staffs employed on the premises. Already the new facilities and improvements have shown their worth by greater efficiency and smoother running.

Once again it is pleasing to report that in 1967, 100% meat inspection has been maintained.

General Statistics

Hours Worked

	<u>Normal Time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total</u>
1967	2,719	472	3,191
1966	1,989	393	2,382
1959	497	331	828

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1967	4,328	2,516	39,348	21,817	68,009
1966	3,677	1,748	18,571	27,632	51,628
1958	1,068	1,081	1,523	6,214	9,886

Ritual Slaughtering

A number of animals were slaughtered during the year under the Muslim and Jewish ritual methods. The details of slaughter in each case varying with the schools of law.

Tuberculosis

During 1967, 12 cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis (Southern England Eradication Area) Order 1957. Of these, a localised infection was found in five cases. Out of the 21,817 pigs inspected, only 114 (0.52%) were condemned as a result of tuberculosis.

Three cases of generalised tuberculosis were encountered during the year in pigs.

MEAT CONDEMNED 1967

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases & Organs</u>				
Pathological Emaciation	5		36	6
Joint Ill		3		
Septic Peritonitis	1	1		12
Septic Pneumonia	4	1		24
Gangrene			1	3
Pyæmia		2	1	16
Fever	4	7	3	3
Multiple Tumours			1	2
Fever/Oedema	8		2	
Oedema & Emaciation	6		31	4
Septicaemia	1		1	2
Septic Metritis				3
Immaturity		1		
Bruising	2			2
Septic Pleurisy		2	4	13
Swine Erysipelas				4
Moribund		3	5	7
Jaundice				1
Multiple Abscess			1	19
Septic Pericarditis	1			2
TB/Multiple Abscess				1
Emphysema/Oedema	1			
Oedema	4	1	1	2
Septic Mastitis	1			
C. Bovis	1			
Blackleg			1	
Uraemia				1
Arthritis/Fever			1	
Total	39	21	89	127
<u>Heads and Tongues</u>				
Contamination	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	3	-	-	-
Abscess	2	-	-	21
Actinomycosis	8	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	114
Actinobacillosis	14	-	-	-
Bruising	1	-	-	-
Tumour	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-
Total	29	-	-	135

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Livers</u>				
Pyæmia	-	-	-	-
Fatty Change	3	-	-	-
Telangiectasis	211	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	4	-	-	44
Hydatid Cysts	14	4	208	-
Fascioliasis	646	-	4,099	-
Peritonitis	21	-	19	314
Cloudy Swelling	-	-	4	-
Necrosis	2	-	-	-
Milk Spot	-	-	-	1,237
Abscess	79	-	23	-
Total	980	4	4,353	1,595
<u>Lungs</u>				
Contamination	14	-	-	-
Congestion	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia	103	25	357	1,705
Hydatid Cysts	21	-	209	-
Pleurisy	148	-	141	229
Emphysema	3	-	-	-
Actinobacillosis	2	-	-	-
Muellaris Capillaris	-	-	1,354	-
Pyæmia	-	-	-	-
Total	293	25	2,061	1,934
<u>Hearts</u>				
Pericarditis	32	3	102	611
Cysticercus Bovis	4	-	-	-
Endocarditis	1	-	-	-
Cysticercus Ovis	-	-	41	-
Total	37	3	143	611
<u>Part Carcasses</u>				
Abscess	16	-	1	26
Bruising	28	4	6	29
Arthritis	1	-	61	54
Oedema	4	-	-	-
Total	45	4	68	109

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Kidneys</u>				
Hydatid Cysts	11	-	-	-
Nephritis	35	-	2	70
Abscess	-	-	-	-
Hydronephrosis	26	14	-	4
Necrosis	1	-	-	-
Infarcts	-	-	-	9
Total	73	14	2	83
<u>Spleens</u>				
Ruptured	6	-	-	-
<u>Tripes</u>				
Decomposition	26	-	-	-

Food 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 fertilisers, bone meal, etc. Other condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by burning at the Corporation's Pumping Station.

Hygiene of Meat Transport

As in previous years, attention was 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 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.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Information to be included in Annual Report under Circular 1/67.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Number of poultry processing premises within district | 1 |
| 2. | Number of visits to these premises | 270 |
| 3. | Total estimated weekly throughput | 6,000 |
| 4. | Types of birds processed | hens, broilers, capons
and a small number of
turkeys and ducks |

5. Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption .5%
6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption 3872 lbs.
7. Comments on poultry processing and inspection:-

From the circulars which were issued to Local Authorities in 1966/67, it was apparent that more attention should be given to Poultry Slaughtering Establishments. Accordingly, the number of visits to our local station have been increased and this means that an Inspector is on the premises for about 30 minutes each working day; during which time he is able to examine rejected carcasses or birds which have been culled from crated flocks. He is also able to deal with any valid points which may have arisen from his visit.

Since its inception this establishment has enjoyed a good reputation and quality control has always been in operation, but with a view to producing a still better product, the following improvements were made during the year.

Installation of a new Poultry Plucking Machine which replaces two older type machines and results in a better finish to the birds and a higher rate of kill. Improvements to evisceration plant and provision of a vacuum lung extractor. A 7,000 cubic foot deep freeze has been installed, with twin motors, automatic hot gas defrost and a thermoscreen to ensure that no temperature change occurs when the door is open.

An "on line stunner" was tried during the year, but resulted in a high proportion of birds being electrocuted through the wings instead of the head with disastrous results. In fact the birds were not really stunned, and as a consequence became violently excited. They have therefore reverted to the more humane "operator control stunning knife" and still cut the birds inside the beak as the alternative tends to attract flies to the carcass.

Certain modifications to the killing and plucking line have been carried out so that the birds are now immersed in water for longer periods at lower temperatures. To reduce the incidence of Salmonella Bacteria a new chlorinating plant designed to give a concentration of 5 p.p.m. chlorine has been installed and regular checks with a tintometer are made by members of the staff.

All birds are examined on the line by spotters who detain doubtful birds for inspection. The commonest diseases found being avian tuberculosis, coccidiosis, malignant and benign tumours. Plant hygiene is good and the control of offal and waste material satisfactory. All feathers are sacked up daily and removed at regular intervals.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

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

Particulars	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	14	18	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	153	205	20	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	10	10	-	-
TOTAL	177	233	21	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

	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)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	30	29	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	33	30	1	1	-

Outworkers

There are two outworkers on the register, both being resident in the City. In each case the work is associated with the clothing trade. During 1967, two inspections were made to each of the outworkers premises. No unsatisfactory conditions were found.

Other matters

Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with

3

PEST EXTERMINATION

The important work of rodent control again received the energetic attention of the department and the Rodent Officer and his assistant carried out very effective work in disinfecting all classes of property. Responsibility for keeping premises free from rat infestation rests with the occupier and it can be fairly said, all now realise that measures necessary to deal with these destructive and disease bearing pests must be continuous in all parts of the City.

The demolition and clearance of vacant sites was closely watched but no serious movement or evidence of rats could be found. The Corporation refuse tips, destructor works, river banks, parks and open spaces were regularly surveyed and infestations where found, were brought under control.

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Rodent Control Contracts	£ 469. 7. 0.	£ 424. 1. 0.	£ 398. 5. 0.
Rodent Control Complaints	£ 33. 5. 0.	£ 30. 8. 9.	£ 21.15. 0.
Wasps & other insects	£ 45.15. 0.	£ 58. 1. 6.	£ 59.16. 3.

Sewer Treatment

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Warfarin

(a) Manholes lifted	180
(b) Number of manholes baited	180
(c) Number of manholes showing prebait take	2
(d) Number of manholes showing complete prebait take	-
(e) Scheme of baiting used	1:4:8 (e.g. consecutive days, or 4th, 6th and 8th days)
(f) Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in (b) above	3

During the year 447 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises. This represents a decrease of 4.7% on the number received during 1966.

Properties other than Sewers

1. Number of properties in district
2. (a) Total number of properties
(including nearby premises)
inspected following notification
- (b) Number infested (1) Rats
(2) Mice
3. (a) Total number of properties
inspected for rats and/or mice
for reasons other than notification
- (b) Number infested by (1) Rats
(2) Mice

Type of Property	
Non Agricultural	Agricultural
11,467	37
447	-
369	-
78	-
4,742	37
2,012	37
230	-

AGRICULTURE, (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

The number of premises in the City known to the Department is 4 and 4 visits were made.

DRAINAGE WORK

Defects & Repairs

Attention to obstructed and affected sewers and drains is a matter of routine, but some 68 complaints were dealt with during 1967. It was found necessary to clear 138 drains or sewers and in a number of cases, repairs were also necessary. There were 55 cases where the owners of the properties involved effected the necessary work, with the remainder of the drainage jobs being carried out by the Corporation and in certain cases the cost of the work being apportioned to individual owners, according to extent of use enjoyed by each property. In some cases it was necessary to call out workmen on Saturday afternoons or Sundays to deal with such nuisances, as a matter of urgency.

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 sewerage is drained to the Garnier Road Pumping Station from whence it is pumped to the treatment works at Morestead Farm where the results achieved are satisfactory.

Number of houses (not separate dwellings within a house) with:

(a) privies	<u>None</u>
(b) pail closets	<u>None</u>
(c) other closets than w.c.'s	<u>2</u>

Total number of houses without water-closets	<u>2</u>
--	----------

Number of houses provided with water-closets in lieu of other facilities during the year	<u>None</u>
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Health Education

Regular lectures covering general environment and the work of the Public Health Inspector were given to the Student Nurses at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital and pupil Health Visitors from Southampton University.

Lectures on food hygiene were also given in connection with the School Meals course which is organised by the County Council.

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 1967.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	3	3	2	17
Measles	35	96	79	40	27	13	10	1	-	-	-	-	301
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	38	98	81	40	31	13	15	1	2	3	3	2	327

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL 1967									
AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED									
	Winch- ester City	Winch- ester R.D.	An- dover M.C. & R.D.	East- leigh M.C.	Kings- clere & Whit- church	Basing- stoke M.C. & R.D.	Alton U.D. & R.D.	Oth- ers	Total
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Staphylococcal Infection	2	4	4	2	-	3	4	1	20
Virus Infections (in. Poliomye- litis, Measles, Influenza etc.)	10	2	6	-	1	14	4	6	43
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella in- fection)	4	5	2	2	-	2	-	2	17
Pertussis	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	8	15
Other conditions	17	24	18	9	3	17	4	10	102
TOTAL	33	36	33	13	5	43	12	26	202

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during
the year 1967

	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	17	8	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	11
Measles	301	8	33	38	38	50	123	4	5	1	1	-	-	14
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephal- itis (post in- fective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Male	25	3
Female	42	2
Total	67	5

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, 1967

<u>Totals</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Abnormalities</u>	
		<u>I</u>	<u>Non T.B.</u>
5,037	3 Males 1 Female	6 Males 1 Female	37 Males 30 Females

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

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

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & 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 1967 is as follows -

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Diphtheria/ Tetanus</u>	<u>Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus</u>
Children born in 1967	-	-	119
Children born in 1966	-	1	213
Children born in 1965	-	-	7
Children born in 1964	-	-	1
Children born in 1963/60	-	12	5
Others under 16	19	1	-
<u>Total</u>	19	14	345

Re-inforcing dose

Children born in 1967	-	-	1
Children born in 1966	-	2	5
Children born in 1965	-	1	36
Children born in 1964	-	1	19
Children born in 1963/60	-	56	235
Others under 16	15	28	211
<u>Total</u>	15	88	507

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Age under 5 years	237	4
Age between 5 - 15 years	22	77
	259	81

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

	<u>Completed 3 Oral Doses</u>	<u>Re-inforcing Dose</u>
Children born in 1967	40	-
Children born in 1966	259	-
Children born in 1965	17	12
Children born in 1964	8	1
Children born in 1963/60	55	484
Others under 16	14	109
	393	606

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MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M. S. L.	Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall (inches)	Sunshine Number of hours and tenths	Wind (days)								
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a. m.		Degree of Hum. Sat. 100			No. of Days when rain fell	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW
						Dry bulb	Wet bulb												
January	29.14	54	34	44.0	34.0	40.0	38.0	92.0	17	4.08	45.0	-	1	-	5	6	6	4	9
February	29.80	55	35	48.0	35.0	40.0	39.0	87.0	17	3.69	90.4	-	3	-	3	4	8	-	10
March	29.83	60	37	51.0	37.0	45.0	42.0	79.0	16	2.57	163.9	-	-	-	2	2	20	-	7
April	29.91	69	39	54.0	39.0	47.0	44.0	78.0	16	1.77	128.6	9	3	-	2	-	6	3	7
May	29.66	77	43	59.0	43.0	53.0	50.0	78.0	26	6.00	160.2	2	-	-	7	2	17	-	3
June	30.08	73	46	68.0	46.0	59.0	55.0	73.0	12	1.80	188.1	7	1	-	4	2	10	3	3
July	30.00	84	52	73.0	52.0	65.0	59.0	74.0	12	1.21	216.7	1	-	-	2	4	20	3	1
August	29.86	77	51	69.0	51.0	61.0	58.0	81.0	17	2.20	155.9	2	2	-	3	3	14	2	5
September	29.76	68	50	63.0	50.0	57.0	55.0	87.0	24	4.09	103.7	3	2	-	5	3	10	3	4
October	29.60	68	32	56.7	45.6	53.1	50.0	83.2	30	7.80	83.9	-	-	-	2	6	19	3	1
November	30.72	56	26	48.7	36.1	42.1	40.4	86.4	22	1.98	73.8	1	5	-	1	-	15	3	5
December	29.89	55	18	45.2	31.0	39.9	39.3	95.1	27	2.71	43.4	2	2	-	-	2	7	6	12
Year 1967	29.86	84	18	56.6	41.6	50.2	47.4	82.9	236	39.90	1453.6	27	19	-	36	34	152	30	67

January to September readings for Highest Maximum, Lowest Minimum, Average Maximum, Minimum, Dry, Wet and Degree of Humidity, as supplied by Air Ministry for surrounding area.

