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CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1941

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.

including

The Report of the Public Analyst.

H E A L T H   C O M M I T T E E

1940 - 41

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The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor:

COUNCILLOR SIR DENIS LEO DALEY

Chairman :

ALDERMAN A. E. ALLAWAY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. J. RAMSDEN

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Aldermen :

F. W. WHITING, J.P.

W.H.ANDREWS,

A.G.STAPLEFORD.

Councillors :

R.C. PALMER.

A.W. WEST.

A.KILLE

W.T.FELLOWS

J.A.GRIFFITHS, J.P.

J.C.JUNIPER.

F.MILES

F.G.H.STOREY

Mrs. M.H.CHILDS.

J.T.TRIGGS

J.P.D.LACEY, J.P.

W.CLEMENTS.

J.J.MAHONEY.

H.T.CLIFTON.

J.ELLIS-JONES.

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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.,

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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 1941, which I have the honour to present, is an interim one only, in view of War conditions 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.

#### HEALTH STATISTICS.

The statistics for 1941 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 and they do not include women serving in Auxiliary Corps nor any members of the Civil Defence or National 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 Mortality rates for the year 1941, the Registrar-General has assigned deaths of persons temporarily residing away from home on account of the war to the area of their temporary residence. In calculating the Birth Rate, however, the pre-war practice of transference to the area where the mothers are usually resident has been maintained.

The year began with a considerable diminution of the population due to air raids. A few weeks ago the Registrar-General forwarded his estimated civilian population for Portsmouth, but the Ministry of Health has directed that on grounds of national security, no information should be given which would enable the enemy to re-construct the population. Accordingly it has been possible to give only statistical rates in this Report. Some Tables which appeared in last year's issue have had to be withdrawn.

Although the population figure supplied by the Registrar-General was computed by him with every care, it is obvious that in view of the marked fluctuations resulting from war conditions, the same reliance cannot be placed on the Health Statistics for 1941 as in pre-war years. This should be borne in mind when considering the following features of interest which present themselves for the year under review:-

1. A diminution of the Birth Rate from 18.19 in 1940 to 16.64 per 1,000 population as compared with 14.2 for England and Wales.
2. A distinct rise in the general Death Rate from 16.99 in 1940 to 18.75 per 1,000 population (including deaths due to enemy action) as compared with 12.9 for England and Wales.
3. A slight increase in the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis from 0.88 per 1,000 population in 1940 to 0.91 in 1941, although the pulmonary form of the disease shows a welcome decrease, though slight, from 0.77 per 1,000 population in 1940 to 0.74 in 1941.
4. A rise in the Maternal Mortality Rate from 1.70 in 1940 to 2.61 per 1,000 total births as compared with 2.23 for England and Wales.
5. A slight rise in the Infantile Mortality rate from 49.21 to 56.15 per 1,000 live births.
6. A further increase in the Cancer death rate from 1.90 to 2.10 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 Para-typhoid B. Fever. During this outbreak, which extended from 19th August to 17th November, 63 cases, occurring chiefly in the Cosham Ward, were investigated, but only 19 proved to be definite cases, i.e. 10 adults and 9 children. There were no deaths. Despite a most thorough search, the cause of the outbreak could not be definitely ascertained. Infection was not a recrudescence from some previously existing case, but appeared to be imported from outside. Means of spread was undoubtedly by mild missed cases. The Director of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, rendered valuable assistance and all Medical Practitioners in the area readily co-operated. Close touch was kept with the Medical Officers of Health of neighbouring districts where cases occurred.

### Immunisation - Diphtheria.

During the year another intensive Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign was launched, particular attention being devoted to the pre-school child. No fewer than 4,327 children received the complete course of two injections by the end of the year, whilst another 934 received one dose only. Although 22,327 Portsmouth children have been immunised since the inception of the Scheme, a large proportion of these have passed into the Reception Areas. The percentage of immunised children at present in the City is approximately 60 of school children and 20 of pre-school children.

More recently, with a view to increasing the pre-school percentage, a Mobile Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic has been touring the outlying districts of the City, accompanied by a Medical Officer and Health Visitor. This experiment, the first of its kind in the country, has so far proved very successful.

### Immunisation - Typhoid.

In December 1940 a scheme was inaugurated for the immunisation of the general public against Typhoid Fever, the danger of which was considered to be increased by the damage to sewers and water mains by enemy action. An appeal was made to all principal firms in the City and a good response was obtained. Personnel of the Casualty and other Civil Defence Services and the staffs of the Hospitals were also immunised. By the end of the year 3,862 persons were immunised, the total number of doses being 11,863. No case of Typhoid Fever occurred during the year as a result of the contamination of the water supply from damage to mains and sewers.

### Tuberculosis.

The rise in the Tuberculosis Death rate from all forms of the disease recorded last year, i.e. from 0.61 per 1,000 population to 0.88, was continued during 1941 though to a less degree, i.e. from 0.88 to 0.91. The increase, however, is manifest only in the non-pulmonary form, where a large proportion of the cases died from Meningitis. The pulmonary form, on the other hand, shows a slight decrease as compared with last year, though an increase as compared with the pre-war period. The increase in Tuberculosis is noticeable, chiefly amongst the age groups 15 to 25 and 25 to 35, especially men in the former group and, as in the last war, it can be attributed to (a) lowered resistance from anxiety, fatigue and overwork, and difficulty in maintaining desirable standards of environment, and (b) increased liability to infection from overcrowding and bad ventilation resulting from the black-out. In view of the check in the downward trend of mortality in Portsmouth, as in the rest of the country as a whole, the Tuberculosis Voluntary After-Care Committee was resuscitated by the Health Committee during the year under review and now forms a valuable adjunct to the Tuberculosis Service in supporting and assisting in all measures for the prevention and care of Tuberculosis in the City and in making use of all existing agencies for the restoration of patients to health and independence.



### Venereal Disease.

The incidence of Venereal Disease as shown by the annual returns to the Ministry of Health indicates a decrease as compared with last year, although it is higher than during 1939.

During the year close liaison was maintained with the Forces, some of their members attending the Centre for treatment or for tests of cure. Much could be done to diminish the incidence and mortality of the Venereal Diseases if they were made notifiable by Medical Practitioners, and if infected persons were compelled by law to undergo treatment. As a step towards this much needed reform which, I hope, will take place soon after the War, an experiment was carried out during the year which produced good results. The names of women alleged to be infected were passed to the Health Department, their abode, if necessary, was verified by the help of the Police, and the women were visited and interviewed by Health Visitors, who kindly volunteered to do this type of work. A good proportion were persuaded to come to the centre for treatment. The visits were later extended to include women who for some reason or other, failed to continue treatment.

On April 27th 1941 the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre was destroyed by enemy action. As much as possible of the equipment was salvaged, and transferred to Ward B.9 at Saint Mary's Hospital, where the new Centre commenced to operate within a few days.

### Scabies.

This "dirt disease" has been on the increase since the commencement of the War. By the Scabies Order of 1941, the Medical Officer of Health or his representative, is given powers to inspect premises and examine and treat persons suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, the disease, etc. By the end of the year the Medical Officer of the Scabies Clinic at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, working closely with the School Medical, Child Welfare and Disinfection Services, had made good progress towards rendering manageable the problem of Scabies control. To be successful, a Scabies Scheme must be far reaching and all contacts must be included. No prosecutions occurred under the Order, the threat of legal proceedings alone being sufficient.

### WATER SUPPLY - SAFETY OF

Special measures have been taken in conjunction with the Engineer and Manager of the Portsmouth Water Company, to minimise the risk of contamination of the water supply due to enemy action. After each air-raid the mains and sewers are inspected and if necessary, the population in certain districts are instructed by loud-speaker and the public press, to chlorinate or boil the water. Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public Analyst or the Ministry of Health Emergency Laboratory. During 1941 action as above was carried out on 13 occasions after air-raids. As a safeguard against any small undetected contamination resulting from enemy action, the Engineer and Manager, at my request, willingly arranged to chlorinate the main supply after leaving the filter beds to permit a residual chlorine content of at least 0.1 parts per million to be maintained in any part of the City's supply.

A pamphlet in regard to water, for issue to the public in a grave emergency, has been compiled jointly by the Corporation and the Water Company, and sufficient copies have been printed in readiness for immediate distribution to each householder in the City.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The total number of samples of food and drugs, taken by officers of the Department under the Food and Drugs Act and analysed by the Public Analyst, was 783, of which 24 or 3.06% were adulterated as compared with 2.4% for the previous year. Of the 24 adulterated samples, 18 were formal samples, 5 informal or test samples, and 1 a private purchase sample submitted by the Food Control Committee. Proceedings were instituted in



15 cases and fines and costs amounting to £24 5s. 6d. were imposed, ranging from £2. 0s. 0d. to £18 7s. 6d.

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. To encourage pasteurisation the Ministry of Health, during the year under review, introduced a more simple and cheap, though equally effective, process, i.e. High Temperature Short Time Pasteurisation, whereby the milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 162° Fahrenheit for at least 15 seconds and immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 55° Fahrenheit. Until the end of the year no such licences had been applied for in Portsmouth.

Inspections of the new Municipal Restaurants, as well as other places where food is prepared or distributed for human consumption, were carried out by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, and advice was given to exclude the risk of contamination of food by dangerous organisms - stress being laid on the need for the thorough washing of their hands by mixers, bakers, cooks, waitresses, etc., on commencing or resuming work after an interval and also after toilet.

During the year the Health Department's Veterinary Officer continued to work closely with the Ministry of Food in whom the national control of meat is now vested. Several of the Slaughterhouses in the City were destroyed by enemy action and slaughtering was finally centralised at Paulsgrove. No outbreaks under the Diseases of Animals Act occurred during the year. The Veterinary Officer was also engaged frequently in inspecting and disposing of bombed foodstuffs.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During 1941 approximately 212 expectant mothers were evacuated to Emergency Maternity Homes in the country, including Chiltley Place Maternity Home, an Annex of Saint Mary's Hospital, which was opened at Liphook in October. Three of the Municipal Midwives were seconded for duty at the Maternity Homes in Berkshire.

Amongst the Midwives remaining in the City, several examples of fortitude and devotion to duty during air-raids came to light. One Midwife was awarded the O.B.E. (Civil Division) and another the B.E.M.

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, or at some other approved hospital at the choice of the pupil.

The Child Welfare Clinics continued to be centralised at Trafalgar Place and at Gosham.

Selected children between 2 and 5 years were evacuated to Residential Nurseries in Reception Areas in co-operation with the Billeting Officer and the Social Service Council, the latter having procured Freshaw House near Bishops Waltham, and Milton Lodge, Gillingham, Dorset, with accommodation for 27 and 22 children respectively.

During the second half of the year, with the return of many mothers and children, consideration was given to the need, if any, of Day Nurseries in the City. Conferences were held with the local representatives of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and with Welfare Officers of factories where women were employed. It was found that there was very little demand. Nevertheless, by the end of the year the War Emergency Committee decided to establish at least one Nursery under the Ministry of Health and Board of Education, with a view to anticipating the demand when more married women with children from 0 to 5 years were employed on essential work. A joint Sub-Health and Education Committee was accordingly formed to deal with the organisation and management of the War-time Nurseries.



### HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The various fluctuations of population during the year were reflected in the number of admissions to the Corporation Hospitals. Each showed a decrease. The staffs of Saint Mary's Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital, as Grade IA 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.

During the first half of the year both Hospitals were damaged by the effects of H.E. and incendiary bombs, especially Saint Mary's Hospital, where a H.E. bomb caused extensive damage to the Main Corridor and Kitchen. The courage and resourcefulness of the staffs of both Hospitals in combating showers of incendiary bombs prevented greater damage. There was, fortunately, no loss of life, although a few members sustained injury.

Owing to the destruction of the Nurses' Home at Saint Mary's Hospital, the Mental Ward B.10 was adapted as such and the patients removed to Nazareth House not far distant, attempts to evacuate these patients to a Reception Area through the Ministry of Health and Board of Education proving unsuccessful. Thanks to the Ministry of Health and Hants. County Authority, the greater part of the Maternity Section was removed to Chiltrey Place, Liphook (24 beds.)

With the total destruction of the Eye and Ear Hospital and partial destruction of the Royal Hospital, both Saint Mary's Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Emergency Hospital gave every assistance in meeting their needs until alternative accommodation was found. The Venereal Diseases Centre, formerly at the Royal Hospital, has been transferred to Saint Mary's Hospital.

The arrangements for the reception, treatment and subsequent evacuation by inter-hospital ambulances 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.

### CASUALTY AND OTHER EMERGENCY SERVICES.

These services, begun in Portsmouth as early as 1935, have been gradually widening in scope. Some have been grafted on to the existing Public Health organisation; all are closely associated with it. They have one object in common - the rapid and efficient collection, treatment and evacuation of the injured, both Civilian and Service personnel, occurring in the City as a result of enemy action, and the identification and disposal of the dead.

Collection. The injured are collected by First Aid Parties and conveyed by means of stretcher-carrying ambulances and sitting case cars operating from First Aid Depots.

Treatment. (a) The slightly injured are sent home or are conveyed for treatment at First Aid Posts, a few of which are established adjacent to Hospitals.

(b) The more seriously injured are treated in the City's Hospitals, i.e. Saint Mary's Hospital, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Royal Hospital, Queen Alexandra Hospital and a few special cases in St. James' Hospital, all classified under the Ministry of Health's Emergency Hospital (E.M.S.) Scheme. The Blood Transfusion Unit at Saint Mary's Hospital previously mentioned, plays an important part in the treatment.

Anti-Gas Precautions. Arrangements have been made, should gas be used, to treat gas casualties at Cleansing Sections, either at the Hospitals or at First Aid Posts, or separate Gas



Cleansing Centres, or Mobile Gas Cleansing Units affiliated to First Aid Posts. Decontamination of civilian clothing would be carried out at specially adapted laundries at two of the Local Authority's Hospitals.

Evacuation. From a few hours to a few days after arrival at the Hospitals, most of the injured are transferred to Base E.M.S. Hospitals in the Reception Areas (a) by inter-hospital ambulances which are converted Southdown single-deck motor coaches or Corporation 'buses (for sitting cases) held at our disposal in Portsmouth by the transport Companies, or (b) by Casualty Evacuation Train.

Dead. The dead are conveyed to Emergency Mortuaries, where they are identified and disposed of, after legal certification, either by private or public arrangements. Sanitary Inspectors and First Aid Parties assist the Mortuary Superintendents.

Ancillary to the above are the following Emergency Services:-

- (a) Casualty Bureau - under the immediate charge of the Chief Clerk to the Health Department - correlates all Hospital accommodation, makes official record of all casualties and identifies and disposes of the dead.
- (b) Medical and Nursing Service in connection with the Centres for the Homeless. This Service includes District Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Tuberculosis Nurses, School Nurses, Sanitary Inspectors, who visit the Centres when these are opened.
- (c) Public Shelter Health Service. In each of the two Deep Tunnel Shelters is a well equipped Medical Aid Post, staffed by nurses and attended nightly by a doctor. A watch is thus kept for any outbreak of infectious disease, and accidents or cases of illness occurring in the shelter are treated. In the other dormitory Public Shelters, provision is made for a doctor to be called in on emergency. All Public Shelters are visited regularly by a Sanitary Inspector, and are sprayed with electrolysed Sea Water disinfectant to maintain a high standard of hygiene. Bedding in the dormitory shelters is periodically passed through a Mobile Hot Air Disinfector to prevent infestation.
- (d) Civil Nursing Reserve. This is a Ministry of Health Emergency Organisation to recruit and train nurses with the object of supplementing the regular nursing staffs in E.M.S. Hospitals, First Aid Posts, Medical Aid Posts, etc. The Portsmouth Civil Nursing Reserve is organised by an Honorary Local Organiser, Mrs. P.C. Pond, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. Close touch is maintained with all branches of nursing through the Local Emergency Committee for the Nursing Profession, composed of Medical Superintendents and Matrons of all Hospitals, representatives of First Aid Posts, and the Joint War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, and the Women's Voluntary Service, which meets monthly in the office of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (e) Residential Nurseries and War-time Day Nurseries. These have already been mentioned in the Section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

All members of the staff of the Health Services have their own special duties in connection with the above Emergency Services and thus supplement the Civil Defence personnel engaged for this purpose.

During the first half of the year under review the above Services were put to the test and were able to meet all the demands made upon them. Indeed, despite the severity of the raids it could not be said that the Services were utilised to their full extent. The Mobile First Aid Units proved less useful than was expected. A sitting case car with a doctor and one or two nurses and the minimum of equipment did yeoman service on more than one occasion at the scene of the incident when persons were trapped.

Two First Aid Posts were destroyed by enemy action, but it was found necessary only to replace one of them. One B.M.S. Hospital was very badly damaged and two others moderately damaged from the effects of H.E. and incendiary bombs. One Emergency Mortuary was completely destroyed, but another was soon brought into commission.

The ambulance coaches and Corporation 'buses proved their worth in evacuating Hospitals during the height of a raid, the evacuation being carried out expeditiously and smoothly.

The Training School for the Casualty Services, 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.

All the personnel of the above Emergency Services have carried out their duties efficiently and with enthusiasm at all times. In the first 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. Five members of the Service were awarded the George Medal, one the M.B.E. (Civil Division), one the B.E.M., and two were commended.

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I desire to acknowledge with much gratitude the willing services of the whole staff of the Health Department who, though short-handed and working under difficulties due to the loss of the Guildhall, manfully bore the severe strain and responded with enthusiasm to the extra demands made upon them. In particular, my thanks are due to my Deputy for his valuable assistance.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I am greatly indebted for their sympathy and encouragement under difficult conditions, and I would express my appreciation of help freely given by the chief officials of other Departments of the Corporation, the Officers of the Regional Ministry of Health, the Group Officer, and the various voluntary organisations, especially the Social Service Council.

I have the honour to be, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A.B. WILLIAMSON, M.D.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,  
Northern Secondary School,  
Mayfield Road, Portsmouth.  
JUNE 1942.



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# SUMMARY FOR 1941

Civil Population (estimated to middle of 1941)

## 1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres (land and inland water)	..	..	9,223
Population (Census, 1931)	..	..	Total
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	Not available
Rateable Value (1st April 1941)	..	..	£1,783,424
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	£6,811
Average number of persons in each house (Census 1931)	..	..	
Average number of persons per acre (Census, 1931)	..	..	
Total rainfall	..	25.88 inches	647 millimetres.

## 2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

### LIVE BIRTHS

Legitimate	..	..	} Rate per 1,000 Population 16.64
Illegitimate	..	..	
Total	..	..	

### STILLBIRTHS

Legitimate	..	..	} Rate per 1,000 Total Births 31.08
Illegitimate	..	..	
Total	..	..	

### DEATHS

..	..	} Rate per 1,000 Population 18.75

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:-

From Puerperal and Post-abortive Pyrexia - From other Maternal causes -

Mortality rate per 1,000 total births:

From Puerperal Pyrexia - 1.30. From other Maternal causes - 1.30.  
Total maternal mortality rate .. - 2.61.

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	..	56.15.
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	58.01
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	36.45.

Death from Cancer (all ages)

Deaths from Measles (all ages)

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)

..  
..  
..  
..



COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

				1940 Population.	1941 Population.
				Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate per 1,000 living.
Births	..	..	..	18.19	16.64
Deaths	..	..	..	16.99	18.75
"	Principal Zymotic Diseases	..	..	0.10	0.16
"	Smallpox	..	..	-	-
"	Measles	..	..	-	0.01
"	Scarlet Fever	..	..	0.00	0.00
"	Diphtheria	..	..	0.02	0.05
"	Whooping Cough	..	..	-	0.03
"	Fever (Typhoid and Para Typhoid)	..	..	0.00	-
"	Diarrhoea (under 2years)	..	..	0.08	0.04
"	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	0.77	0.74
"	Cancer	..	..	1.90	2.10
"	Influenza	..	..	0.25	0.08
				Rate per 1,000 births.	Rate per 1,000 births.
"	Under 1 year of age	..	..	49	56

Average Death Rate for previous Ten years (1931-40) 12.67

# SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL

Statistics relating to In-patients during the year 1941 compared with 1940.

	Year 1941	Year 1940
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	3741	4742
2. Number of Women confined in Hospital	567	900
3. Number of Live Births	570	865
4. Number of Still-births	24	63
5. Number of Deaths among the newly-born, (i.e. under four weeks of age) *	24	17
6. Number of Maternal Deaths among women confined in Hospital	3	6
7. Total number of Deaths	716	830
8. Total number of discharges (including infants born in Hospital)	2979	3893
9. Number of beds occupied		
(a) Average during the year	772	763
(b) Highest on 25th January, 1940		992
"      "      23rd January, 1941	812	
(c) Lowest on 26th September, 1940		680
"      "      1st July, 1941	694	
10. Number of Surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	661	777

\* This figure relates only to children born in Hospital.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year  
are given below:-

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Typhoid and Para-typhoid .. ..	11	25	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. ..	38	56	12
Scarlet Fever .. ..	107	118	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	280	23	6
Diphtheria .. ..	67	110	9
Tuberculosis .. ..	234	281	140
Erysipelas .. ..	46	32	-
Measles .. ..	694	83	2
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	-	2	1
(Notifiable Pneumonia .. ..	67	4	149 (All forms)
(Influenza .. ..	-	-	13
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	10	8	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	4	1	-
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. ..	7	-	-
Dysentery .. ..	-	2	-

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

STATISTICS relating to Diphtheria Immunisation during the year are as follows. The Material used was A.P.T. supplied by the Ministry of Health through the Emergency Public Health Laboratory.

Total number of children who received a complete course:-

			<u>During 1940</u>
Under 5 .. ..	1201	317	
Over 5 .. ..	3126	1645	
	<u>4327</u>	<u>1962</u>	

Total number of children who received one dose only:-

Under 5 .. ..	239	
Over 5 .. ..	695	
	<u>934</u>	

Total number of children fully immunised since the commencement of the Scheme .. .. 22327 18000

The number of cases of Diphtheria during the past five years is given below for reference purposes:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Died in Hospital</u>
1937	325	11
1938	302	15
1939	133	6
1940	79	4
1941	110	9

## SCABIES ORDER 1943

### STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Clinics were commenced at the Central School Clinic in May, and at the Infectious Diseases Hospital in June 1941, but as a result of re-organisation, the two Clinics were combined in December into one Central Clinic at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Total Number of cases dealt with at the School Clinic:

Pre-School Children ..	282	School Children ..	115
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Total Number of cases treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital:

Pre-School Children ..	92	School Children	145
Adults - Male ..	115	Adults - Female	302

Total Number of cases treated during the year .. .. 1051



INFLAMMATORY LESIONS HOSTILE - CANCER ADMITTED MARCH 1941

### DIAGNOSIS BEFORE ATTENTION

MONTH 1941	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS	Service Cases from Outposts	Nett admissions from the Unit
Scarlet Fever	6	5	10	16	15	12	4	11	16	11	13	8	129	7	116
Diphtheria	15	9	14	4	11	8	4	11	14	15	7	13	125	7	110
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	7	6	3	-	32	1	25
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	12	20	8	10	8	2	6	3	4	3	1	5	82	8	56
Pertussis	4	3	1	1	-	3	1	1	5	4	1	4	28	3	23
Morbilli	13	15	33	27	6	13	2	2	-	-	-	-	11	20	83
Erysipelas	4	3	7	3	1	1	4	3	3	2	3	3	37	3	32
Scumps	7	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	13	12	1
Rubella	-	1	2	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	2
Varicella	-	-	4	6	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	15	5	8
Gastric Enteritis	2	7	3	1	1	3	3	2	6	2	2	-	32	-	32
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
T.B. Meningitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	3	-	-	2	13	5	8
Ecthyma	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	17	-	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1
Vincent's Angina	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	2	1
Streptococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Contact Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	6	3	3
Tonsillitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Broncho pneumonia	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4
Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Spina Bifida	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Observation	2	3	1	-	1	4	3	1	6	2	1	1	25	1	22
N. A. D.	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	2	2	13	-	10
TOTAL	71	70	91	77	47	60	36	44	80	54	49	40	719	83	560



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

Cases discharged during 1941

MONTH	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Other Infections	Non infectious	Deaths	TOTAL
January	12	6	26	13	7	64
February	5	4	41	12	5	67
March	5	4	46	20	6	81
April	17	11	62	12	3	105
May	7	6	13	9	4	39
June	15	2	18	15	5	55
July	8	1	24	14	5	52
August	2	1	16	8	1	28
September	6	8	15	22	1	52
October	14	7	30	17	3	71
November	9	6	20	12	4	51
December	11	12	10	14	2	49
TOTAL	111	68	321	168	46	714

During the year there were 46 deaths from the causes stated below:-

Diphtheria ..	..	9	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	12
War Operations	..	1	Pneumonia ..	5
Scarlet Fever	..	1	Peritonitis ..	3
Gastro Enteritis	..	5	Pemphigus ..	1
T.B. Meningitis	..	4	Bronchitis ..	1
Spina Bifida ..	..	1	Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1
Cerebral Embolus	..	1	Subarachnoid Haemorrhage ..	1

Diphtheria:- There were 125 cases of Diphtheria and 6 cases of contact Diphtheria admitted. Analysis of cases discharged together with complications arising whilst in hospital is given below:-

Day of Disease	AGE GROUP					DIPHTHERIA-TYPE				COMPLICATIONS						
	0 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 years +	Faucial	Pharyngeal	Nasal	Laryngeal	Heart Blocked	Nasal Rhonction	Tonsillectomy	Myocarditis	Albuminuria	Palatal Paresis	Serum Rash
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	4	3	1	2	4	10	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	5	5	3	-	4	10	5	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
4	2	2	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
7 +	7	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Scarlet Fever:- There were 129 cases admitted as Scarlet Fever and the following is a table showing the complications arising from 97 proven cases of Scarlet Fever discharged:-

Adenitis .. ..	5	Nephritis .. ..	1
Otitis Media .. ..	1	Arthritis .. ..	1
Otorrhoea .. ..	1	Relapse .. ..	1
TOTAL ..			10

Enteric Fever:- During the year there were 32 cases admitted with Typhoid fever; the diagnosis was confirmed in 16 cases, the other cases consisted of:-

Undulant Fever ..	1	Tuberculosis .. ..	1
Abortus Fever ..	2	Enteritis .. ..	1
Weil's Disease ..	1	Diarrhoea and Vomiting ..	2
Typhoid Carrier ..	1	Rheumatism .. ..	1
Dysentery ..	4	N. A. D. .. ..	1
Still in Hospital ..	1		
TOTAL			16

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis:- During the year 82 cases were admitted; of these only 48 proved to be Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Below is a table setting out the age groups:-

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 5 yrs.	13	5	18
5 - 10 yrs.	2	-	2
10 - 15 yrs.	2	1	3
15 - 20 yrs.	4	2	6
20 - 25 yrs.	-	2	2
25 yrs. +	9	8	17

#### VENEREAL DISEASE.

	1941			1940.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
No. of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January.	194	144	338	239	189	428
No. of cases dealt with for the first time during the year.	182	202	404	312	184	496
No. of cases discharged on completion of treatment and final tests of cure.	132	152	284	210	163	373
No. of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment.	47	45	92	66	35	101
No. of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure.	39	38	77	74	35	109
No. of cases transferred to other centres or to the care of private practitioners.	94	25	119	67	21	88
No. of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December.	148	105	253	194	144	338
No. of attendances -						
(a) for attention by Medical Officer.	2971	1915	4886	3900	2521	6421
(b) for intermediate treatment.	1183	1739	2922	4459	2558	7017
Total attendances.	4154	3654	7808	8359	5079	13438



Table  
Showing the work of the Dispensary during 1911.

[illegible]

# TUBERCULOSIS

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1941

Age periods	# NEW CASES		DEATHS			
	Pulmonary M.	F.	Non-pulmonary M.	F.	Pulmonary M.	Non-pulmonary M.
0 to 1	..	1	..	..	1	2
1 to 5	..	5	3	..	..	1
5 to 15	7	9	4	2	1	2
15 to 25	51	52	7	16	13	4
25 to 35	41	34	1	12	13	2
35 to 45	43	18	..	15	2	2
45 to 55	29	6	1	10	4	1
55 to 65	19	5	..	11	3	-
65 and upwards	5	2	..	10	2	1
TOTALS	195	132	16	76	39	15

\* 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 140 deaths registered from all forms of tuberculosis, 19, or 13.5% had not been notified during life as suffering from the disease.



# INFANT MORTALITY 1941

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

Cause of Death	Under 1 Week.	1 - 2 Weeks	2 - 3 Weeks	3 - 4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 wks and under 3mths	3mths and under 6mths	6mths and under 9mths	9mths and under 12 mths.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tubercular Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bronchitis	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	9
Pneumonia	-	-	-	3	3	7	7	2	2	21
Empyema	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diarrhoea	4	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Marasmus, Debility Atrophy	5	1	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	8
Atelectasis	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
Spina Bifida	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Congenital Malformations	4	2	2	1	9	4	4	2	-	19
Suffocation	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
War Operations	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	1	6
Septic Meningitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	50	6	5	5	66	25	18	10	6	125
Previous Year	62	8	8	8	86	30	28	22	7	173

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### MIDWIVES.

The practice of the midwives during the year was satisfactory, and the inspection of midwives' bags, books, appliances was carried out regularly.

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
Number of midwives practising in the City on December 31st.	50	57
Total number of cases attended	2192	2847
Number of cases attended as Midwives	1969	2371
" " " " " Maternity Nurses	223	476
Number of midwives' cases in which medical assistance was sought	429	718
Showing a percentage of	21.3	31.5
Amount paid by Local Authority to medical men in respect of above attendances	£702	£979
Amount paid as premiums under the Insurance Scheme	£183	£506
Amount recovered from patients	£153	£219
Nett Cost to the Local Authority	£322	£483
Percentage of midwives' cases in which medical assistance was sought for insured cases	60.5	45.5
for uninsured cases	40.5	22.3

### DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES

Number of Municipal Midwives employed in Portsmouth	14	14
Number of Municipal Midwives evacuated to Emergency Homes	3	2
Number of cases booked	1092	1149
Number of patients delivered	689	993
Excluding holidays and sickness:-		
Percentage of cases per midwife per month	4.8	5.8
Equivalent percentage of cases per midwife per annum	57.4	69.6
Average weekly number of bookings	21	22

### ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Details of the work carried out at the Council's Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics during the year are given below:-

	<u>ANTE-NATAL</u>				<u>POST-NATAL</u>			
	No. of patients    Attendances				No. of patients    Attendances			
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940
Fratton (three Clinics weekly)	367	472	1637	2051	4	42	4	42
Cosham (one Clinic weekly)	153	173	804	677	5	2	5	2
Saint Mary's Hospital (three Clinics weekly)	817	1251	4734	7479	198	266	362	566
TOTALS	1337	1896	7175	10207	207	310	371	610

The number of patients attending Ante-natal clinics in Portsmouth represents 82.6 (71.98) per cent of the women confined during the year.



CHILD WELFARE CENTRES - The number of attendances, new cases, and children seen by the Medical Officer, at the two Child Welfare Centres still functioning are set out below:-

CENTRES	ATTENDANCES	NEW CASES	SEEN BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER.
FRATTON (5 afternoons per week)	7, 936	1, 254	4, 278
COSHAM (1 afternoon per week)	4, 408	415	1, 541
Totals	12, 344	1, 669	5, 819
Totals for 1940	22, 125	2, 352	6, 645

Dried Milk was issued from the Child Welfare Centres to 647 (1427) applicants - 40 (49) expectant mothers, 105 (145) nursing mothers, 502 (1233) infants - at a total cost of £3, 224 (£4, 036). Of this sum £1, 374 (£2, 453) was recovered from the patients.

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year 1941, classified according to the age of the child concerned, were as follows:-

Children from 0 to 1 years of age	...	9, 535
" " 1 " 2 " " "	...	1, 711
" " 2 " 5 " " "	...	1, 098
		<hr/> 12, 344

During 1940 (22, 125)

It will be observed that there has been a marked decline in the number of attendances at Child Welfare Centres and in the quantity of dried milk issued during the past year as compared with 1940, when attendances numbered 22, 125, and with 1939 when they totalled 42, 322.

# INSTITUTION TREATMENT OF MATERNITY CASES.

	Saint Mary's Hospital	Chiltley Place	Royal Naval Maternity Home.
No. of Maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour	38	24	17
No. of Patients admitted	676	76	310
Average duration of stay	14 days	14 days	10 days
No. of cases delivered by:-			
(a) Midwives	461	72	294
(b) Doctors	34	-	16
Cases in which medical assistance was sought by midwife	98	14	Doctor always available
No. of cases notified as:- Puerperal Pyrexia	16	2	1
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	4	-	-
No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in Institution	29	8	91
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	2
- Result of treatment	Recovered.	-	Recovered.
No. of maternal deaths	3	-	-
No. of foetal deaths:-			
(a) Stillborn	23	1	8
(b) Within 10 days of birth	19	1	2

HOME VISITING - The Health Visitors paid 24,217 (21,227) visits during the year:-

	Total number of visits.	
	1941	1940
First visits .. .. .	2,492	3,436
Subsequent visits to children from 0 to 1 year of age	5,360	5,396
" " " " " 1 to 2 years of age	5,509	3,851
" " " " " 2 to 3 " " "	4,610	3,039
" " " " " 3 to 5 " " "	5,828	5,080
Visits to cases attending Centres ..	64	54
Visits to ante-natal cases ..	2	11
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	-
Other visits .. .. .	351	360



## SANITARY INSPECTION

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

### DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

	1940	1941
Drains cleared .. ..	495	398
Drains cleared in Workshops .. ..	-	1
Drains repaired or relaid .. ..	209	52
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired	45	21
New water-closet pans provided .. ..	58	72
New Pedestal closet pans provided .. ..	47	42
Water-closet fittings repaired .. ..	222	170
Flushing apparatus to water-closets provided	53	26
" " " " " " in Workshops	7	3
Separate and additional sanitary accommodation provided	8	6
Water-closets disconnected from Workshops ..	-	3
" screened from Workshops .. ..	1	1
" ventilated .. ..	8	4
" cleansed .. ..	7	20
Gratings provided to gully traps .. ..	22	22
Glazed stoneware sinks provided .. ..	14	8
Sink waste-pipes repaired, trapped or renewed	95	59

### OTHER DEFECTS.

Rain-water spouting cleansed or repaired ..	305	179
Roofs repaired .. ..	697	284
Weather slating repaired or external walls protected	315	39
Floors, stairs or doors repaired .. ..	389	100
Sashes, lines, sills, glazing or sash frames repaired	1228	524
Damp courses provided or repaired .. ..	107	35
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered	137	53
" " " " " " repaired .. ..	578	265
Sanitary dustbins provided .. ..	6	8
Dust chutes cleansed or repaired .. ..	3	-
Space beneath floors ventilated .. ..	51	17
Yards, stables, sties, etc. repaved .. ..	67	12
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated .. ..	-	-
Foundation of house concreted .. ..	-	1
Water supply laid on or water services repaired	208	108
Workshops cleaned or distempered .. ..	5	3
Workshop floors repaired .. ..	1	1
Workshop roofs repaired .. ..	1	1
Workshops or parts of Workshops repaired ..	5	6
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed	181	69
Coppers repaired or renewed .. ..	23	1
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated ..	193	56

### OFFENSIVE MATTER, Etc.

Manure and refuse removed .. ..	18	13
Stagnant water removed .. ..	-	6
Animals removed .. ..	-	36
Bedding cleansed or destroyed .. ..	-	3

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, ETC.

Yards, stables, sties, etc. cleaned .. ..	2	2
Bakehouses cleansed .. ..	-	6

### BYELAWS

Notices under Nuisance Bye-Laws complied with	-	1
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## GENERAL INSPECTION

DWELLING HOUSES - 4,930 (5,303) dwelling houses were inspected, and 9,015 (13,590) re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress.

COMPLAINTS - 1,983 (1,810) complaints were made at the office and received attention.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES - 11 (No) visits were made to the 2 (4) registered Common Lodging Houses.

WORKSHOPS - 152 (25) visits were made to the Workshops, which have been well kept, and 74 (No) visits to out-workers' premises. 11 (7) complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention.

OLD DRAINS - 702 (677) old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW SANITARY FITTINGS - 2 (1,964) sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES - No (268) Occupation Certificates were issued with respect to new buildings.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES - 2 (No) 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) AMENDMENTS ACT, 1933 - Under this Act no (3) Certificates relating to dwelling houses not being kept in a reasonable state of repair were granted to tenants.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT - 413 (312) visits were made to rat infested premises and no (1) notices were served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1,083 (874) cases of Infectious Diseases were visited and investigated and 639 (737) rooms were disinfected by the Disinfectors.

MANUFACTURE OF PRESERVED FOOD - 34 (280) inspections of premises were made re registration under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 1 (no) notice was served.

## SPECIAL WAR DUTIES

AIR RAID SHELTERS - 3,367 (976) inspections. A.R.P. CONTROLS 168 (997) shifts.

EMERGENCY CENTRES - 102 (71) inspections. MORTUARIES - 106 (31) attendances.

MUNICIPAL RESTAURANTS - 75 inspections. WAR DAMAGE - 2,428 (767) inspections.

UNDER FOOD ORDER (1940) AND FOOD PREMISES - 170 inspections. MOSQUITOES - STATIC WATER TANKS, ETC. - 121 inspections.

COMMUNAL AIR RAID SHELTERS - 48 inspections. FIREWATCHING - 80 turns of duty.



# INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKPLACES AND OUTWORKERS' PREMISES

Power Factories on Register at end of Year:-				548
Non Power Factories on Register at end of Year:-				
Retail Bakeries	..	..	..	19
Tailoring	..	..	..	51
Dressmaking and Millinery	..	..	..	21
Upholstery	..	..	..	6
Laundries	..	..	..	1
Photography	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	131
Total				232

## Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

PREMISES	Inspections	Defects Found	Written Notices	Defects Remedied
Power and Non Power Factories	489	33	19	32

### Homework

Number of Outworkers; Contractors	12	Notices served	1
" " " Workmen	515	Outworkers in infected premises	2
Outworkers in unwholesome premises	1		

## PORT SANITARY INSPECTION

### AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1941

Number inspected by Medical Officer of Health	..	..	Nil
" " " Port Sanitary Inspector	..	..	120
" of Vessels found defective	..	..	24
" " " on which defects were remedied	..	..	24
" " " with infectious disease	..	..	Nil

### HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES

Number inspected during year 1941	..	..	120
Defects of original construction	..	..	Nil
Dirt, Vermin and other Conditions prejudicial to health	..	..	24

### MUNICIPAL DISINFECTANT STATION 1941 - DISINFECTANT FLUID

				Gallons
Amount manufactured	..	..	..	6,260
Issued to Public	..	..	..	2,810
Public Swimming Baths	..	..	..	3,210
Public Mortuary	..	..	..	100
Meat Store	..	..	..	120
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	20

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS of 1936 and 1938

During the year 17 Licences were issued for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 4 for Pasteurised Milk.

44 Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were examined and 2 failed to pass the test.

7 Samples of Pasteurised Milk as supplied to Schools were examined and 3 failed the test.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL MADE THEREUNDER.

During the year 205 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these orders are being complied with. It was found that these orders were being complied with by the numerous tradesmen in the City in a satisfactory manner. No cautions were necessary.

### SCHEDULE OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Nature of Sample.</u>	<u>Nature of Adulteration.</u>	<u>Observations.</u>
40	Sausage.	6.6% deficient in Meat Content.	Submitted by Food Control Committee.
45	Sausage.	33.3% deficient in Meat Content.	Test Sample.
54	Milk.	6.6% deficient in Fat.	Test Sample.
144	Milk.	21.9% Added Water.	} Fined £11.11.0d. and costs £6.16.6d.
145	Milk.	20.0% Added Water.	
146	Milk.	18.2% Added Water.	
147	Milk.	22.6% Added Water.	
148	Milk.	17.6% Added Water.	
149	Milk.	15.0% Added Water.	
150	Milk.	15.6% Added Water.	
151	Milk.	17.3% Added Water.	
152	Milk.	17.3% Added Water.	
153	Milk.	13.4% Added Water.	}
154	Milk.	6.3% Added Water.	
200	Milk.	12.3% deficient in Fat.	No action.
204	Milk.	11.0% deficient in Fat.	Test sample same vendor as sample No. 200
208	Milk.	11.0% deficient in Fat.	Taken on delivery to vendor of sample No. 200
228	Milk.	12.0% deficient in Fat.	Taken after seeing cows milked. Producer supplied vendor of sample No. 200
382	Mercurial Ointment.	66.6% deficient in Mercury	Test sample.
388	Mercurial Ointment	60.0% deficient in Mercury	Test sample.
405	Mercurial Ointment.	66.6% deficient in Mercury	Case dismissed by Magistrates.
621	Milk.	3.1% Added Water.	} Case against Farmer dismissed under First Offenders Act on payment of costs £3.18.0d. Cowman fined £2.0.0d.
623	Milk.	2.0% Added Water.	
624	Milk.	9.6% Added Water.	



## REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER.

Duties at the Port. During the year, no clinical evidence of the existence of any notifiable disease has been detected in the livestock landing at the Port and all animals have been able to proceed to their destinations.

Agricultural Act 1937. Another difficult period has been experienced by the cow-keepers. Anxiety has been caused by additional war-time duties, reduced staffs and obtaining adequate feeding-stuffs. One cow-keeper was very grateful for a substantial quantity of spoiled barley from a bombed brewery during a difficult period of the year. In spite of the strenuous times, genuine efforts have been made to maintain the normal standards in milk production.

Swine Fever Order 1938. The City remained free from this disease throughout the year. No animal was suspected, either among the pigs kept locally, or those slaughtered in the City.

Foot and Mouth Disease. Early in the year an Infected Place was released from all restrictions following disinfection of the premises by the Ministry of Agriculture. Restocking was then commenced very gradually, but by the end of the year the herd was not wholly replaced. Fortunately there was no other case locally which was rather extraordinary for this particular disease.

Slaughterhouses. During 1941 one could see the policy of the Ministry of Food relating to slaughtering, was towards centralisation. While at the beginning of the year slaughterhouses located at Hyde Park Road, Merry Row, Armoury Lane, Boulton Road and Basin Street were operated, at the end of 1941 all the slaughtering locally was done at Paulsgrove Farm.

Ante-mortem Inspection. Centralisation of the slaughtering has greatly facilitated the practice of ante-mortem inspection. Every opportunity has been taken to carry this out.

Meat Regulations 1924. The hanging accommodation for the meat at Paulsgrove is unsatisfactory. There is no lavatory and washing accommodation provided for the personnel engaged at Paulsgrove slaughterhouse. Every opportunity has been taken during the year to press for the provision of suitable rubber slippers to be worn by the men engaged on transport as a preventive of meat contamination.

Public Health Act 1875. No seizure has been necessary during 1941. All foodstuffs unfit for human consumption passing through the Health Department, have been dealt with by surrender.

Sausage Makers. 121 visits have been made to these premises during 1941.

Bombed Food Premises. A wide range of bombed foodstuffs has been examined for any possible form of salvage. A substantial quantity has been utilised for feeding the lower animals.

Slaughterhouses. Visits to these premises during the year numbered 651.

The Chairman and Members  
of the Health and Housing Committee.

Public Analyst's Department,  
Trafalgar Place,  
Olive Road,  
PORTSMOUTH.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit a short summary of the work carried out in the Public Analyst's Department during the year ending 31st December 1941.

It will be remembered that the Laboratory with all its contents was destroyed by a delayed action bomb on the night of March 10th of the year under review. Most of the books containing records of the work done were in the safe, which was subsequently recovered with all its contents more or less undamaged. The records of the examination of the Diphtheritic Material for the first three months of the year, were however, not in the safe and were lost.

It may be of interest to note that although everything with the exception of the Microscope and Refractometer, which were fortunately removed before the explosion, were destroyed on March 10th, the Department was sufficiently well established at the Northern Secondary School to examine samples on the 22nd April following.

In spite of the war time restrictions on Food, emphasis has been laid by the Ministry of Health on the importance of continuing to take samples of food for analysis and the necessary arrangements have been made for this by the Ministries concerned.

Difficulties were encountered with regard to food Substitutes and as to the composition of a "Food Substitute." Many worthless Substitutes appeared on the Market with labels portraying the wonderful efficiency of the contents of the package. In November 1941 the Ministry of Food issued a Food Substitutes Order under which no Manufacturer may make any Food Substitute except under Licence by the Ministry and before a Licence is granted the composition of the product must be stated to the Ministry. This Order has to a large extent, checked the manufacture of worthless Substitutes, on the other hand no definition has been given by the Ministry of Food as to what is a Substitute for any particular Food. No information has been given to Public Analysts as to the composition of the Substitutes for which a licence has been granted and under these circumstances it is very difficult for a Public Analyst to keep a check on these Substitutes. On enquiry I was informed by the Ministry of Food that the Formula for any particular Substitute was confidential and could not be divulged. This appears to be the position of Public Analysts throughout the country at the present time.

My Staff now consists of Mr. C.M. Beckett and a Pupil Assistant, D.A. Boswell, who also attends various classes at the Municipal College. Without the loyal co-operation of these two Assistants it would have been impossible to carry out the work indicated in this report. I would also like to acknowledge the efficient manner in which the Official Food Sampler, Inspector F.R. Bell, carries out his duties in these rather difficult times.

I remain,  
Your obedient servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE.

Public Analyst.



## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year ending the 31st December 1941, the total number of samples and specimens examined was 1,526 which may be briefly summarised as follows:-

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
Food and Drugs Act	783	1129
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act	51	86
Water and Sewage	77	632 - (includes 600
Police and Commerce	83	49 samples of sewage)
Miscellaneous	52	344
Diphtheritic Material (8 months)	480	Records destroyed.
	----	----
Total	1526	2240
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The figures for the examination of Diphtheritic Material are only available for eight months as the records for these examinations were destroyed.

A brief survey of the work carried out shows that 783 samples were analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Of these, 24 or 3 per cent were reported as adulterated or of inferior quality. The corresponding percentage of adulteration for the previous year was 2.4 per cent.

The 24 samples which were reported upon adversely comprised 18 official samples, 5 test samples and one sample submitted by the Food Control Committee as a result of a complaint by a Private Purchaser. Legal proceedings were instituted with respect to 15 samples and Fines and Costs inflicted amounted to £24 5s. 6d.

### M I L K.

329 samples of Milk were examined and of these, 19 were adulterated, showing a percentage of adulteration of 5.7. This apparently high percentage of adulteration is due to the fact that all of these adulterated samples represented a consignment of Milk from one Producer.

All of the samples of Milk reported against consisted of Milk arriving in the City from Farms and no complaints were recorded against any Diaryman in the City.

The average amount of Fat for the year was 3.88 per cent and of Solids-non-Fat was 8.84 per cent, which when judged by the legal limit of 3.0 per cent of Fat and 8.5 per cent of Solids-non-Fat, is exceptionally good.

### MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT. Tuberculin Tested Milk.

44 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were examined bacteriologically during the year.

Tuberculin Tested Milk is required by the Regulations to pass a Methylene Blue Test and a Bacillus Coli Test.

Two of the samples, although satisfactory when judged by the Methylene Blue Test, did not comply with the Bacillus Coli Test.

The average amount of fat in this type of Milk was 4.27 per cent and of Solids-non-Fat was 8.98 per cent.

### PASTEURISED MILK.

The distribution of Pasteurised Milk to the schools, which had been discontinued since the beginning of the year, was resumed in September and 12 samples, 7 of which represent Milk supplied to schools, were examined bacteriologically. 4 of these were found to be below the standard laid down for this grade of Milk.

The average amount of fat was 3.85 per cent and of Solids-non-Fat was 3.85 per cent.

### MILK SUPPLIED TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

23 samples were obtained from the various Hospitals and Institutions in the City, all of which were of a satisfactory quality.

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928 and the MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

During the year 205 visits were made to business premises to ascertain if the provisions of these Orders were being carried out. As a result it was found that a satisfactory standard of compliance was being maintained.

### BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Arrangements have been made between the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health whereby it is still possible for the Official Sampling Officer to obtain samples of Rationed Foods and of these, probably the most important are Butter and Margarine.

49 samples of Butter were analysed, all of which were genuine and free from preservatives.

48 samples of Margarine were examined and these were all properly labelled as required by the regulations. All of the samples of Margarine contained Boron Preservative, the regulations having been relaxed in this particular instance as a war emergency, but it is hoped that the practice of adding preservatives to Margarine will be discontinued after the war.

### SAUSAGES.

Under the Sausages (Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, sausages must contain not less than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent of Meat.

Of the 24 samples of Sausages examined during the year, 2 were deficient in meat. One of these, an informal sample, was 35.3 per cent deficient in meat and the other, a sample brought to the Ministry of Food by a Private Purchaser, was 6.6 per cent deficient in meat.

### DRUGS.

43 samples were received under this heading and one official sample of Mercury Ointment was returned as 66.6 per cent deficient in Mercury.

Under this heading is included samples of Anti-Gas Ointment taken both at shops and A.R.P. Depots and in all cases it was found that the strength of the ointment was well up to the necessary standard.

### POLICE AND CORONER.

On 12 occasions the Department has been of assistance to the City Police, involving the examination of 78 exhibits. 2 cases were dealt with which concerned the possession and administration of dangerous drugs.

One case involving the analysis of the Viscera of a deceased person related to a suicide pact between two persons, one of whom died. There were also many cases of a criminal nature, all of which necessitated attendance at Winchester Assizes.

One case of death was investigated for the City Coroner, in which large amounts of aspirin were found in the stomach and Viscera of the deceased person.

### MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

Under this heading are samples examined for various departments of the Corporation.

32 samples of Blood Plasma were examined for Saint Mary's Hospital, as to their Calcium and Protein content.

Many samples of Food Substitutes were examined for Ratepayers who brought them to the Laboratory for examinations as a result of their inadequacy in actual use.



## WATER.

The City water supply was examined bacteriologically each month in the year and as a result of broken water mains, many samples were taken with a view to possible contamination. The results of these examinations of the water showed that contamination of the water as a result of broken water mains during the winter of 1941 when enemy action was at its worst, was practically non-existent and reflects great credit upon the way in which the Services concerned dealt with the problem.

Many samples of water from wells in the City have been examined with a view to auxiliary supplies in case of enemy action, causing a temporary suspension of the City supply.

REGINALD P. PAGE.

Public Analyst.

