

[Report 1940] / Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth Borough.

Contributors

Portsmouth (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1940

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CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1940

BY

A. B. WILLIAMSON,

M.A., B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.R.C.P.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth,

Chief Administrative Medical Officer to the
City Council,

and

T. ERNEST ROBERTS

M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

Acting Medical Officer of Health
to October, 1940.

including

The Report of the Public Analyst.

H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

1939 - 40.

The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor :

COUNCILLOR DENIS LEO DALEY

Chairman :

ALDERMAN A. E. ALLAWAY

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. J. RAMSDEN

Aldermen :

F. W. WHITING, J.P.,

L. H. BLAKE,

W. H. ANDREWS.

Councillors :

R.C. PALMER.

A.W. WEST.

A. KILLE.

W.T. FELLOWS.

J.A. GRIFFITHS.

J.C. JUNIPER.

F. MILES.

F.G.H. STOREY.

Mrs. M.H. CHILDS.

J.T. TRIGGS.

J.P.D. LACEY.

W. CLEMENTS.

J.J. MAHONEY.

H.T. CLIFTON.

J. ELLIS-JONES.

The following ladies were co-opted
to serve on the Sub-Health (Maternity
and Child Welfare) Committee :

Mrs. K.A. RANGER.

Mrs. E.G. LACEY.

Mrs. R. PARKER, J.P.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mesdames and Gentlemen,

At the request of the Ministry of Health the report on the Health of the City for 1940, which we have the honour to present, is an interim one only in view of the increasing pressure of work in the Public Health Department and the need for strict economy in the use of paper. The present Report is, therefore, confined to essential and urgent matters which have affected the Public Health of Portsmouth during the year. Arrangements have been made, however, for careful preservation of all records, in order that, after the termination of the war, a report can be made dealing more fully with the period from the beginning of 1940 to the end of the last complete year.

At the outbreak of war the Medical Officer of Health was mobilised with the Territorial Army as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 130th Portsmouth Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., T.A., and until his recall from the Forces in October of the year under review the Deputy Medical Officer of Health acted in his stead.

HEALTH STATISTICS

The statistics for 1940 are influenced by the following factors:-

Non-civilian deaths and notifications are excluded. Non-civilians are defined as all males serving in His Majesty's Armed Forces. They do not include women serving in auxiliary corps nor any members of the Civil Defence or Auxiliary Fire Services.

In contrast to the pre-war practice of transferring deaths to the area of usual residence, in calculating the general Death rate and the Infant and Maternal mortalities for the year 1940, the Registrar-General has assigned deaths of persons temporarily residing away from home on account of the war to their temporary area of residence. In calculating the Birth rate, however, only those births where the mothers are usually resident in the City have been included.

By the beginning of the year under review a substantial proportion of the population, especially children, had returned to the City, but during the second half of the year the commencement of air raids resulted in a considerable exodus. The civilian population estimated by the Registrar-General is given as 199,200 as compared with 260,300 B.R. (b) 244,900 D.R. for 1939. Although every effort has been made to adjust the various statistics in accordance with the movements of the population, it is obvious that in view of war conditions the same reliance cannot be placed on the Health Statistics for 1940 as in pre-war years. This should be borne in mind when considering the following features of interest which present themselves for the year 1940.

- (1) The highest Birth rate since 1926 i.e. 18.19 per 1,000 ~~population~~ as compared with 14.72 for 1939, and 14.6 for England and Wales.
- (2) A marked rise in the general Death rate to 16.99 per 1,000 population (including deaths due to enemy action) as compared with 12.49 for 1939 and 14.3 for England and Wales.
- (3) A rise in the Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate, i.e. 0.77 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.56 for 1939.

- (4) A fall in the Maternal Mortality rate to 1.70 per 1,000 total births from 3.08 in 1939 as compared with 2.16 for England and Wales.
- (5) A slight further fall in the Infantile Mortality rate from 52.23 to 49.21 per 1,000 live births.
- (6) A marked increase in the Cancer death rate from 1.74 to 1.90 per 1,000 population.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The year was marked by the absence of any epidemic apart from an outbreak of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, of which there were 106 cases. Most of the cases occurred in the earlier part of the year and included several service men. Thanks to the new sulphapyridine treatment only 24 deaths resulted, and the period of convalescence of those who recovered was much shortened. The incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria was again small due to the reduced child population.

Renewed efforts were made to draw the attention of parents to the advantages to be gained by the immunisation against Diphtheria. In view of the greatly increased risks to children from Diphtheria resulting from war conditions - overcrowding in Reception Areas, sleeping in shelters etc., immunisation against Diphtheria has assumed a greater significance.

Towards the end of the year facilities were made available by the Committee for immunisation against Typhoid Fever, the danger of which was considered to be increased by the damage to sewers and water mains by enemy action.

The increased Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from 0.56 to 0.77 is probably due to conditions attributable to the war e.g. greater opportunity for the spread of infection in shelters and overcrowded ground floor rooms, and lowered resistance from fear and anxiety and from the rationing of food.

Another disease which has shown an increased incidence as a result of the war, though for different reasons, is Syphilis, the number of fresh cases attending the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre being more than doubled - 61 as compared with 28. The number of cases of gonorrhoea attending the Centre has, on the other hand, slightly decreased, due probably to the increased use of chemo-therapy by private practitioners. During the year close liaison was maintained with the Forces, some of their members attending the Centre for treatment or for tests of cure.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The total number of samples of food and drugs, analysed under the Food and Drugs Act by the Public Analyst was 1129, of which 28 or 2.4% were adulterated or of inferior quality, as compared with 4.1% for the previous year. Of the 28 adulterated samples, 21 were formal samples, and in respect of 2 of these, a caution was given by the Medical Officer of Health. Fines and costs, amounting to £52.0.6d. and ranging from £1.0.0d. to £11.1.0d., were imposed.

In war time, with lessened opportunities for effective supervision of milk supplies, the importance of pasteurisation as the only way of ensuring that the milk is safe, cannot be over emphasised.

The national control of meat by the Ministry of Food came into operation in February 1940, since when the Department's Veterinary Officer has been working closely with the Ministry's officials. With the commencement of enemy air-raids the Veterinary Officer was engaged frequently in inspecting and disposing of bombed foodstuffs.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

During the year approximately 150 expectant mothers were evacuated to Emergency Maternity Homes in the country - chiefly during the second half of the year, when air-raids were prevalent. Three of the municipal Midwives were seconded for duty at these Maternity Homes.

Amongst the Midwives remaining in the City several examples of fortitude and devotion to duty during air-raids came to light. In one case a Midwife protected with her own body a mother during the birth of the child, while the house shook and was partly demolished by falling bombs. The King was pleased to confer upon her the award of the M.B.E.

The Child Welfare Clinics continued to be centralised at Trafalgar Place, all branch Clinics, with the exception of Cosham, being closed.

The training of Pupil Midwives for the first part of the course was carried on at Saint Mary's Hospital, and for the second part at the Maternity Hospital, Swindon, as well as at the Royal Naval and Marine Maternity Home.

HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The various fluctuations of population during the year were reflected in the number of admissions to the Corporations Hospitals. Each showed a decrease. The staffs of Saint Mary's Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital, as Grade 1A Hospitals in the Ministry of Health's Emergency Medical Service, had nevertheless to be maintained at full strength in order to meet all emergencies arising from air raids.

Protection against blast, fire fighting measures, alternative means of lighting and of water supply were rendered more complete during the year.

In the last few months of the year, both Hospitals received more than their share of incendiary bombs and, in the case of Saint Mary's Hospital, of H.E. bombs. Considerable damage was done to buildings including the destruction of the Nurses Home at Saint Mary's Hospital, but the courage and resourcefulness of the staffs in combating showers of incendiary bombs prevented greater damage. There was, fortunately, no loss of life, although a few members sustained injury.

The arrangements for the reception, treatment and subsequent evacuation to Base Hospitals of air raid casualties worked smoothly, and the new underground Theatre at Saint Mary's Hospital came up to expectations. The Blood Transfusion Unit at Saint Mary's Hospital was able to meet all demands made upon it, thanks to the perfection of the technique adopted for the storage and extraction of plasma.

Members of the local Civil Nursing Reserve recruited and trained under arrangements made by the Local Committee, including the Medical Superintendents and Matrons of Hospitals in the City, were engaged on active duty at the various Hospitals and First Aid Posts, the members acquitting themselves with credit.

CIVIL DEFENCE CASUALTY SERVICES.

This new service, begun in Portsmouth as early as 1935, has been gradually grafted on to the Public Health Services. All members of the Department have their part to play, whilst carrying on with their normal duties.

On the outbreak of war, the Portsmouth Casualty Services consisted of:-

- (a) 10 First Aid Depots with the appropriate number of First Aid Parties, and Standby Ambulances.
- (b) 10 First Aid Posts i.e., the model Post at Hilton Road, 7 adapted schools, and the Out-Patients' Departments of the Royal and Eye and Ear Hospitals.
- (c) Casualty Clearing Hospitals providing Class 1 beds at Saint Mary's Hospital, Infectious Diseases' Hospital, Saint James' Hospital, Royal Hospital, Eye and Ear Hospital and Queen Alexandra Hospital, and Class 2 beds at Saint Mary's Institution.
- (d) Ambulance coaches for inter-hospital transport of casualties.
- (e) Base hospitals in the County area.

In addition, three Emergency Mortuaries were set up in various parts of the City.

In January, in view of the fact that there had been no air raids on this country and the need for economy, a considerable reduction in the authorised establishments of whole-time personnel was brought into effect.

An air raid on Portsmouth occurred in July 1940 and, unfortunately, one bomb made a direct hit on a First Aid Post and Depot killing some of the personnel and injuring a number of others. Due to the excellent work of the remainder of the personnel assisted by the personnel of other Depots, practically all the equipment was salvaged and the Depot and Post were established in "Shadow Premises" ready for operation within 24 hours. The next raid occurred in August and again a First Aid Depot was destroyed, but fortunately, on this occasion there were no casualties amongst the staff. Other Posts and Depots were damaged in subsequent raids during the year but in all cases they were able to carry on.

Due to the calls of industry and the Armed Forces, a large number of trained men were lost to the service and difficulty was experienced in getting replacements. So much so, that selected women were used in First Aid Parties. The reservation of men in First Aid Parties at 30 years of age was granted in July 1940, and men in this service were prevented from leaving the service without prior permission being granted. This undoubtedly helped but did not solve the situation. In September, the provisions of the Order were extended to men in the Ambulance Service and First Aid Posts.

All the personnel of the Casualty Services have carried out their duties efficiently and with enthusiasm at all times. In the last few months of the year they were sometimes on duty almost continuously for days at a stretch, and no praise is too high for the courage and self-sacrifice which they displayed.

In April of the year under review, a Training School for the Casualty Services was opened. By the end of the year, between 400 and 500 men and women had been trained. This School, which was one of the first of its kind, was visited by various officials of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Home Security who expressed high praise of the work being done there.

We desire to acknowledge with much gratitude the willing services of the whole staff of the Health Department who, though their numbers were depleted by the departure of their colleagues to the Service, manfully bore the severe strain of the large amount of additional work and responded with enthusiasm to all demands made upon them.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee we are greatly indebted for their sympathy and encouragement under difficult conditions, and we would express our appreciation of help freely given by the chief officials of other Departments of the Corporation, the Hospital Officer of the Ministry of Health and the Group Officer.

We have the honour to be, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

A.B. WILLIAMSON.
Medical Officer of Health.

T. ERNEST ROBERTS.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

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SUMMARY FOR 1940.

Civil Population (estimated to middle of 1940)

199,200

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres (land and inland water)	.. .. .	9,223
Population (Census, 1931)	.. .. .	Total 249,293
Number of Inhabited Houses	.. .. .	Not available
Rateable Value (1st April, 1940)	.. .. .	£1,939,859
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£7,452.8s.
Average number of persons in each house (Census 1931)		4.5
Average number of persons per acre (Census 1931)		31.3
Total rainfall	.. .. .	29.6 inches 745.7 millimetres

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

		Total	Male	Female	
LIVE BIRTHS					
Legitimate .. ..	.. .. .	3423	1792	1631	) Rate per 1,000 population 18.19
Illegitimate .. ..	.. .. .	201	93	108	
Total .. ..	.. .. .	3624	1885	1739	

STILLBIRTHS					
Legitimate .. ..	.. .. .	109	60	49	) Rate per 1,000 population 33.66
Illegitimate .. ..	.. .. .	15	7	8	
Total .. ..	.. .. .	124	67	57	

DEATHS	3386	1734	1652) Rate per 1,000 population 16.99

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:
From Puerperal Sepsis - Nil. From other Puerperal causes - 6

Mortality rate per 1,000 total births:
From Puerperal Sepsis - Nil. From other Puerperal causes - 1.70
Total maternal mortality rate 1.70

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:
All Infants per 1,000 live births (173) 49.21
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (160) 48.26
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (13) 66.32

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.. .. .	379
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.. .. .	17

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

	1940 Population		1939 Population	
	Total - 199,200		Total - 260,300	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 living.	No.	Rate per 1,000 living.
Births	3,624	18.19	3,832	14.72
Deaths	3,386	16.99	3,058	12.49
" Principal Zymotic Diseases	23	0.10	42	0.17
" Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..
" Measles .. ..	..	..	1	0.00
" Scarlet Fever ..	1	0.00	..	..
" Diphtheria ..	4	0.02	6	0.03
" Whooping Cough ..	..	..	4	0.02
" Fever (Typhoid and Para Typhoid)	1	0.00	..	..
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	17	0.08	31	0.12
" Pulmonary Tuberculosis	155	0.77	138	0.56
" Cancer	379	1.90	428	1.74
" Influenza	51	0.25	42	0.17
	No.	Rate per 1,000 births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 births.
" Under 1 year of age	173	49	197	52

Average Death-Rate for previous Ten years (1930 - 39) 12.16

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL

Statistics relating to In-patients during the year 1940,
compared with 1939.

	<u>Year 1939</u>	<u>Year 1940</u>
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	5441	4742
2. Number of Women confined in Hospital	1020	900
3. Number of Live Births	939	865
4. Number of Still-births	64	63
5. Number of Deaths among the newly-born, (i.e. under four weeks of age) *	30	17
6. Number of Maternal Deaths among women confined in Hospital	9	6
7. Total number of Deaths	885	830
8. Total number of discharges (including infants born in Hospital)	4780	3893
9. Number of beds occupied		
(a) Average during the year	811	763
(b) Highest on 25th January, 1940.		992
(c) Lowest on 26th September, 1940.		680
10. Number of Surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	918	777

* This figure relates only to children
born in Hospital.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1940, and the ten preceding years.

GROSS NUMBERS

Year	Estimated Civil Population	No. of Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total Number of Deaths		
					Total all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years
1940	199,200	Unknown	3,145	3,624	3,386	173	218
1939	260,300	63,508	3,425	3,832	3,058	197	237
1938	258,400	62,894	2,592	3,807	3,154	229	277
1937	256,200	62,829	2,418	3,812	2,947	167	217
1936	251,400	62,746	2,245	3,914	2,971	194	258
1935	250,200	62,150	2,298	3,707	2,959	171	220
1934	248,900	61,500	2,217	3,948	3,077	175	282
1933	251,200	60,529	2,140	3,864	3,125	203	306
1932	253,100	59,780	2,164	4,092	3,101	246	338
1931	228,900	58,106	2,067	4,454	2,950	239	336
1930	242,000	57,591	2,242	4,409	2,856	250	415
Average 10 years 1930-39	250,060	61,163	2,380	3,983	3,019	207	288

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

All infectious diseases notified during the year are given below:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Scarlet Fever	112	111	1
Diphtheria	56	79	4
Enteric Fever	10	12	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	32	21	-
Acute Primary & Influenzal Pneumonia	32	2	143
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	106	139	24
Acute Polio-myelitis	5	6	1
Erysipelas	44	23	-
Dysentery	1	-	-
Undulant Fever	1	1	-
Measles	165	27	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	-	-
Whooping Cough	40	5	-
Tuberculosis	235	109	176
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	2	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The closing of the schools and the evacuation of the children seriously affected the smooth working of the Scheme that had been in operation, but renewed efforts were made in August 1940 to draw the attention of parents to the advantages to be gained from the Scheme.

As a result 1962 children were fully immunised during 1940 (317 under 5 and 1645 over 5 years of age). A further 201 under 5 and 22 over 5 received first doses only.

This makes a grand total of about 18,000 children that have been fully immunised from the commencement of the Scheme.

During 1940 the material used was A.P.T. and, owing to the scarcity of material and shortage of medical staff, only 16 Schick-tests were carried out.

The total admissions to Hospital of cases notified as Diphtheria during 1940 were 93 compared with 133 in 1939, 302 in 1938 and 303 in 1937.

Of these 93 admissions to hospital there was only one child under 15 who had been previously immunised and this case proved to be only of a mild nature.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria of any child previously immunised.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL - CASES ADMITTED DURING 1940

Month 1940	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Rubella	Meningitis	Erysipelas	Measles	Pertussis	Gastro Enteritis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Varicella	Poliomyelitis	T.B. Meningitis	Pemphigus	Encephalitis	Paratuberculosis	Vincent's Angina	Tonsillitis	Non- Infectious	Observation	TOTAL
January ..	21	11	-	44	22	2	21	-	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	143
February ..	7	10	1	131	51	2	5	-	5	4	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	5	2	227
March ..	12	11	-	67	23	2	2	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	134
April ..	11	11	2	22	24	3	1	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	89
May ..	12	9	1	1	19	3	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	59
June ..	10	3	3	-	5	3	-	2	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	41
July ..	9	6	3	-	4	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	34
August ..	8	4	1	-	7	1	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29
September ..	16	4	1	-	4	2	1	2	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	49
October ..	14	10	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	42
November ..	8	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	24
December ..	8	11	2	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	46
Totals ..	136	93	14	266	172	24	35	7	54	27	9	7	3	2	2	9	1	3	23	30	917
Service Cases and cases admitted from Outside Areas	25	14	2	62	33	1	8	2	1	6	5	1	-	-	-	6	1	-	7	1	175
Nett Admissions from the City 1940	111	79	12	204	139	23	27	5	53	21	4	6	3	2	2	3	-	3	13	29	742

Showing the work of the Dispensary during 1900

[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1940

Age Periods	* NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1
1 to 5	..	1	7	4	..	1	..	2
5 to 15	5	2	5	1	2	3	1	2
15 to 25	37	29	7	2	7	12	3	1
25 to 35	29	20	4	5	20	15	1	2
35 to 45	37	17	1	..	22	14	1	2
45 to 55	30	5	2	1	26	4	1	..
55 to 65	11	2	..	..	17	4	..	..
65 and upwards	4	1	..	3	7	1	..	..
TOTALS	153	77	29	16	101	54	11	10

* Includes primary notifications and new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health by other means.

N.B. - of the total number of 176 deaths registered from all forms of tuberculosis, 26, or 15% had not been notified during life as suffering from the disease.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various
ages under 1 year of age

Cause of Death	Under 1 Week	1 - 2 Weeks	2 - 3 Wks	3 - 4 Wks	Total under 4 Wks	4 wks and under 3 months	3 mths and under 6 mths	6 mths and under 9 mths	9 mths and under 12 mths	Total Deaths under 1 year
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
G.S.M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Syphilis	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	4
Pneumonia	-	-	-	3	3	4	7	8	1	23
Diarrhoea	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	4	1	15
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	6
Congenital Malformations	8	1	1	-	10	2	4	-	-	16
Marasmus, Debility — Atrophy	3	-	-	-	3	8	1	-	-	12
Prematurity	38	4	3	2	47	6	-	-	-	53
Injury at Birth	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	5
Atelectasis	4	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Icterus	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tubercular Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Non-Tub. Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Toxaemia, Sympneumonia Empyema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Causes	3	1	1	1	6	3	4	3	1	17
TOTALS	62	8	8	3	86	30	28	22	7	173
Previous year	83	7	4	3	97	40	32	18	10	197

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

MIDWIVES - The number of midwives practising in the City on December 31st, 1940, including 15 Municipal Midwives, was 57 (60). They attended 2847 (2900) cases, of which 2371 (2361) were attended in the capacity of midwives and 476 (600) as maternity nurses. Generally speaking, the practice of the midwives has been satisfactory. Through the operation of the Insurance Scheme under the Midwives Act there is no difficulty in patients obtaining the services of a medical man when required. Medical assistance was sent for in 748 (895) or 31.5 (37.9) per cent of midwives' cases (see Table XXXIV). The total amount paid by the Local Authority to medical men called in by midwives was £979.16.6d. (£1038.10.0d.), out of which £506.12.8d. (£573.6.11d.) was received from patients as premiums under the Insurance Scheme. Midwives sent for medical assistance in 45.5 (42.6) per cent of their cases when the patient was insured under the Scheme, and in 22.3 (33.6) per cent where not insured. The inspection of the midwives' bags, books and appliances was carried out regularly during the year.

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES - The Domiciliary Service of Midwives under the Midwives Act of 1936 continues to be satisfactory. Fifteen midwives are now employed. During the year 1149 (1212) cases were booked and 993 (1028) patients delivered, representing 5.8 (6.6) cases per midwife per month, excluding holidays and sickness, which is equal to an average of 69.6 (79.2) cases per midwife per annum. The average weekly number of bookings was 22 (23.5).

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS - The following table gives details of the work carried out at the Council's Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics during the year:-

CLINIC	ANTE-NATAL				POST-NATAL			
	No. of Patients		Attendances		No. of Patients		Attendances	
	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939
Fratton (three Clinics weekly)	472	728	2051	2600	42	78	42	78
Cosham (one Clinic weekly)	173	157	677	552	2	5	2	5
Saint Mary's Hospital (three Clinics weekly)	1251	1521	7479	7635	266	316	566	631
Totals	1896	2406	10207	10787	310	399	610	714

The number of patients attending Ante-natal clinics in Portsmouth represents 71.98 (73.01) per cent of the women confined during the year.

INSTITUTION TREATMENT OF MATERNITY CASES

	Saint Mary's Hospital	Royal Naval Maternity Home
No. of Maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour)	60	17
No. of Patients admitted	1172	285
Average duration of stay	14 days	15½ days
No. of cases delivered by:-		
(a) Midwives	849	256
(b) Doctors	51	25
Cases in which medical assistance was sought by midwife	164	Doctor always available
No. of cases notified as:- Puerperal Pyrexia	17	Nil
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	3	Nil
No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in Institution	59	86
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia) neonatorum)	Nil	2
Result of treatment)	-	Recovered
No. of Maternal deaths	6	Nil
No. of foetal deaths:-		
(a) Stillborn	63	10
(b) Within 10 days of birth	17	3

HOME VISITING - The Health Visitors paid 21,215 (28,848)
visits during the year:-

	Total number of visits	
	1940	1939
First visits	3,436	3,594
Subsequent visits to children from 0 to 1 year of age	5,396	9,731
Ditto to children from 1 to 2 years of age ...	3,851	5,430
Ditto to children from 2 to 3 years of age ...	3,039	3,510
" " 3 to 5 " ...	5,080	5,402
Visits to cases attending Centres	54	173
Visits to ante-natal cases	11	108
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	-	8
Visits to midwives	-	3
Other visits	360	889

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES - The various Child Welfare Centres showing the number of new patients, attendances, etc., are set out below:-

CENTRES	Attendances	New Patients	Seen by the Medical Officer
FRATTON (5 afternoons per week)	16,282	1,872	4,957
COSSHAM (1 afternoon per week)	5,843	480	1,688
Totals	22,125	2,352	6,645
Totals for 1939	42,322	2,714	10,671

Dried Milk was issued from the Child Welfare Centres to 1427 (1649) applicants - 49 (106) expectant mothers, 145 (248) nursing mothers, 1233 (1235) infants - at a total cost of £4,036 (£4,253). Of this sum £2,453 (£2,327) was recovered from the patients.

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year 1940, classified according to the age of the child concerned, were as follows:-

Children from 0 to 1 years of age	...	19,381
" " 1 " 2 " " "	...	2,055
" " 2 " 5 " " "	...	1,689
		<u>22,125</u>
During 1939		(42,322)

S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T I O N

The following summary shows the particulars of the work carried out:-

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains cleared	495
Drains cleared in Workshops	-
Drains repaired or relaid	209
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired	45
New water-closet pans provided	58
New Pedestal closet pans provided	47
Water-closet fittings repaired	222
Flushing apparatus to water-closets provided	53
" " " " " in Workshops	7
Separate and additional sanitary accommodation provided	8
Water-closets disconnected from Workshops	-
" screened from Workshops	1
" Ventilated	8
" Cleansed	7
Gratings provided to gully traps	22
Glazed stoneware sinks provided	14
Sink waste-pipes repaired, trapped or renewed	95

OTHER DEFECTS

Rain-water spouting cleansed or repaired	305
Roofs repaired	697
Weather slating repaired or external walls protected	315
Floors, stairs or doors repaired	389
Sashes, lines, sills, glazing or sash frames repaired	1228
Damp courses provided or repaired	107
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered	137
" " " repaired	578
Sanitary dustbins provided	6
Dust chutes cleansed or repaired	3
Space beneath floors ventilated	51
Yards, stables, sties, etc., repaved	67
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated	-
Foundation of house concreted	-
Water supply laid on or water services repaired	208
Workshops cleaned or distempered	5
Workshop floors repaired	1
Workshop roofs repaired	1
Workshops or parts of Workshops repaired	5
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed	181
Coppers repaired or renewed	23
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated	193

OFFENSIVE MATTER, ETC.

Manure and refuse removed	18
Stagnant water removed	-
Animals removed	-
Bedding cleansed or destroyed	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, ETC.

Yards, stables, sties, etc., cleaned	2
Bakehouses cleansed	-

BYELAWS.

Notices under Nuisance Bye-laws complied with	-
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GENERAL INSPECTION

DWELLING HOUSES - 5,303 (4,734) dwelling houses were inspected, and 13,590 (15,359) re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress.

COMPLAINTS - 1,810 (1,568) complaints were made at the office and received attention.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES - No (50) visits were made to the 4 (4) registered Common Lodging Houses.

WORKSHOPS - 25 (527) visits were made to the Workshops, which have been well kept, and no (141) visits to out-workers' premises. 7 complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention.

OLD DRAINS - 677 (993) old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW SANITARY FITTINGS - 1,964 (3,409) sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES - 268 (860) Occupation Certificates were issued with respect to new buildings.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES - No (2) Sanitary Certificates with respect to sanitary condition of the drains and fittings of old dwelling houses have been issued.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) AMENDMENT ACT, 1933 - Under this Act, 3 (0) Certificates relating to dwelling houses not being kept in a reasonable state of repair were granted to tenants.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT - 312 (354) visits were made to rat infested premises, and 1 (1) notice was served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 874 (813) cases of Infectious Diseases were visited and investigated and 737 (1,132) rooms were disinfected by the Disinfectors.

MANUFACTURERS OF PRESERVED FOOD - 280 Inspections of premises were made re registration under Section 14, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

SPECIAL WAR DUTIES - Air Raid Shelters 976 inspections; A.R.P. Controls 997 shifts; Emergency Centres 71 inspections; Mortuaries 31 attendances; Emergency Hospital evacuation 1; War Damage 767 inspections.

P O R T S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T I O N

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1940.

	No.	Tonnage	No. Inspected by		No. of Vessels found de- fective	No. of Vessels on which defects were re- medied	No. of Vessels with infectious disease.
Foreign	39	8,893	-	35	12	12	NIL
Coastwise	270	111,607	-	64	10	10	NIL
Total	289	120,500	-	99	22	22	NIL

HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES

Nationality of Vessel	No. inspected during year 1940	Defects of original construction.	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	64	NIL	10
Foreign	35	NIL	12

THE PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT

Chemical Laboratory,
Northern Secondary School,
Mayfield Road,
PORTSMOUTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health and Housing Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report on the work carried out
in my Department during the year ending 31st December, 1940.

The Report is abbreviated and, unfortunately,
incomplete. It will be remembered that, after surviving
the results of enemy action on January 10th, 1941, the
Laboratory with all its contents and records was destroyed
by a delayed action bomb on March 10th, 1941.

Fortunately, many of the Books which were in
daily use were always locked in the safe each night, and
were eventually recovered, so that it has been possible to
make up a Report for the year.

I have now established a temporary home in one of
the Laboratories at the Northern Secondary School until such
time as the Department can be removed to its permanent
quarters at Clive Road. Arrangements for this are well in
hand at the present time, and in the meantime sufficient
materials and apparatus have been obtained to carry on
efficiently at Mayfield Road.

In July last, my assistant Mr. C. E. Hall, A.I.C.,
left the Department to take a temporary appointment to do
scientific work in connection with the War.

My Staff now consists of Mr. C. M. Beckett, and a
Pupil Assistant D. A. Boswall, without whose loyal co-operation
it would have been impossible to carry out the work indicated
in this Report, or the re-establishment of the Laboratory in
its present quarters.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,

Public Analyst.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

During the year ended 31st December, 1940, the total number of Samples examined was 2,240 which may be summarised as follows:-

Food and Drugs Act	1,129
Graded Milks	86
Water and Sewage	632
Miscellaneous	344
Police	49
Diphtheritic Material	Records destroyed
	<u>2,240</u>

It will be noticed that no figure is included for the number of Diphtheritic Specimens examined. These figures were, unfortunately, lost when the Laboratory was destroyed by enemy action on March 10th, 1941.

It was at first thought that all the records were destroyed, but subsequently the safe, with the books which were in daily use, was recovered. From these, in spite of the damage by fire and water, it has been possible to obtain the records of most of the work carried out in the Laboratory during 1940.

A brief survey of the work carried out shows that 1,129 samples were analysed under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. Of these 28 or 2.4% were reported as adulterated or of inferior quality, as compared with a percentage of adulteration of 4.1% for the previous year.

Of the 28 adulterated samples 21 were Formal Samples and prosecutions were taken in 14 cases. Fines and costs amounting to £52. 0. 6d. were imposed.

MILK

499 samples of Milk were examined. Of these 19 were adulterated showing a percentage adulteration of 3.9.

The average amount of Fat was 3.77% and of non-fatty solids was 8.84% as compared with the legal limit of 3.0% and 8.5% respectively.

Of the total number of milks examined, 77 samples represent milk taken from producers in the country and supplied to retailers in the City. It is of interest that of the total 19 adulterated samples discovered during the year 17 were obtained from the producers outside the City.

74 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 12 samples of Pasteurised Milk were examined bacteriologically, but the results of the examinations have been lost. The Pasteurised Milk represented milk supplied to Schools but this scheme was discontinued in July, since when no samples of Pasteurised Milk have been taken.

47 samples of milk were obtained from Saint Mary's Hospital, and the various Hospitals and Institutions in the City. On one occasion the milk delivered to Saint Mary's Hospital was found to be adulterated, and subsequently the wholesalers supplying the contractors were prosecuted. Fines and costs amounting to £5. 5. 0d. were imposed.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT 1928
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Orders in Council
made thereunder.

During the year 528 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these orders were being complied with. 42 shopkeepers were cautioned for not complying with the Marking Orders. Otherwise it has been found that these Orders are being complied with by other numerous tradesmen in the City in a satisfactory manner.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE

Owing to arrangements having been made by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health, it is possible for the official Sampler to obtain samples of rationed goods. Of these probably the most important are butter and margarine.

45 samples of butter were examined all of these being genuine. It was found, however, that the percentage of water more closely approximated the maximum of 16 per cent than in normal times. No preservative was found in any of these samples.

68 samples of margarine were obtained all of which were genuine and properly labelled in accordance with the regulations. Most of these samples contained Boron Preservative, the regulations having been relaxed to this extent. It is hoped that the practice of adding Boron Preservative will be discontinued after the war.

ICE CREAM

There did not appear to be any shortage of ice cream during the summer of this year, and no restrictions had been placed on this article except for a diminished amount of sugar. 18 samples were examined both chemically and bacteriologically and the results showed that in the case of the large manufacturers the product turned out was, in the main, satisfactory, whereas in the case of most of the smaller makers the standard of cleanliness of the ice cream left much to be desired.

OTHER SAMPLES

Two samples of Vinegar which consisted of artificially coloured solutions of Acetic Acid were the result of Police Court proceedings with successful results.

Some cakes sold as "Real Cream" doughnuts proved to be made with a substitute for real cream consisting of vegetable fat. A summons was issued but before the case was heard, the Vendor, being an Alien, was removed to an Internment Camp.

DRUGS

67 samples under this heading were examined. These included a large number of samples of Anti-Gas ointment taken both from shops and A.R.P. Depots. In all cases it was found that the strength of the ointment was well up to the necessary standard.

Two samples of Linseed Meal, a test sample and an official sample, from the same Pharmacy were found to be 82% deficient in oil. Moreover this meal was badly infested with "Mites". Legal proceedings were instituted in this case and the Vendor was fined £3. 3. 0. and £2. 3. 0. costs.

POLICE

On 8 occasions the help of the Department was called for by the City Police involving the analysis or examination of 49 exhibits. Four cases of alleged arson and one case of counterfeit coining, the latter including the analysis of 68 articles, were of particular interest.

The remaining cases referred to assaults of a criminal nature.

MISCELLANEOUS

Under this heading are samples examined for the various Departments of the Corporation and these included many samples of mortar for the City Engineer which had been used in the construction of air raid shelters in the City.

Nine samples of blood plasma were examined for Saint Mary's Hospital as to their calcium and protein content.

A large quantity of tea and sugar taken from a shop which had been destroyed by enemy action and which was thought to be unfit for human consumption was received. This consisted of 102 4lb packets and 36 2lb packets of sugar and about 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb packets of tea.

Each of these packets of sugar and tea was examined separately, and as a result approximately 4cwt. of sugar and 140lbs. of tea were passed as fit for human consumption and returned for use. All of the sugar unfit for human consumption was sold to bee keepers.

Under this heading are included also samples from ratepayers in a private capacity for which a fee is paid. The amount of fees received from this source during the year and paid to the City Treasurer was £8. 9. 0. and is less than the amount usually received.

WATER AND SEWAGE

The City water supply was examined bacteriologically each month and the results in all cases were satisfactory.

In addition, a systematic examination of auxiliary supplies from numerous wells in the City was undertaken with a view to supplies in case of enemy action causing a suspension of the City supply.

Samples of sewage and sewage effluents from Cosham and Farlington were received every week for examination. The results have shown that the three systems of sewage disposal have worked satisfactorily and a high grade effluent has been uniformly maintained.

REGINALD P. PAGE,

Public Analyst.

PORTISHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year ending 31st December, 1940.



To the Chairman and Members of the Portishead Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1940. A brief review of the Statistics is given. 1940 was the first complete year of War. The health of the District has been satisfactory and war conditions, such as black-out and rationing, have had no ill effects. The A.R.P. services under my control have been continuously ready for duty and when required did their job in the way it should be done. I am very glad to be able to officially record my appreciation of the Nurses, First Aid Parties, Ambulance and Car Drivers, both full time and voluntary who have been and are always ready to deal with any casualties that may occur. In a public report I cannot give more exact particulars of their activities.

1. VITAL STATISTICS.

Death Rate 12.1	England & Wales 14.3
Birth Rate 10.6	England & Wales 14.6

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	<u>Total Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Diphtheria.	3	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	1	1
Erysipelas.	1	-

During the year Measles and Whooping Cough became notifiable for the first time. There was, in common with most of the Country, a fairly severe epidemic of influenza. Two deaths were notified.

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

	<u>Total Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Respiratory.	5	1
Non-Respiratory.	2	nil.

4. MATERNAL & INFANT MORTALITY.

No deaths in either case.

5. INFANT WELFARE.

The Centre meets every fortnight. Attendances of Mothers and Babies have been satisfactory.

6. NURSING AND AMBULANCE.

Two Queens Nurses employed. Their services have been most satisfactory and are much appreciated. They carry out General Nursing and Midwifery. Most of the expenses are met by a voluntary scheme which needs more assistance from the public. There are no Nursing Homes in the District. The St. John Ambulance Brigade provides Ambulance facilities and does very good work in attending accidents and taking patients to Hospitals.



TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
IN SENATE, January 10, 1911.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1910.
RELATIVE TO THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
AND THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL STATES.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 10, 1911.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 10, 1911.

7. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISING.

A greater number of parents are realising the importance of this and are having their children done. The great protection against Diphtheria that immunising gives cannot be too greatly emphasized. All children can be cone free of cost.

8. MORTUARY.

Still a most unsatisfactory building in every way and most unsuitable to have in Portishead.

9. MILK & MEAT SUPPLY, WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE.

No changes in any of these services have been made.

10. HOUSING.

Figures have been given in the Surveyor's Report.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J.E.McCormick, M.B.,B.Ch.,B.A.C.,
M.O.H. Portishead Urban District Council.

1st September,1941.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its power, its limitations, and its growth. It is a story of the human heart, of its love, its hate, its hope, and its despair. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its doubt, and its redemption.

CHAPTER I

The first chapter of the history of the world is the story of the beginning of the human race. It is a story of the first man, of his creation, of his fall, and of his redemption. It is a story of the first woman, of her creation, of her fall, and of her redemption.

THE FIRST MAN AND WOMAN

The first man and woman were created by God in His own image and likeness. They were given dominion over the earth and all the creatures that therein were.

THE FALL OF MAN

The first man and woman were tempted by the serpent, and they fell from the grace of God. They were driven out of the Garden of Eden, and they began a life of wandering and suffering.

THE FIRST MAN AND WOMAN

The first man and woman were the first of a race that was to multiply and fill the earth. They were the first of a race that was to inherit the earth and all the creatures that therein were.

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