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CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

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HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1944

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,

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H E A L T H    C O M M I T T E E ,

1943 - 44

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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 F. MILES

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Aldermen:

A. G. STAPLEFORD

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

W. CLEMENTS

J. J. MAHONEY

H. T. CLIFTON

F. J. SLAPE

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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.

MRS. L. L. ALLAWAY

SENIOR MEMBERS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health

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.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

T. E. Roberts, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

Medical Superintendent, Saint Mary's Hospital

R. C. Macpherson, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.)

Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital,  
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health and  
Acting Medical Director Mass Radiography Unit.

I. M. McLachlan, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Superintendent, Saint Mary's Hospital,  
Medical Referee to the Council,

Medical Officer for the Blood Transfusion and Penicillin Services.

R. A. Zeitlin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Tuberculosis Officer and Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health

J. G. Cairns, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer

Ruby N. Pike, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officer in Charge V.D. Treatment Centre

A. Murray Stuart, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer in Charge Diphtheria Immunisation and Scabies Clinics

G. E. Shand, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Veterinary Officer

R. Scoular, M.R.C.V.S.


Chief Clerk

L. C. Rogers, Cert.S.I.B., M.R.San.I.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

C. W. Hall, Cert.R.S.I., Hons. Medallist City and Guilds, London (to March)

W. F. Appleton, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (from April)



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To the Chairman and Members  
of the Health Committee.

Public Health Department,  
1 Western Parade,  
Southsea,  
Portsmouth.

Mesdames and Gentlemen,

At the request of the Ministry of Health the Report on the Health of the City for 1944, 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. In addition, the Report deals with War-time Emergency Services. Arrangements have been made for careful preservation of all records, in order that, after the termination of hostilities, a report can be made dealing more fully with the period from the beginning of 1940 to the end of the last complete year of the War.

It can be reported that the health of the City during 1944 was at least as good as in peace-time. In certain respects, as will be seen in the following pages, there is evidence of real improvement.

The nutritional state of the citizens has been maintained, thanks to the provision by the Ministry of Food, in consultation with the Ministry of Health, of additional protective foods for expectant and nursing mothers and young children, and to the extension of the Ministry of Education's school meals and milk schemes.

#### HEALTH STATISTICS.

(Pages 1 and 2)

The statistics for 1944 were influenced by the following factors:-

There were few air raids during 1944, resulting in a gradual return to the City of people who had evacuated during the previous years. This increase was partly offset by the calling up of certain classes of the adult population for National Service and, for purposes of the calculation of statistical rates, by the exclusion from the civilian population of women serving in His Majesty's Armed Forces as well as men.

For the first time since 1941 it is permissible to divulge the Registrar-General's estimated civilian population, which, on the direction of the Ministry of Health, had been withheld on grounds of security.

Although the figures supplied by the Registrar-General were computed by him with every care, it is obvious that in view of the movements of the population resulting from war conditions, the same reliance cannot be placed on the Health Statistics for 1944, 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 further increase in the Birth Rate from 21.54 in 1943 to 23.53 per 1,000 population, as compared with 17.6 for England and Wales. This is the highest Birth Rate since 1920 when it was 25.90. The increase, although welcome, is unlikely to continue after the War, based on our experience after the Great War, when the population, after a promising rise, gradually fell away. In Portsmouth, as in the country as a whole, the Birth Rate has shown a steady decline since the beginning of the present century, i.e., from 27.8 in 1901 to 14.73 in 1938. Unless this decline is arrested the population of this country at the end of the century will have sunk to one half of its present figure, and one half will be over 60 years of age. It is a biological fact that this can only mean the decline and eclipse of Britain as an independent nation. The Government is at last alive to the seriousness of the problem, and recently appointed a Royal Commission on Population to investigate the causes and advise on remedial measures.



2. A slight decrease in the General Death Rate from 15.50 in 1943 to 15.23 per 1,000 population, as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales.
3. A slight decrease in the Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis from 1.04 per 1,000 population in 1943 to 1.03 in 1944.
4. A decrease in the Maternal Mortality Rate from 1.81 in 1943 to 1.32 per 1,000 total Births, as compared with 1.25 for England and Wales. Of the five deaths classified by the Registrar-General as Maternal deaths, two were due to Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis.
5. A decrease in the Infantile Mortality Rate from 47.32 to 44.98 per 1,000 live Births, as compared with 46 for England and Wales.
6. A decrease in the Neo-natal Mortality Rate from 29.88 in 1943 to 22.08.
7. An increase in the Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 total births from 80.7 in 1943 to 94.2.
8. A decrease in the Cancer Death Rate from 2.48 to 2.22 per 1,000 population, this being the first decrease since 1935.

#### CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

(Pages 3-13)

The war had no apparent effect on the incidence of infectious diseases during the year. The outbreak of influenza occurring in the last quarter of 1943 continued in the first quarter of the year under review, but the mortality was low, 15 deaths only occurring during the year, as compared with 32 in the previous year. In view of the shortage of civilian doctors, the Ministry of Health arranged through the Local Medical War Committee for medical officers of the Fighting Services in the area to be released temporarily to take over civilian practices or to assist. In this connection the Royal Naval Medical Service in Portsmouth gave ready and willing assistance, as did also, to a lesser degree, the R.A.M.C. At the same time nursing assistance in homes stricken by 'Flu was organised by the Civil Defence Casualty Services, and domestic help by the Women's Voluntary Services. All three forms of aid were co-ordinated through the Health Department.

There were the usual fluctuations in some types of infectious diseases, e.g., there was an increase in Whooping Cough, 339 cases as against 253 for last year, with two deaths as compared with six, and a marked increase in the incidence of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 17 cases as against eight last year, with five deaths as compared with two last year; but perhaps the most noteworthy feature in the vital statistics was the continued very low incidence of Diphtheria. 24 cases were notified, with only one death--the result of the immunisation campaigns of the past few years.

There were 36 cases of Malaria notified during the year; on investigation these were, with one exception, found to be members of the Services. The one civilian case proved to be a recurrent infection already contracted in India. There were no cases of indigenous infection. Following the receipt of a letter from the Ministry of Health in January, a circular letter was sent to all Medical Practitioners, notifying them of the facilities which the Ministry had provided for consultation and Laboratory diagnosis, available on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

#### Diphtheria Immunisation (Page 4).

The campaign described in last year's Report was continued throughout the year. It is estimated that in Portsmouth about 73% of the child



population aged 0-15 years, as compared with 56% in England and Wales, have been immunised.

The nation-wide publicity campaign of the Ministry of Health through the Press, B.B.C., cinemas and hoardings, has been helpful, but there is no doubt that the most effective medium has been personal approach through doctors, health visitors, etc.

At the end of the year the percentage of school children fully immunised was 96.7, a fine achievement. Every school in the City was visited by the Medical Officer on the same day and time every month. When the schools were closed for holidays the mobile unit took over and waited at the school gates. Only some 15 to 20 minutes were allotted for each visit, but that was found to be sufficient. The teachers have rendered valuable assistance.

Our greatest problem is still how to get hold of the children in the under five group, as they are not in any daily organised institution, like a school. By kind arrangement with the Chief Education Officer, parents were asked to bring their under fives to school, and the response has been gratifying, no less than 20% of the under five group being immunised there. The response to the birthday card on the first birthday has been disappointing. During 1944 2,423 cards were sent out, but only some 9% of the parents responded. Unfortunately, there are many changes of address. Parents leave the City temporarily, and it is sometimes difficult for the Health Visitor to keep in touch. Although 1,685 of the under five group were immunised during the year, the percentage fully immunised is still only 49.3.

The Mobile Unit, whose success in the first experiment of its kind in the country has encouraged other Local Authorities to follow suit, again functioned during the summer months and has given valuable aid, especially for the under five group.

In 1937, of 303 cases of Diphtheria which were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 11 died; in 1944, only 17 were admitted and only two died. Of the 17 children, eight had been immunised; the two fatal cases had not been immunised.

The saving of life and suffering to the children and the saving of cost to the ratepayers by this recent application of preventive medicine have surely been worth while.

#### Tuberculosis (Pages 10-13).

The death rates from Tuberculosis, which had shown an upward trend since the beginning of the war, showed a slight fall during the year under review. The number of deaths from all forms of the disease was 162 (Pulmonary 141, Non-Pulmonary 21), as compared with 155 (Pulmonary 138, Non-Pulmonary 17) in the previous year, when the population at risk was less. Expressed in death rates, the death rate from all forms of the disease was 1.03 (Pulmonary 0.90, Non-Pulmonary 0.13), compared with 1.04 (Pulmonary 0.92, Non-Pulmonary 0.12) during 1943 and 1.61 (Pulmonary 1.28, Non-Pulmonary 0.33) during the corresponding year of the last war.

The incidence of the disease, however, showed a further increase and the number of new cases of all forms of the disease was 441, as compared with 374 during last year. Whilst there was a slight decrease in the Non-Pulmonary form, there was an increase in the Pulmonary form of the disease, this increase being manifest in both sexes from ages 5 to 35, especially in the age groups 5 to 15 and 15 to 25.

Amongst measures taken to cope with the increased number of cases were the holding of additional clinics, the extension of free milk to necessitous cases, and the full utilisation of the 24 beds at Langstone



Sanatorium for the chronic infective ambulant and the early cases. At the same time the Tuberculosis Care Committee increased its scope and influence to form a very valuable adjunct to the Tuberculosis Service in supporting and assisting 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.

The Scheme of Allowances brought into operation by the Health Committee under Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T in September, 1943, by which Local Authorities are authorised to give financial assistance to certain classes of tuberculous persons and their dependents in order to enable the patient to leave his work without financial anxiety and undergo treatment, was extended during the year, the number of cases at the beginning of the year in receipt of allowances being 149, and at the end of the year 259, representing a percentage of 15.1 of patients on the register, as compared with 10.8 at the beginning of the year. The total payments made during 1944 by the Council amounted to £9,293 13s. 6d., and this sum is wholly reimbursed by Government grant.

#### Mass Radiography (Page 13).

At the invitation of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee the Mass Radiography Unit was officially opened on 27th July, 1944, by Sir Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys, D.M., F.R.C.P., Deputy Chief Medical Officer Ministry of Health. There was a large gathering and the Unit was given an enthusiastic "send off".

Surveys were carried out on the Lord Mayor, many members of the City Council and the Staffs of the Corporation Departments, including the City Police and National Fire Service. Many other business firms in the City were also dealt with. As the Unit is mobile, arrangements were made to carry out a survey of the staff of Airspeed Ltd., one of the largest firms in the City, and the complete Unit moved into the premises of Airspeed for this purpose. The survey was commenced at the beginning of December; at the same time arrangements were being made with the Admiralty to move into H.M. Dockyard.

On Page 13 are given details of the examinees passing through the Unit up to December, 1944.

#### Venereal Diseases (Page 6).

It will be seen from the Table on page 6, prepared by the Medical Officer-in-charge, Venereal Diseases Centre, that the work of the Clinic during the year has been well maintained.

A comparison of the figures for 1944 with those of the previous year reveals that although there was a decrease of 14 in the number of patients attending for the first time with early syphilitic infection, there was an increase of 10 patients found to be suffering from acute Gonorrhoea.

The number of persons who presented themselves at the Clinic for examination and were found not to be infected was 592, as compared with 534 in 1943 and 243 in 1942. This increase would appear to be due to the intensified publicity campaign which the Ministry of Health have continued throughout the year in collaboration with Local Authorities, the Ministry of Information and the Central Council for Health Education, thus resulting in more patients coming to the Department to be re-assured. It is again pleasing to record a diminution in the incidence of children suffering from Congenital Syphilis. The total number of attendances (11,019) shows a decrease of 853. There was a marked increase in the attendance of Service personnel, who, in arrangement with the Military authorities, continue their out-patient treatment at the Department.



The year under review witnessed a definite expansion in the social side of the work of the V.D. Clinic, for a trained Almoner was appointed in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2834, and commenced duty on October 1st. She combines the duties authorised in this Circular with those of the Social Worker set out in Circular 2866. As V.D. Almoner, her work consists in having personal talks with the patients about their home lives, and giving advice where possible. Every new patient is seen and persuaded to see that her contact (when known) attends for treatment. There is a certain number of Maternity cases that need advice on adoption and affiliation orders, and there is no doubt that the patients are encouraged to come to the Clinic if they know someone is there to help them over their difficulties.

During the period October 1st, 1944, to 31st March, 1945, the number of cases registered as needing help was 234. Close liaison is maintained by her with the V.D. Almoner for County cases.

Regulation 33B, which came into force on 8th January, 1943, grants powers to require any infected person, indicated as a source of infection by two or more separate patients under treatment for a Venereal Disease, to undergo examination and, if necessary, treatment. Failure to do so, or to cease treatment until certified as not suffering from the disease in a communicable form, constitutes an offence.

During the year there were 39 cases notified on Form I, but only in one case was a second Form I received, which brought the subject within the scope of the Regulation. This case, who had been indicated as a source of infection by two persons, was served with Form II, and after failure to attend for medical examination was prosecuted and sentenced to three months imprisonment. In 17 other cases the contact was traced and 15 were persuaded to attend for treatment. The remaining 21 cases could not be traced; nine were notified under a pseudonym, nine were not found at the address given, two had removed from the area and one was serving sentence for another offence.

It is quite possible that had there been greater powers, some of these 21 cases might have been found and dealt with, and this, together with the fact that out of the 39 cases only in one case was a second Form I received, encourages me to suggest that the time may be opportune to amend the Regulation so that stronger action may be taken following the receipt of one Form I.

#### SCABIES (Page 4).

Further progress was made during the year in reducing the incidence of this "dirt" disease which has shown a marked increase in Portsmouth, as in the country as a whole, from the beginning of the war. Despite a thorough comb-out of cases and the examination of 1,341 contacts, there were 975, or 35%, fewer cases than last year. The percentage of school children treated at the Scabies Clinic was 3.7, as compared with 6.5 in the previous year. It is interesting to note that the abolition, two years ago, of disinfestation of bedding and clothing has not affected the progressive decrease in the number of cases treated.

The effective control of Scabies in Portsmouth is the result of good team work between--

- (a) the reporting agents, i.e., private medical practitioners, medical officers at the various clinics--School, Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, etc.--who refer cases to the Scabies Clinic at the Infectious Diseases Hospital;
- (b) the investigation agents, i.e., sanitary inspectors, who visit the homes or places of work and arrange for the sufferers or suspected sufferers and all the personal contacts to come to the Scabies Clinic;



- (c) the medical officer in charge of the Scabies Clinic, who diagnoses and treats, and is responsible for the detailed administration of the Scheme;
- (d) the Medical Officer of Health, who co-ordinates the team work generally and, when necessary, serves notices under the Scabies Order on any recalcitrants who may be a danger to the community.

Thoroughness in the investigation of contacts is the key note of success--one untreated contact may easily undo all the work of the team.

All treatments were by appointment, and much appreciation was expressed by the patients who found this method an invaluable time-saver. With rare exceptions appointments were punctually kept. Much time, labour and petrol were therefore saved. 'Bus fares were paid to 85 individuals (12 adults and 73 children). This proved to be an important aid where a mother and perhaps eight or ten children had some distance to travel.

Home treatment by the patient was found to be generally a failure, unless carried out under medical supervision, as was proved by the number of cases who were found to be suffering from sulphur dermatitis.

The powers of the Scabies Order have undoubtedly contributed to success, because, although there was only one prosecution, the 27 other notices served had a most salutary effect.

#### PEDICULOSIS (Page 5).

The reduction in the number of Scabies enabled the staff at the Scabies Clinic to deal with the worst cases of infestation by lice and fleas.

Many of the cases of lice infestation were those who had failed after repeated treatments at the School Clinic to keep themselves free from vermin, indicating that the home was at fault.

The same methods described above for the control of Scabies were adopted, and all members of the family were brought up for examination. During the whole year 157 households, comprising 198 families and 817 individuals, were examined. Of the 817, 520 were infested and 297 clear, a percentage of 63.6. Notices served numbered 72, of whom four were prosecuted.

The fact that one or more adult members of 189 families out of 198 were found to be infested with lice or nits is overwhelming justification for the action taken in calling up those adults for inspection and treatment. It was found that the greater the indignation shown and the obstructions put in the way of treatment, the worse was the infestation. The families noted above who were found without any infestation were the type who realised their responsibility and took pains to get rid of the infestation before coming to the clinic.

In the opinion of the Medical Officer-in-charge the adolescent girl has throughout proved the most troublesome. Many of them object having their hair washed or combed, because they have just had a "perm". Often they wash off the material used as soon as they get home. They have also given most trouble over their attendances. It has been most extraordinary how girls of 15 to 18 seem to do all the "very important war work" and are "unable to be spared from work". In this connection we are grateful for the help rendered by the large firms in the City who give their employees every facility to attend. We, on our part, endeavour to fit in appointments with the minimum of loss of working time.



### CANCER.

Although further discussions between the Local Authorities in the Wessex Area took place during the year under review, little or no progress was made towards the provision of a Joint Cancer Service. It would now appear that provision for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer will form an integral part of the proposed Co-ordinated Hospital Service envisaged in the Government's White Paper.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(Pages 21-23)

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 922, as compared with 937 in 1943. Of this number, 27 or 2.93% were found to be adulterated, as compared with 7% for the previous year. Of the 27 adult samples, 10 were formal samples, 15 informal or test samples, and two were private purchaser's samples. Proceedings were instituted in five cases, and fines and costs amounting to £18 10s. 0d. were imposed, ranging from £5 2s. 0d. to £8 3s. 0d. In one case a caution was given by the Medical Officer of Health.

### Meat Inspection.

The Report of the Veterinary Officer (page 23) reveals the many advantages derived from the temporary centralised slaughtering at Paulsgrove. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that after the war there will be no return to the old insanitary mediaeval conditions with which we are all too familiar, and that the Council will be able to implement the decision made when they approved the Health Committee's recommendation at the Council Meeting on the 25th January, 1938, and will erect the Municipal Abattoir without delay.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(Pages 14-17)

As will be seen from pages 14 to 17 of the Report, the essential Maternity and Child Welfare Services have been well maintained during 1944.

The number of expectant mothers evacuated to the Emergency Maternity Homes of the Ministry of Health in the country was 354 (242), despite the comparative freedom from bombing in the City. One of the Municipal District Midwives was seconded for duty at one of these Homes.

Chiltley Place, Liphook, the Maternity Annexe to Saint Mary's Hospital was well booked up throughout the year, and received 445 cases (399). In Saint Mary's Hospital itself there was also an increase in the number of women confined, i.e., 1,115, as compared with 1,001 the previous year, indicating an increasing demand for institutional maternity accommodation. This is due partly to the shortage of houses and domestic help and partly to the absence of husbands and relatives on war service.

There was a substantial increase in the number of attendances at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics (page 14). This is due to the patients attending these clinics earlier in pregnancy than heretofore. The number of patients attending ante-natal clinics represented 75.8% of the total registered births in the Portsmouth area during the year, as compared with the corresponding figure of 76.1% for last year.

The arrangements described in my last report to train both Hospital and Municipal District Midwives in the administration of Analgesics to women in child-birth were continued during the year under review. At the end of the year eight District Midwives were so trained. As soon as the present acute shortage of Midwives and Nurses will permit, and when sufficient number of sets of portable Gas and Air Apparatus can be acquired, the scheme to make analgesics available for women in child-birth on the district will be put into operation.



The Government scheme for giving prior claim to expectant or nursing mothers and children under five years in the supply of essential commodities --e.g., milk, eggs and orange-juice--continued during the year. Whilst the uptake in Portsmouth of orange-juice and A and D tablets is greater than that for the country as a whole, that for cod liver oil (vitamin C) is only 16% of the potential, despite every effort to instruct and encourage the mother in its use. It is felt that the unpalatability of the Government cod liver oil is the cause of this unsatisfactory uptake. On the other hand, the demand for palatable vitamin C preparations as supplied at the Child Welfare Clinics, e.g., Maltoline, Maltoline with Iron, Virol, Aberdeen Emulsion and Calsimil, is greater than can be supplied by the makers, indicating that although the percentage of Government Cod Liver Oil in Portsmouth is low, the child population is not going without this necessary vitamin.

To enable premature children to be constantly under supervision by Health Visitors, it was arranged that all Midwives should enter on the Notification of Birth cards the weight of every child of 5½lbs. and under. This is in accordance with Circular 20/44 of the Ministry of Health. It has been found impracticable to carry out on the district the suggestions made in this Circular regarding separate rooms for mother and infant, provision of special equipment, etc., owing to the acute housing shortage in Portsmouth. With regard to the suggestions made on the provision of special facilities for nursing these babies, this is already carried out in Saint Mary's Hospital, so far as shortage of staff and equipment will allow.

During the year there were six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, of which two cases were admitted to Hospital. In no case was there any resultant impairment of vision.

The Home Help Scheme for women during confinement came into operation in Portsmouth on the 13th May, 1943. One whole-time Home Help and six part-time Home Helps were appointed. The replies to the advertisement inviting applicants for this type of work have proved disappointing. This has, no doubt, been due to more attractive work being available for women. The requests from lying-in mothers for Home Helps have not been so many as anticipated.

The Ministry of Health Circular on Domestic Helps for sick and infirm persons was received in December of 1944, and preparations were put in hand to organise a service in Portsmouth if the acute shortage of domestic labour would allow.

The illegitimacy rate per 1,000 total births in Portsmouth has increased from 52.8 in 1938 to 94.2 for the year under review, and, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 2866 of 1943, a trained social worker was appointed with the concurrence of the various voluntary welfare organisations in the City, and commenced duty on October 1st, 1944. A register of illegitimate births has been made and all known cases have been visited and followed up either by the Social Welfare Worker or the Voluntary Moral Welfare Associations. From then until 31st March, 1945, help and advice have been given by the Social Welfare Worker to 216 cases. Assistance was rendered in the following ways:- Advice on affiliation orders, 12 children adopted, and generally keeping in touch whilst mothers are having the baby, visiting them in hospital and continuing to keep in touch with them even if the child is adopted. Thus the good work being done by the voluntary organisations is co-ordinated and re-inforced. Towards the end of the year it was agreed to establish a Mothers' Hostel to be run by one of the voluntary organisations.

#### HOSPITAL SERVICES. (Pages 2, 3 and 7-8)

The fewer air raids and gradual return of a proportion of the evacuated population were reflected in the number of admissions to all three Health Committee Hospitals. Each showed an increase.



In the case of Saint Mary's Hospital, the increase is attributed also to the admission of cases transferred from the waiting lists of the Royal Hospital and the Eye and Ear Hospital, whose accommodation was substantially reduced as a result of war damage.

Both Saint Mary's Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital, as Grade 1A Hospitals, kept always available a proportion of first line beds for casualty purposes during the year. No hospital was damaged by enemy action.

Advantage was taken by Saint Mary's Hospital of facilities provided by the E.M.S. Hospital Service to send civilian cases to highly specialised Treatment Centres in the region.

The Blood Transfusion Unit at Saint Mary's Hospital was able to meet all demands made upon it.

The gradual expansion of the armed forces greatly reduced the number of medical practitioners available for work in hospitals, and Saint Mary's Hospital had to carry on with a further reduction in staff.

Although the shortage of nurses still continued during 1944, in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, it was much relieved in the case of Saint Mary's Hospital, thanks to the efforts of the Local Advisory Committee for the distribution of Nurses and Midwives set up by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and to the assistance of the Civil Nursing Reserve.

The problem of obtaining adequate domestic help for all three Hospitals remains acute.

Close liaison continued to be maintained with the Voluntary Hospitals of the City through the Joint Hospitals Committee. The scheme for the establishment of a Hospital Centre on a site at Purbrook, north of the City, mentioned in last year's report, received further consideration, but further progress awaits the publication of the Ministry of Health's Hospital Survey Report on this area.

Saint Mary's Hospital played a notable part in treating no fewer than 601 battle wounded disembarked at Portsmouth after "D" Day (see page XII).

#### HEALTH EDUCATION.

Throughout the year every opportunity was taken to emphasise the value of "Positive Health" to the general public by propaganda posters, issuing of leaflets, and various addresses were given by members of the medical staff of the Health Department.

With the co-operation of the Managers of the Southdown 'Bus Company and the Portsmouth Passenger Transport Department, special emphasis was given to the value of correct ventilation in all public vehicles. A special letter signed by the Medical Officer of Health was issued to each 'bus conductor indicating how best they could assist. A series of posters were issued for display in all 'buses.

A special display cabinet, formerly erected outside the General Office of the Public Health Department, was moved to the waiting-room of the present offices, and the general public now have easy access to the latest pamphlets and information published by the Central Council for Health Education.

Special arrangements were made locally to augment the valuable publicity given by the Ministry of Health in stressing the importance of



educating the public as to the dangers of Venereal Disease. Pamphlets and posters were distributed to all the principal firms and the various Corporation Departments, including Civil Defence establishments throughout the City.

An extensive campaign to emphasise the value of Mass Radiography had been arranged for the year under review, but had to be postponed indefinitely because of the "D" Day preparations, etc.

#### HOUSING.

Early in the year the survey of houses within areas affected by the proposed Re-development Scheme was completed, as the result of which 23,157 houses were classified in four categories of fitness.

Arising from the above survey, the housing requirements of the City were analysed, and the serious shortage of housing accommodation became evident; this showed that no less than an average number of 6,400 houses per annum will have to be erected (by the Council and private enterprise) if the shortage is to be overcome before 1949.

Good progress has been made by the City Architect in the repair of war-damaged houses. In addition to the repair of many thousands of slightly damaged houses which had been effected, no fewer than 659 seriously damaged houses had been repaired at the end of the year.

A survey of empty houses in the City was commenced towards the end of the year to ascertain the availability of premises considered suitable to afford accommodation for those inadequately housed.

#### Temporary Accommodation.

Application was made to the Ministry of Health for 1,400 temporary bungalows of the Arcon Mark 5 type. Sites were selected for 780 of these in the area of the City north of Portsbridge, 465 in the Copnor and Milton districts, and the remaining 154 on small sites throughout the remainder of the City.

#### MOSQUITO CONTROL (Static Water Tanks).

With the arrival of the Static Water Tank in Portsmouth a new problem presented itself in the form of possible danger to the public from mosquito breeding. For many years control has been exercised in the environs of Portsmouth, chiefly over the "salt marsh species", *Aedes detritis* and *Aedes caspius*, but little, however, was known in Portsmouth, or indeed throughout the country, as to the trouble that might be expected from the mosquito, considering the large number of tanks it was proposed to erect.

In view of these circumstances and the possibility of danger through the breeding of the malarial carrying *Anopheles maculipennis*, it was desirable that steps be taken to ensure some measure of control. The Sanitary Inspectors were detailed to inspect the tanks in the course of their routine work, and Mr. Marshall of the Hayling Mosquito Control was asked to co-operate in identifying doubtful specimens of larvae, and to make a monthly survey of the tanks in conjunction with a member of the Health Department staff. He readily agreed, and the National Fire Service were notified of our intentions and expressed their satisfaction and willingness to co-operate in any scheme that would be instrumental in keeping the tanks free from mosquito larvae.

Monthly inspections commenced on April 23rd, 1942, and were continued through the breeding season. Wherever mosquito larvae were found the N.F.S. were notified and remedial measures immediately taken. Complete



records were kept month by month, and as a result Mr. Marshall was able to issue a publication entitled "The Control of Tank-breeding Mosquitoes in the City of Portsmouth", which was widely published in many of the leading journals, and must have proved very helpful to other Local Authorities.

It is interesting to note that in a letter published by the British Medical Journal on the 2nd October, 1943, Dr. A. G. Newell suggested the introduction of small predatory fish as a means of exterminating mosquito larvae, or alternatively, fitting light wooden covers over the tanks to prevent the mosquito laying eggs on the surface of the water. He further pointed out that if the tanks were kept in the open, away from trees, hedges, buildings, etc., they would not breed mosquitoes. A reply to this letter published in the same journal on the 23rd October, 1943, by Mr. J. F. Marshall, Director of the British Mosquito Control Institute, Hayling Island, pointed out the impracticability of these methods, by stating amongst other things that fish without sufficient food would eat their young, so that breeding places must be periodically restocked, and that a special staff would be necessary to carry out the work. He further pointed out that the removal of tanks from shady situations would hardly meet the case, since the *Anopheles maculipennis* definitely prefers open, sunlit places in which to breed. The suggestion that static water tanks should be provided with wooden covers, Mr. Marshall said, was both unnecessary and impracticable, bearing in mind the area of the tanks in question.

During the year 1944 constant surveillance was kept on the static water tanks of the City during the breeding season by the inspectoral staff. In addition, monthly visits of inspection were made by members of the British Mosquito Control Institute, in which 214 tanks situated in the City were especially examined for the presence of mosquito larvae and pupae. In the main they were found to be surprisingly free, but the fact (as shown in the following analysis) that 14 tanks contained larvae of the malaria carrying *Anopheles maculipennis*, three specimens of which were found in the tanks in Saint James' Hospital and one in Saint Mary's Hospital, proves the importance of these inspections. In all cases of infestation the N.F.S. were notified and immediate steps taken to treat the tanks with oil, thus rendering the larvae innocuous.

Analysis of 214 Static Water Tanks  
inspected by the British Mosquito Control Staff in 1944.

<u>a. maculipennis</u>	<u>c. pipien</u>	<u>negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
14	15	185	214

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year ended 31st December, 1944, 1,036 rat complaints were received and investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors. This figure is very much higher than in previous years, owing to the Ministry of Food's publicity campaign and the great number of unoccupied "blitzed" premises and additional food stores, which have had a tendency to harbour rats. Every effort has been made to comply with the Ministry of Food's instructions on procedure and eradication, and as a result 286 informal notices under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, were served and 554 premises were disinfested by the Health Department's Rodent Officers. A few cases of re-infestation have been reported, but these were relatively small and due entirely to lack of proofing, owing to shortage of material and labour difficulties.

As an experiment, the sewers of the Portsea area were successfully treated in accordance with the Ministry of Food's methods, and the information obtained will be of great help in dealing later with the rat problem in the sewers of the whole City.



MEDICAL, CASUALTY AND OTHER WAR-TIME EMERGENCY SERVICES.

The Medical and Casualty Services have seen many changes since they were begun in Portsmouth in 1935, for they have been adapted each year to meet changing demands of the war situation. Some of them 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.

Operational.

Enemy action causing casualties occurred on April 27th, May 15th, 16th and 22nd, June 25th and July 15th. The last two mentioned were by Flying Bombs and the remainder by piloted aircraft. On July 15th the Flying Bomb incident at Newcomen/Winstanley Roads caused 15 deaths, 35 cases of serious injuries, and 64 cases not seriously injured. The Casualty Services on all these occasions did good work in conjunction with the other Civil Defence Services.

The year 1944 will long be remembered in Portsmouth, as it was from here that the great scheme for the long-awaited invasion of the Continent of Europe was directed, and from here that the majority of the British Forces and equipment left. Each section of the Medical and Casualty Services played its part nobly, both during and after "D" Day on June 6th.

To Saint Mary's Hospital and other hospitals in the Portsmouth area was assigned the important role of Port Hospital, i.e., a Hospital to which the more seriously wounded battle casualties on disembarkation from the L.C.T.'s (landing craft transport) were conveyed for operation and treatment before proceeding to base hospitals in the interior. A few days before "D" Day surgical teams and medical and nursing reinforcements were drafted in from London and other areas.

From 6th June to 30th September a large number of battle casualties were landed at Portsmouth and Gosport, and from among these 6,723 were removed to Port Hospitals in the area, viz., Queen Alexandra Hospital, Haslar R.N. Hospital, Saint Mary's Hospital, Royal Portsmouth Hospital and Alverstoke Emergency Hospital, and of these 85 died in hospital. The number of admissions to Saint Mary's Hospital was 601.

The Casualty Bureau situated in the Health Department, whose function it is to correlate all Hospital accommodation and the admissions and discharges of the badly wounded, did valuable work. The Medical Officer of Health acted as Co-ordinating Medical Officer of the area and as the local agent for the Regional Hospital Officer.

During the preceding winter months, in conjunction with the Royal Navy, the Civil Defence Ambulance Service carried out a series of five exercises, in order that it might assist the Army Medical Services if required, in the evacuation of battle wounded from ships in H.M. Dockyard to the Port Hospitals and the Transit Hospital, as it did after the Dieppe Raid in August, 1943. Although only called upon twice for this purpose, vehicles and personnel were ready at any time of the day or night. The Ambulance Service was responsible for nearly all inter-hospitals transportation of battle wounded brought into the City, and also helped on numerous occasions in carrying wounded from the Transit Hospital to Cosham railway siding. Useful and extensive work was also performed in supplementing the Health Department Ambulance Service.

Immediately following "D" Day many of the whole-time personnel of the First Aid Post and Ambulance Services volunteered for, and performed duty, in the Port Hospitals and the Transit Hospital during their off time.



No Hospital or Casualty Service establishment was destroyed by enemy action during the year.

In regard to the disposal of the dead, the three Emergency Mortuaries remained fully equipped, staffed and ready for immediate use, whilst the "shadow" Mortuary was partly equipped and ready for occupation within 24 hours. In preparation for "D" Day other "shadow" premises were earmarked, and arrangements made to take them over for accommodation of the dead with the least possible delay, but fortunately there was no need to use them. In effect, the only Mortuary used during the year was that at Edgeware Road, where 70 dead were admitted. Of these, 30 were casualties as a result of piloted aircraft, 14 as a result of flying bombs, and the remaining 26 were battle casualties brought back from the Invading forces.

#### Training.

Refresher courses, consisting of two weeks' practical and theoretical work helped to keep the personnel efficient and up to date.

The First Aid Posts continued their useful work in connection with the treatment of non-air raid casualties, assisting at Child Welfare Clinics and the issue of fruit juices. In consequence of the shortage of Hospital staff they have also made a very valuable contribution to the war effort in supplementing the existing hospital staffs with trained and auxiliary nurses.

Close and friendly co-operation with all other Civil Defence (General) Services was maintained and regular inspections of Casualty Service establishments and personnel were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health.

The first reduction in whole-time personnel, a cut of 50% preparatory to total disbandment, was carried out in December, 1944.

#### Social and Recreational Activities.

Interest and efficiency were maintained by organising competitions and promoting welfare activities.

The Casualty Service Concert Party continued their activities and during the year gave 72 performances to Naval and Military establishments and three public shows, in aid of the Civil Defence Welfare Fund.

#### Other War-time Emergency Services.

The following war-time Emergency Services were in operation during 1944:-

- (a) Casualty Bureau, under the immediate charge of the Chief Clerk to the Health Services, 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 Visitors, 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. To prevent infestation all bedding in the dormitory shelters is periodically passed through a Millbank Mobile Hot Air Disinfector, which is stationed outside one of the deep tunnel shelters, and is capable of dealing with 100 blankets or equivalent each hour. Unfortunately, in a few parts of the City widespread damage and pilfering have made the work of keeping the shelters up to the desired standard of hygiene very difficult.

- (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.

Valuable help was given to the Hospitals after "D" Day in connection with the nursing of battle wounded.

- (e) The Care of Women Workers' Children.

- (i) War-time Day Nurseries. At the present time there are five War-time Day Nurseries in existence in Portsmouth for the care of children whose mothers are on work of national importance. The fifth Day Nursery at Bramble Road Infants' School was opened on the 4th May, 1944, and has done much to relieve the situation generally. The other four Nurseries are situated in various parts of the City as follows: (a) Garfield Hall, Garfield Road; (b) Cliffdale, near Deep Tunnel Shelter, London Road; (c) St. Peter's Institute, Somers Road, and (d) Wesleyan Church Hall, Twyford Avenue.

Accommodation for children at these Nurseries is still in great demand, and during the past year approximately 500 applications were received.

The Nurseries are managed by a Joint Sub-Health and Education Committee, and are visited periodically by a Medical Officer, the Supervisor, and by the District Health Visitor. Educational arrangements for the 2-5 years olds come under the Chief Education Officer, with whom close liaison is maintained.

- (ii) War-time Residential Nurseries. During the year evacuations to the 16 Residential Nurseries placed at the disposal of this City, were carried out under the guidance of the Selection Sub-committee for Residential Nurseries, and 96 children between two and five years were in residence at the end of the year. This number is considerably less than for previous years in view of the fact that in November a Circular was issued from the Ministry of Health to the effect that Portsmouth was, from then on, to be considered a "safe" area. Admissions to the nurseries automatically ceased, and arrangements were made for the parents' circumstances to be reviewed and for the Sub-committee to decide as to the disposal of the children.

During the year 57 children of all ages were sent to the Milesdown Short-stay Nursery, Winchester, during their mothers' confinement or stay in hospital. This arrangement has worked very well, the cost being borne by the Government Evacuation Scheme.



All applications for disposal of their children by women workers are passed to the Child Welfare Section. Mothers are interviewed by the Supervisor of Day Nurseries, who by co-ordinating the activities of the above two agencies, advises them as to the best way of disposing of their infants and children.

There is need for a short-stay nursery in or adjoining the City to take children for temporary periods, e.g., confinement, illness of mother, trouble in the home. Towards the end of the year the Health Committee agreed to establish a Residential Nursery in the City.

(f) Home Helps Scheme for women during confinement and the Domestic Help Scheme for Sick and Infirm persons.

Details of the arrangements made under these two Schemes are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this Report. (Page VIII)

All the personnel of the Medical Casualty and other war-time Emergency Services have at all times carried out their duties efficiently and enthusiastically and with disregard to personal safety, and are deserving of my warmest thanks.

EMERGENCY HEALTH MEASURES PECULIAR TO WAR.

Safety of Water Supplies.

The water supply provided to the whole of the area by the Portsmouth Water Company continues to be satisfactory in quality and quantity. It is estimated that 99.5% of the population is supplied direct from the mains to the houses.

Bacteriological examination of samples taken monthly proved satisfactory, and the following is a typical report: "This is a normal and very satisfactory sample. It is clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity, indicative of a pure and wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes".

Two samples of the raw water and two further samples after treatment of the water going in to supply are taken monthly by the Water Company, in addition to the sample taken for examination by the Public Analyst.

A typical chemical analysis shows:-

Total solid residue 29; volatile solid residue 1.0; chlorine 1.7; free ammonia 0.005; albuminoid ammonia 0.22; nitrogen as nitrates 0.22; total hardness 21.5 parts per million respectively; oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. at 37° C, nil; appearance of solids on ignition, white.

"These results are consistent with those usually obtained, and are normal for the Portsmouth City Supply".

Special measures have been taken in conjunction with the Engineer and Manager 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. 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. Periodical tests by the Public Analyst during the year under review have shown the average residual chlorine content to be .15 parts per million.

#### Emergency Drainage.

As a result of experience gained in previous air raids further consideration was given to the best method of disposal of household waste water when drains are damaged by enemy action and water is cut off. The recommendations have been embodied in a pamphlet entitled "Water Supply and Drainage--Air Raid and Invasion Precautions", 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 in an emergency.

#### Typhoid Inoculation.

The scheme inaugurated in December, 1940, 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, was continued during the year. The public have been offered facilities for free inoculation and the total number of persons immunised since the commencement of the scheme is 3,908.

#### Precautions against Typhus.

In view of the possibility of this disease being brought to this country when communications were re-established with the Continent, precautions have been taken to train and equip with special clothing teams of medical officers, sanitary inspectors, ambulance drivers, attendants, nurses and disinfectors to deal quickly with the emergency, should it arise.

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, have responded unhesitatingly to the extra demands made upon them. In particular my thanks are due to my Deputy (Dr. Roberts) and to my Chief Clerk (Mr. Rogers) for their 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 Town Clerk and Controller, the chief officials of other Departments of the Corporation, the Officers of the Regional Ministry of Health, the Director of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service, the Local Medical War Committee, and the various voluntary organisations, especially the Social Service Council and the Women's Voluntary Service.

I have the honour to be, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. WILLIAMSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1945.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

S U M M A R Y F O R 1 9 4 4

Civil Population (estimated to the middle of 1944) - - - 155,860

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres (land and inland water)	-	-	-	-	-	9,223
Population (Census 1931)	-	-	-	-	-	249,283
Number of Inhabited Houses	-	-	-	-	-	52,166
Rateable Value (1st April, 1944)	-	-	-	-	-	£1,684,331
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	-	-	-	-	-	£6,085
Average number of persons in each house (Census 1931)	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
Average number of persons per Acre (Census 1931)	-	-	-	-	-	31.3
Total Rainfall	-	-	-	-	-	29.09 inches 738 millimetres

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS				Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	-	-	-	3,321	1,768	1,553	Rate per 1,000 Population 23.53.
Illegitimate	-	-	-	347	177	170	
Total	-	-	-	3,668	1,945	1,723	

STILLBIRTHS

Legitimate	-	-	-	101	60	41	Rate per 1,000 Total Births 29.11.
Illegitimate	-	-	-	9	5	4	
Total	-	-	-	110	65	45	

DEATHS	-	-	-	-	2,375	1,238	1,137	Rate per 1,000 Population 15.23

Deaths from diseases and accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth:--

From Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis 2. From other Maternal causes 3

Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Total Births:

From Puerperal Pyrexia 0.52 From other Maternal causes 0.79

Total Maternal Mortality rate - 1.32

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births (165) - - - 44.98

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (141) - - 42.45

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (24) - 69.16

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) - - - - - 347

" from Measles (all ages) - - - - - 4

" from Whooping Cough (all ages) - - - - - 2

" from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) - - - - - 20

3. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR (1943)

	1943		1944	
	Population	Rate per	Population	Rate per
	149,080	1000 living	155,860	1000 living
Births	342	21.54	3668	23.53
Deaths	2,312	15.50	2,375	15.23
" Principal Zymotic Diseases	13	0.08	28	0.17
" Smallpox	-	-	-	-
" Measles	3	0.02	4	0.02
" Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-
" Diphtheria	1	0.00	1	0.00
" Whooping Cough	6	0.04	2	0.01
" Fever (Typhoid & Para Typhoid)	-	-	1	0.00
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3	0.02	20	0.12
" Pulmonary Tuberculosis	138	0.92	141	0.90
" Other Forms of Tuberculosis	17	0.12	21	0.13
" Cancer	371	2.48	347	2.22
" Influenza	32	0.21	15	0.09

Continued ---

		<u>1943</u>		<u>1944</u>	
		<u>Population 149,080</u>		<u>Population 155,860</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u> <u>live births</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u> <u>live births</u>
Deaths under 1 year of age	- -	152	47	165	45
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u> <u>total births</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u> <u>total births</u>
" Maternal--Sepsis	- - -	3	0.90	2	0.52
Other Maternal causes	- - -	3	0.90	3	0.79
Total	- -	6	1.81	5	1.32
Average Death Rate for previous Ten years (1934-43)		-	-	-	13.78

# SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL

Statistics relating to In-Patients during the year 1944  
as compared with 1943

		<u>Year</u> <u>1944</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1943</u>
1. Total Number of Admissions (including Infants born in Hospital)	- - - - -	8829	6147
2. Number of women confined in Hospital (including those at the Maternity Annexe, Liphook)	- - - - -	1115	1001
3. Number of Live Births	- - - - -	1084	969
4. Number of Still Births	- - - - -	54	48
5. Number of Deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)*	- - - - -	21	41
6. Number of Maternal Deaths among women confined in Hospital	- - - - -	3	6
7. Total number of Deaths	- - - - -	764	799
8. Total number of Discharges (including Infants born in Hospital)	- - - - -	8078	5261
9. Number of Beds occupied--			
(a) Average during the year	- - - - -	802	831
(b) Highest on 31st January, 1944	- - - - -	897	
" " 15th December, 1943	- - - - -		917
(c) Lowest on 23rd May, 1944	- - - - -	766	
" " 15th August, 1943	- - - - -		779
10. Number of Surgical Operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	- - - - -	1348	1473

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



Saint Mary's Hospital (Contd.)

Statistics relating to Out-Patients during the year 1944  
compared with 1943

			<u>1944</u>		<u>1943</u>	
			<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>No. of Attendances</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>No. of Attendances</u>
Ante-Natal Clinic	-	-	1091	11207	1236	8682
Post-Natal Clinic	-	-	654	751	352	629
Physio Therapy Department	-	-	518	8749	596	10537
Skin Department	-	-	1009	3153	916	2948
X-Ray Department	-	-	3876	4609	3124	4566
TOTALS			7148	28469	6224	27362

PHYSIO THERAPY DEPARTMENT 1944

		<u>No. of Patients Treated</u>			<u>No. of Treatments Given</u>		
		<u>In-Patients</u>	<u>Out-Patients</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In-Patients</u>	<u>Out-Patients</u>	<u>Total</u>
Massage Section	-	69	77	146	896	1262	2158
Electrical Section	-	162	248	410	2516	4364	6880
Light Section	-	44	193	237	405	3123	3528
TOTALS	-	275	518	793	3817	8749	12566

I N F E C T I O U S   D I S E A S E S

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

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid	- 6	4	1
Undulant Fever	- 1	1	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	- 17	28	5
Scarlet Fever	- 229	222	-
Whooping Cough	- 339	19	2
Diphtheria	- 24	17	1
Erysipelas	- 47	20	-
Tuberculosis--Pulmonary	- 372	362	141
Non-Pulmonary	- 33	20	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	- 6	2	-
Dysentery	- 8	8	-
Malaria	- 36	-	-
Notifiable Pneumonia	- 34	4	132 all forms
Influenza	-	2	15
Measles	- 936	50	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	- 9	8	-
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	- 1	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	- 26	27	-
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	2	-

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

STATISTICS relating to Diphtheria Immunisation, carried out at six fixed Clinics and by means of a Mobile Unit, during the year are as follows. The total number of schools open is 53. These were visited regularly on the same day and at the same time every month. The material used was A.P.T. in doses of 0.3 and 0.5 c.c., supplied by the Ministry of Health through the Emergency Public Health Laboratory. The response to the Birthday Card on the first birthday has been disappointing; 2,423 cards were sent out during the year, but so far only some 9% of the parents have responded.

Total number of children who received a complete course:--

		1944	1943
Under 5	- - - - -	1685	2101
5 - 15	- - - - -	825	2674
Over 15	- - - - -	8	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	2518	4784
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number of children fully immunised since the commencement of the Scheme - - - - - 41396 38878

The percentage of school children fully immunised at the end of the year was 96.7 and the percentage of under fives 49.3.

Of the 14 children admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year, 8 had been immunised; four of these came from an epidemic at West Mark Camp outside the City. The two deaths occurred in non-immunised children.

The number of cases admitted to Hospital as Diphtheria and the number of deaths during the past eight years are given below for reference purposes:--

<u>Year</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Died in Hospital</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Died in Hospital</u>
1937	303	11	1941	110	9
1938	302	14	1942	75	2
1939	133	6	1943	31	1
1940	79	4	1944	17	2

### TREATMENT OF SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS.

Clinics were held every morning (except Saturday and Sunday) and on one afternoon each week at one of the Wards of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where there are four baths available. Every case is seen by the Medical Officer. Three other afternoons were devoted to the treatment of Pediculosis, the campaign against which was intensified during the year.

### SCABIES.

The material used was 25% Benzyl Benzoate, emulsified by Lanette Wax, and made in the Clinic. 1% Brilliant Green externally and Sulphathiazole internally continued to prove useful for the many septic conditions found.

The average attendance at the Clinic per month was 256, with 132 in August as the lowest and 395 in January as the highest. Domiciliary visits for treatment were paid to one baby and 14 adults.



Dermatitis and septic conditions were very much reduced. The percentage of persons suffering from added skin troubles (to the number of persons seen) varied from 5% in adult women to 15% in children, both sexes, under 5. The total of 250 treated compares favourably with the 378 of 1943. Sulphur was again the culprit in the majority of cases of Dermatitis.

		1944	1943
Total number of cases dealt with during the year	Actual Cases	1734	2709
	Contacts -	1341	2045
	Totals	3075	4754
	Added Skin Infections	250	378

The distribution as to sex and age was:--

	Under 5			5 - 15			Over 15			Totals		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Cases	127	107	234	320	332	652	206	642	848	653	1081	1734
Contacts	106	135	241	129	139	268	268	564	832	503	838	1341
Totals			475			920			1680			3075

The distribution of added Skin Infections was:--

35	38	73	35	36	71	42	64	106	112	138	250
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----

27 Notices under the Scabies Order were served, but in only one case was a prosecution necessary. This was an adolescent girl, whose mother told the Court that she "hadn't a spot" on her. She was, in fact, the most heavily infested member of the family.

#### PEDICULOSIS.

During the year 157 households, comprising 198 families, and 817 cases were treated. Of the 817, 520 were infested and 297 clear--a percentage of 63.6. Out of the 198 families, only nine were found to have no adult member infested. In four of the nine there was no evidence of infestation in any member of the family.

The percentage of individuals found infested to the number examined varied from 24% in the adult males to 78% in the adult females and 79% in school girls.

Domiciliary visits for treatments have been paid to one adult male and four adult females, who, because of infirmity, were unable to attend the Clinic.

The medicament used at present is Ascabiol and Semprolia (Lethane), three parts of the Ascabiol to one part of the Lethane preparation. Experimentation has been carried out with various medicaments--the Benzyl Benzoate prepared at the Scabies Clinic, the Ascabiol alone, Semprolia alone and the combination of Ascabiol and Semprolia.

72 Notices under the Scabies Order were issued (25 against males and 47 against females) and prosecution undertaken in four cases (two males and two females). These attended on the Magistrates' orders and were found to be infested.

The distribution as to age and sex of the 817 cases treated was:--

	Under 5			5 - 15			Over 15			Totals		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Infested	19	38	57	62	183	245	32	186	218	113	407	520
Non-infested	13	19	32	67	46	113	101	51	152	181	116	297
Totals			89			358			370			817

Percentage of infested persons to number examined:--

Under 5	-	-	-	-	Males 59%	Females 66%
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	" 48%	" 79%
Over 15	-	-	-	-	" 24%	" 78%

Impetigo, or Eczema, was found in 12 individuals, four being school girls and five adult women. Axillary infestation was found in one woman and pubic infestation in seven women. No men were found with pubic infestation.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES

	1944			1943		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
No. of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January - -	167	205	372	161	167	328
No. of cases dealt with for the first time during the year - - -	328	467	795	284	472	756
No. of cases discharged on completion of treatment and final tests of cure - - - - -	272	382	654	240	397	637
No. of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment -	24	26	50	39	38	77
No. of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure - -	26	23	49	27	15	42
No. of cases transferred to other centres or to the care of private practitioners - - - - -	192	32	224	142	25	167
No. of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December -	145	270	415	167	205	372
No. of attendances -						
(a) for attention by Medical Officer	3448	4666	8114	3968	4652	8620
(b) for intermediate treatment -	478	2427	2905	495	2757	3252
Total Attendances -	3926	7093	11019	4463	7409	11872



INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The total number of beds available for the treatment of Infectious Diseases in the Hospital is 291; of these the two cubicle isolation blocks supply 40.

Admissions. The total number of admissions was slightly higher than in 1943.

During the year 822 cases were admitted, excluding Tuberculosis, which accounted for 125 admissions. The grand total of all cases admitted during the year was 947. 92 cases were admitted from outside the City boundary and 138 Service cases.

Discharges--761.

Cases discharged during 1944.

MONTH	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Other Infections	Non- Infections	Deaths	TOTAL
January - -	25	2	18	11	6	62
February - -	18	6	19	19	-	62
March - -	19	1	39	34	4	97
April - -	41	-	23	16	5	85
May - -	14	2	28	12	6	62
June - -	19	2	37	18	2	78
July - -	6	3	30	23	5	67
August - -	11	3	32	21	9	76
September - -	8	2	30	21	7	68
October - -	23	3	10	17	1	54
November - -	18	2	14	12	4	50
December - -	20	4	16	9	6	55
TOTAL	222	30	296	213	55	816

Deaths. During the year there were 55 deaths, from the causes stated below:

T.B. Meningitis - - -	15	Pharyngeal Diphtheria - -	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis -	1	Laryngo, Tracheal Diphtheria	1
Erysipelas & Gastro Enteritis	1	Toxic Myocarditis-Strep.	
Br. Pneumonia - - -	8	Angina - - -	1
Atelectasis - - -	1	Influenzal Meningitis - -	1
Strep. Infection of Cervical Glands - - -	1	Congenital Hydrocephalus -	1
Miliary Tuberculosis - -	2	Enteric Fever - - -	1
Toxic Myocarditis following Strep. Pneumonia - -	1	Tetanus, Caesarian Section -	1
Gastro Enteritis - - -	4	Cerebral Abscess - - -	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage - -	2	Mesenteric Glands T.B. -	1
Post Basic Meningitis, Meningococcal - - -	1	Hypertensive Cardiac Failure	1
Haemorrhagic Disease - -	1	Strep. Meningitis - - -	1
Fulminating Meningitis -	1	Anterior Poliomyelitis -	1
Tracheal Diphtheria - -	1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis -	1
		Death Certificate issued by own Doctor - - -	1



Diphtheria. There were 41 cases admitted as Diphtheria. Analysis of proven cases of Diphtheria discharged, together with complications arising whilst in Hospital, is given below

DAY OF DISEASE	AGE GROUP.										DIPHTH. TYPE.				TYPE.				COMPLICATIONS.										
	0 - 5 years		5 - 10 years		10 - 15 years		15 - 20 years		20 years +		FAUCIAL	PHARYNGEAL	NASAL	LARYNGEAL	GRAVIS	INTERMEDIATE	MITIS	SWAB NOT TAKEN	NEGATIVE SWAB	POSITIVE SWAB	MYOCARDITIS	PARTIAL HEART BLOCK	PALATAL PARESIS	OTORRHOEA	SERUM REACTION	BRADYCARDIA	ADENITIS	PERIPHERALNURITIS	CARDIAC SQUINT
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																			
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	2	-	-	5	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7+2	2	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the year there were Three deaths from Diphtheria.

#### Scarlet Fever.

There were 240 cases admitted as Scarlet Fever. There were no deaths. The following is a table showing the complications arising from the 222 proven cases of Scarlet Fever discharged:-

Adenitis	-	-	-	-	25	Secondary Attack	-	-	2
Otorrhoea	-	-	-	-	5	Extra Systoles	-	-	1
Albuminuria	-	-	-	-	2	Pneumococcal Erythema	-	-	1
Serum Reaction	-	-	-	-	2	Erythema Nodosum	-	-	1
Leucorrhoea	-	-	-	-	1	Urticaria	-	-	1
Joint Swelling	-	-	-	-	1	Diphtheria	-	-	2
Ts. and Ns.	-	-	-	-	2				

#### Enteric Fever.

There were four cases admitted and three cases proved to be Enteric Fever.

#### Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

During the year 40 cases were admitted as Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. Below is a table setting out the age groups of the 18 proven cases discharged during the year:-

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 5 years	5	3	8
5 - 10 "	-	-	-
10 - 15 "	-	1	1
15 - 20 "	2	-	2
20 - 25 "	-	1	1
25 years +	3	3	6



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

ADMISSIONS 1944 (Diagnosis before Admission)

1944	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Varicella	Morbilla	Rubella	Mumps	C.S. Meningitis	Pertussis	Pemphigus	Erysipelas	Gastro Enteritis	Encephalitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Healthy Baby	Observation	Diarrhoea	Dysentery	Polio myelitis	T.B. Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Glandular Fever	Infantile Paralysis	Septicaemia	Cellulitis	Undulant Fever	Septic Rash	Laryngeal Group	Infective Herpes	Infective Jaundice	Septic Abortion	Pneumonia	Little's Disease	Tonsillitis	Tonsillectomy	Bronchitis	Influenza	Enteritis	Vomiting	TOTAL				
January	-	17	5	1	6	-	1	3	3	-	3	2	-	3	2	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58		
February	-	26	1	3	9	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	7	6	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	74			
March	-	43	1	3	6	9	1	1	7	-	3	-	1	6	3	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	108			
April	-	20	2	1	2	-	-	5	1	-	1	3	1	2	2	17	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	62			
May	-	28	7	1	6	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	10	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73			
June	-	11	7	1	9	1	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	2	2	14	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	63			
July	-	12	2	-	1	9	-	5	6	1	1	3	-	3	2	8	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	77			
August	-	10	5	1	6	-	-	5	-	-	2	7	-	4	3	16	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	76			
September	-	21	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	2	2	10	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	66		
October	-	19	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	17	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	58			
November	-	17	1	-	3	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42			
December	-	16	1	-	9	-	3	5	1	-	4	1	-	3	1	11	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65			
TOTALS	240	41	4	10	75	10	74	22	22	2	26	30	2	37	26	153	237	8	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	7	1	2	2	12	2	2822			
Service Cases	-	17	21	-	5	22	10	6	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	40	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	138	
Outside Cases	-	1	3	-	1	3	-	8	3	-	1	-	-	10	8	15	-	28	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	92
Net Admissions, Portsmouth Area	222	17	4	4	50	-	1	28	19	2	20	30	2	27	18	98	2	8	8	3	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2592		



## TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING 1944.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A. NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding Contacts):--														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	211(196)	133(128)	11(6)	14(4)	7(14)	6(7)	15(9)	5(8)	218(210)	139(135)	26(15)	19(12)	402(372)	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19(71)	22(71)	8(31)	5(16)	54(189)	
(c) Not Tuberculous-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178(119)	339(164)	84(50)	40(27)	641(360)	
TOTALS									415	500	118	64	1097(921)	
B. CONTACTS examined during the year:--														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	6(0)	9(15)	5(5)	2(3)	-	(2)	(2)	1(0)	6(0)	9(17)	5(7)	3(3)	23(27)	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(10)	14(12)	10(13)	11(21)	39(56)	
(c) Not Tuberculous-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37(26)	149(115)	83(86)	106(82)	375(309)	
TOTALS									47	172	98	120	437(392)	
C. CASES WRITTEN OFF Register as:														
(a) Recovered	19	11	2	1	1	1	4	4	20	12	6	5	43	
(b) Not Tuberculous-	9	7	5	3	-	1	1	2	9	8	6	5	28	
(Cases previously diagnosed as Tuberculous and entered in Reg.)														
D. NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER 31-12-44:														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	831	657	13	21	41	52	58	36	872	709	71	57	1709	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	36	18	16	93	

1. Number of cases on Register January 1st, 1944 - - - 1,556 4. Cases written off during the year as Dead - 156  
 2. Number of Attendances at Clinic, including Contacts - 8,681 5. Number of visits by Health Visitors or  
 3. Number of specimens of Sputum examined, 1413, Positive 316 = 22% Nurses to homes, for Dispensary purposes - 4,159

NOTE.--Numbers in Brackets, e.g. (n) are those for 1943.

# TUBERCULOSIS

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1944.

Age Periods	*NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	- (-)	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)	- (2)
1 to 5	6 (-)	1 (-)	4 (2)	1 (3)	1 (1)	1 (-)	3 (1)	3 (4)
5 to 15	11 (6)	12 (4)	9 (5)	5 (6)	2 (2)	2 (2)	2 (3)	1 (2)
15 to 25	70 (48)	60 (47)	5 (8)	1 (2)	14 (7)	13 (18)	1 (-)	3 (1)
25 to 35	53 (42)	49 (35)	1 (5)	2 (5)	9 (11)	18 (14)	1 (-)	2 (-)
35 to 45	42 (55)	22 (27)	- (-)	1 (-)	16 (13)	11 (14)	- (-)	- (1)
45 to 55	32 (31)	11 (10)	1 (-)	3 (-)	15 (29)	9 (3)	1 (-)	3 (-)
55 to 65	22 (21)	2 (6)	1 (1)	1 (-)	18 (11)	4 (6)	- (-)	- (-)
65 and over	7 (2)	4 (2)	2 (-)	- (-)	5 (5)	2 (2)	- (-)	- (-)
TOTALS	243 (205)	161 (131)	23 (22)	14 (16)	80 (79)	61 (59)	9 (7)	12 (10)

\*Includes all primary notifications and new cases which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health by other means. Of the 162 Deaths registered from all forms of Tuberculosis, 15 (12 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) cases = 9.2% had not been notified during life as suffering from the disease.

Note.—Numbers in brackets (n) are those for 1943.



OTHER STATISTICS RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

NUMBER OF CLINIC SESSIONS HELD WEEKLY.

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Total
<u>Head Clinic, Fratton Road:</u>				
New Cases - - - - -	2	-	-	2
Artificial Pneumothorax - - - - -	2	1	1	4
Reporting Back - - - - -	1	1	1	3
Contacts - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Children - - - - -	2	-	-	2
Special Investigations - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Totals	9	2	2	13
<u>Cosham Clinic:</u>				
- - - - -	2	-	-	2
Totals	11	2	2	15

ANALYSIS OF CASES AND TREND OF ATTENDANCE AT THE CLINIC.

	New Cases for opinion	Definite new Cases	Contacts	Definite Contacts	Reporting Back	Total Attend- ances
January - - - - -	130	32	16	2	717	863
February - - - - -	90	20	44	2	513	647
March - - - - -	91	27	52	3	444	587
April - - - - -	143	47	80	4	561	784
May - - - - -	84	22	41	2	485	610
June - - - - -	90	35	13	1	433	536
July - - - - -	85	36	40	2	657	782
August - - - - -	92	25	42	2	763	897
September - - - - -	78	39	28	3	603	709
October - - - - -	65	23	15	1	530	610
November - - - - -	84	53	38	1	590	712
December - - - - -	65	43	28	0	791	884
Total Attendances -	1097	-	437	-	7087	8621
Definite New Cases -	-	402	-	23	-	425

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CASES.

	Men	Women	Total
No. of Cases induced during 1944 at Tuberculosis Clinic - - - - -	17 (17)	22 (13)	39 (30)
Induced during 1944 at Langstone - - - - -	9 (2)	- (-)	9 (2)
	26 (19)	22 (13)	48 (32)
Receiving Refills:-			
On Register 31-12-44 - - - - -	69	42	111

NON-PULMONARY CASES ADMITTED TO SANATORIA DURING 1944.

Region Affected		A G E S												Total	
		0 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		45 to 50			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Neck Glands	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Abdomen	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hip	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Spine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	1
Knee	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Totals	-	1	1	2	1	8	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	14	3

GOVERNMENT MAINTENANCE SCHEME.

No. of Cases in receipt of Grant 31st December, 1943	-	-	-	149
No. of Cases added during the year 1944	-	-	-	168
			Total	317
No. of Cases where Grant was discontinued	-	-	-	58
No. of Cases in receipt of Grant 31st December, 1944	-	-	-	259
Of the 58 cases where Grant was discontinued during the year, 35 patients returned to work and two died.				

FREE MILK SCHEME.

No. of Tuberculous persons receiving Free Milk as at 31st Dec., 1944 80

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit was opened at Saint Mary's Hospital on July 27th, 1944, and statistics are given below relating to persons dealt with from that date up to the end of the year.

1. Number of Examinees attending for Miniature X-ray:

Males 4,248 Females 2,582 Total 6,830

2. Number of Examinees recalled for Large Films:

Males	446,	representing	10.5%	of numbers attending for Miniatures
Females	203	"	7.5%	" " " "
Total	649	"	9.5%	" " " "

N.B.--Five Males and Four Females did not attend for Large Films although asked to do so following their Miniature.

3. Number of Examinees interviewed by Medical Director:

Males	84	representing	2.0%	of the number attending for Miniatures
Females	36	"	1.4%	" " " "
Total	120	"	1.7%	" " " "



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.

	1944	1943
Number of Midwives practising in the City on December 31st	30	33
Total number of cases attended - - - - -	2281	1963
Number of cases attended as Midwives - - - - -	1990	1567
Number of cases attended as Maternity Nurses - - - - -	291	396
Number of Midwives' cases in which Medical assistance was sought - - - - -	646	655
Showing a percentage of - - - - -	33.0	41.8
Amount paid by Local Authority to medical men in respect of above attendances - - - - -	£1016	£1055
Amount paid as premiums under the Insurance Scheme - - - - -	£333	£286
Amount recovered from Patients - - - - -	£356	£348
Nett cost to Local Authority - - - - -	£327	£421
Percentage of Midwives' cases in which Medical assistance was sought for insured cases - - - - -	56.0	59.0
for uninsured cases - - - - -	44.0	41.0

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES.

Number of Municipal Midwives employed in Portsmouth - - - - -	17	14
Number of Municipal Midwives evacuated to Emergency Homes - - - - -	1	1
Number of cases booked - - - - -	2051	1737
Number of patients delivered - - - - -	1315	1040
Excluding holidays and sickness - - - - -		
Percentage of cases per midwife per month - - - - -	7.1	6.2
Equivalent percentage of cases per midwife per annum - - - - -	84.8	74.3
Average weekly number of bookings - - - - -	39.4	33.4

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:-

	ANTE-NATAL				POST-NATAL			
	No. of Patients		Attendances		No. of Patients		Attendances	
	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943
Fratton (three Clinics weekly) - - -	917	803	4032	3426	8	11	8	11
Cosham (one Clinic weekly) - - -	272	252	1242	1096	3	8	3	8
Saint Mary's Hospital (three Clinics weekly)	1091	1236	11207	8682	654	352	751	629
TOTALS -	2280	2291	16481	13204	665	371	762	648

The number of patients attending Ante-Natal Clinics in Portsmouth represents 75.8 (76.1) 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 Child Welfare Centres functioning during the year are as set out below:-

	Attendances	New Cases	Seen by the Medical Officer
Fratton (5 afternoons per week) until new sub-centres opened - see dates below	13,009	1,428	3,188
Lyndhurst Road School (1 afternoon per week)	7,758	618	1,125
Cosham (1 afternoon per week)	3,461	239	821
Drayton Institute (1 afternoon per week)	4,396	321	244
Eastney (1 afternoon per week as from 4/4/44)	4,076	348	597
Portsea (1 afternoon per week as from 6/9/44)	202	33	76
Stamshaw (1 afternoon p.wk. as from 16/11/44)	281	30	98
Totals	33,183	3,017	6,149
Totals for 1943	26,158	2,476	6,557

Dried Milk was issued from the Child Welfare Centres to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and infants, at a total cost of £6,898 (£6,117). Of this sum £6,005 (£5,168) was recovered from the patients.

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year 1944, classified according to age of the child concerned, were as follows:-

Children from 0 to 1 year of age	28,585	
" " 1 to 2 years of age	3,062	
" " 2 to 5 " " "	1,536	Total for 1943 -
Total	33,183	26,158

# WARTIME NURSERIES.

The following are the statistical details relating to the four Wartime Day Nurseries already established in Portsmouth. Details of the cases sent to Residential Nurseries outside the City are also quoted.

	Admissions during the Year	No. on Register at 31st Dec.	Awaiting Admission at 31st Dec.
Garfield Road Day Nursery (Complement 35)	36	39	26
Cliffdale Day Nursery (Complement 60)	98	49	21
St. Peter's Day Nursery (Complement 46)	88	49	17
Twyford Avenue Day Nursery (Complement 40)	34	35	21
Bramble Road Day Nursery (Complement 60)	96	57	24
(Opened 4th May, 1944)			

Residential Nurseries:	Admissions during the Year	No. on Register at 31st Dec.
"Milton Lodge", Gillingham, Dorset	16	21
"Knole", Knole Road, Bournemouth	--	4
"Hingarston", Marnhull, Dorset	--	2
"Coram Court and Towers", Lyme Regis, Dorset	1	2
"Holt Hatch", Bentley, Alton, Hants	9	7
"North Bestwall", Wareham, Dorset	--	1
"Cross House", Fontwell Magna, Dorset	8	(Closed)
"Hawley Hill House", Blackwater, Surrey	15	16
"Buriton House", Petersfield, Hants	5	15
"Princes Place", Closworth, Yeovil, Somerset	--	3
"Parford", Chagford, Devon	--	4
"Marsh Court", Stockbridge, Hants	1	1
"St. Christopher", Sherborne, Dorset	1	--
"Corfe Hills", Broadstone, Dorset	6	14
"Milesdown House", Winchester (short stay)	57	6
Totals	119	96



# EVACUATION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

During the year 354 expectant mothers were evacuated to Emergency Maternity Homes as follows:-

"Brooklands", Abingdon, Berks	-	-	-	-	194
"Langtons", Alresford, Hants	-	-	-	-	54
"Colyer's Pit", Steep, Petersfield	-	-	-	-	9
"Folly Farm", Sulhampstead, Berks	-	-	-	-	89
"Wychcotes", St. Peter's Avenue, Caversham	-	-	-	-	1
"Shawford Park", nr. Winchester	-	-	-	-	1
"Ashcroft", St. Peter's Avenue, Reading	-	-	-	-	4

and 445 cases were evacuated to the Saint Mary's Hospital Maternity Annexe at Chiltley Place, Liphook.

## INSTITUTION TREATMENT OF MATERNITY CASES

	Saint Mary's Hospital	Chiltley Place	Royal Naval Maternity Home
No. of Maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour) - - -	40	21	17
No. of Patients admitted - - -	795	445	254
Average duration of stay - - -	12 days	12 days	14½ days
No. of cases delivered by--			
(a) Midwives - - - -	565	419	236
(b) Doctors - - - -	140	14	15
Cases in which Medical assistance was sought by midwife - - -	95	37	Doctor always available
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia - - - -	10	6	4
No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	-	-
No. of Infants not entirely breast fed while in Institution - -	84	84	72
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum - - - -	-	-	1
--Result of Treatment - - -	-	-	Recovered
No. of Maternal deaths - - -	3	-	1
No. of foetal deaths--			
(a) Stillborn - - - -	51	3	4
(b) Within 10 days of birth -	26	-	1

## HOME VISITING.

The Health Visitors paid 19,472 (17,699) visits during the year:-

	Total Number of Visits.	
	1944	1943
First visits - - - - -	4039	3445
Subsequent visits to children from 0 to 1 year of age -	5546	4456
" " " " from 1 to 2 years of age -	3316	3075
" " " " from 2 to 3 years of age -	2174	2308
" " " " from 3 to 5 years of age -	3886	4047
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum - - -	15	-
Other visits - - - - -	496	368

INFANT MORTALITY, 1944.

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 3 mths	3 mths and under 6 mths	6 mths and under 9 mths	9 mths and under 12mths	Total Deaths under 1 year
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tubercular Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	-	7
Pneumonia	-	3	-	2	5	6	12	5	3	31
Ulcer of Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diarrhoea	-	1	3	1	5	5	3	4	-	17
Other Digestive Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Prematurity	32	3	-	1	36	2	-	-	-	38
Atelectasis	7	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	9
Congenital Heart Disease	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	4
Congenital Malformations	5	1	2	2	10	3	-	-	-	13
Haemorrhagic Disease of New Born	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Injury at Birth	3	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Marasmus, De- bility Atrophy	4	-	1	-	5	3	1	1	-	10
Violence	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	6
Other causes	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	1	1	9
TOTALS	54	13	7	7	81	29	34	14	7	165
Previous Year (1943)	68	10	9	9	96	20	19	11	6	152



# SANITARY INSPECTION

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

	<u>DRAINAGE DEFECTS.</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Drains cleared	- - - - -	180	243
Drains cleared in Factories	- - - - -	-	-
Drains repaired or relaid	- - - - -	76	90
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired	- - - - -	48	25
New water-closet pans provided	- - - - -	23	29
New pedestal closet pans provided	- - - - -	53	82
Water-closet fittings repaired	- - - - -	247	288
Flushing apparatus to water-closets provided	- - - - -	28	18
" " " " " " in Factories	- - - - -	-	-
Separate and additional sanitary accommodation provided	- - - - -	1	3
Water-closets disconnected from Factories	- - - - -	-	1
" " screened from Factories	- - - - -	-	-
" " ventilated	- - - - -	2	-
" " cleansed	- - - - -	6	15
Gratings provided to gully traps	- - - - -	30	26
Glazed stoneware sinks provided	- - - - -	7	17
Sink waste-pipes repaired, trapped or renewed	- - - - -	128	144

	<u>OTHER DEFECTS.</u>		
Rain-water spouting cleansed or repaired	- - - - -	281	350
Roofs repaired	- - - - -	468	695
Weather slating repaired or external walls protected	- - - - -	117	178
Floors, stairs or doors repaired	- - - - -	343	494
Sashes, lines, sills, glazing or sash frames repaired	- - - - -	518	658
Damp courses provided or repaired	- - - - -	57	80
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered	- - - - -	178	187
" " " " " repaired	- - - - -	444	697
Sanitary dustbins provided	- - - - -	27	25
Dust chutes cleansed or repaired	- - - - -	8	6
Space beneath floors ventilated	- - - - -	98	77
Yards, stables, sties, etc., repaved	- - - - -	40	32
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated	- - - - -	14	-
Foundation of house concreted	- - - - -	-	-
Water supply laid on or water services repaired	- - - - -	84	130
Factories cleaned or distempered	- - - - -	2	4
Factory floors repaired	- - - - -	1	1
Factory roofs repaired	- - - - -	1	-
Factories or parts of Factories repaired	- - - - -	2	1
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed	- - - - -	101	177
Coppers repaired or renewed	- - - - -	26	22
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated	- - - - -	149	139

	<u>OFFENSIVE MATTER, ETC.</u>		
Manure and refuse removed	- - - - -	44	46
Stagnant water removed	- - - - -	5	4
Animals removed	- - - - -	11	2
Bedding cleansed or destroyed	- - - - -	21	21

	<u>SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, ETC.</u>		
Yards, stables, sties, etc., cleaned	- - - - -	9	18
Bakehouses cleansed	- - - - -	6	3

	<u>BYELAWS.</u>		
Notices under Nuisance Byelaws complied with	- - - - -	-	-

GENERAL INSPECTION

DWELLING HOUSES.--10,993 (7,066) dwelling-houses were inspected, and 11,098 (11,867) re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress. 1,081 (5,674) other inspections of buildings were also made.

COMPLAINTS.--3,622 (1,846) complaints were made at the office and received attention.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.--12 (13) visits were made to the 2 (2) registered Common Lodging Houses.

FACTORIES.--142 (312) visits were made to the Factories, which have been well kept, and 135 (161) visits to out-workers' premises; 2 (4) complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention. 60 (98) inspections of bakehouses were made.

OLD DRAINS.--498 (582) old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW SANITARY FITTINGS.--89 (43) sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES.--Two (no) Occupation Certificates were issued with respect to new buildings.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.--One (2) Sanitary Certificates with respect to sanitary conditions 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 one (1) Certificate relating to dwelling-houses not being kept in a reasonable state of repair was granted to tenants.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.--2,891 (1,571) visits were made to rat infested premises; and 286 (1) notices were served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.--1,248 (1,490) cases of Infectious Diseases were visited and investigated, and 1,014 (933) rooms were disinfected by the Disinfecter.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.--1,334 Inspections made. HOUSING Survey.--23,000 Visits

REGULATION 2871.-- 283 Inspections made. PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.--  
56 Vessels inspected

SPECIAL WAR DUTIES

AIR RAID SHELTERS.--286 (3,772) inspections

EMERGENCY CENTRES.--5 (60)

MUNICIPAL RESTAURANTS.--5 (19) inspections

FOOD PREMISES.-- 17 (157) inspections

COMMUNAL AIR RAID SHELTERS.--101 (130) inspections

MILLBANK DISINFECTOR.--125,242 (106,244) articles disinfected

A.R.P. CONTROLS.--272 (365) shifts

MORTUARIES.--30 (24) attendances

WAR DAMAGE.--202 (403) inspections

AIR RAID WARDENS' POSTS.--3 (41) inspections

MOSQUITOES--STATIC WATER TANKS, Etc. --275 (461) inspections

FIREWATCHING.--132 (294) turns of duty

TIMBER CONTROL (Certification for Licence to Acquire and Consume Timber).--216 inspections







## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1938.

During the year 922 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Of these 27 were found to be adulterated, or 2.93% compared with 7.04% in 1943. Of the 27 adulterated samples, 10 were formal samples, 15 informal or test samples, and 2 were private purchaser's samples.

Proceedings were instituted in 5 cases and fines and costs amounting to £18 10s. Od. were imposed, ranging from £5 2s. Od. to £8 3s. Od. In one case a caution was given by the Medical Officer of Health.

### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS OF 1936 AND 1938.

During the year 18 licences were issued for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 3 for Pasteurised Milk.

12 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk were taken and all passed the prescribed test. 9 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were taken and 8 failed to pass the prescribed test.

51 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and 4 rejected, as they failed to pass the standard laid down for this type of milk. Of the 51 samples taken, 11 were as supplied to Schools, and 1 was rejected, while 25 represented milk supplied to local Hospitals and Institutions, all of which passed the prescribed standard for this type of milk. 18 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk were examined, 2 of which failed to satisfy the regulations for this type of milk.

### MILK.

409 samples of milk were taken during the year, and 16 were found to be adulterated. Of this number, 208 represented milk supplied by farmers to retailers in the City, of which 8 were found to be adulterated.

25 samples of milk were taken from the various Hospitals and Institutions in the City. All were returned as genuine.

### DRUGS.

91 samples of drugs were taken and 5 were found not to be in accordance with the standards laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmacopoeia Codex.

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

During the year 103 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these Orders were being complied with. It was found that the Orders were being complied with by the numerous tradesmen in the City in a satisfactory manner.

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## REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER.

### MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

Like last year, there has again been practically no trouble relating to milk produced locally. Previously raw milk only has been produced in the City, but during the year an enquiry was received from a dairyman relating to the production of "Accredited" Milk. In November I advised him to submit his milk first to the Methylene Blue and Coliform Bacillus tests. Following the failure of his milk to pass either test, I visited his farm at milking time and offered helpful criticisms, with the result that when examined again his milk passed both tests. The testing revealed that it was of the standard required for "Accredited" milk. Soon he hopes to obtain the necessary licence to produce "Accredited" Milk.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

#### Swine Fever.

I could not pretend to be surprised when I found it necessary to serve notices on the Slaughterhouse Manager and the Occupier of Paulsgrove Farm relating to this Disease. A short time before two lots of pigs from Swine



Fever "Infected Places" outside the City were moved to the slaughterhouse, under Ministry of Agriculture's Licences. A few days after I reported my suspicions to the Ministry of Agriculture the existence of the Disease was confirmed.

#### Foot and Mouth Disease.

Unlike last year there has been no necessity for the Ministry of Agriculture to close the Slaughterhouse on account of this Disease. Livestock susceptible to it and not awaiting slaughter are still kept in the vicinity of the slaughterhouse. At no time throughout the year has the City formed part of a scheduled area to which movement restrictions have been applied.

#### Anthrax.

In November a cow, the property of the Ministry of Food, was found dead in the lairage at Paulsgrove. In the circumstances one had to keep in mind the possibility of Anthrax, and the fact that this country is never free from this fatal disease. After a thorough investigation I was satisfied that the existence of Anthrax could be eliminated.

#### Sarcoptic Mange.

Two stables were involved by two suspected cases of this notifiable type of Mange. On examination of the horses clinically one had brought to mind immediately the possibility of Mange, as in both cases the horses were very itchy. It is my duty to report my clinical suspicions to the Ministry of Agriculture, as they reserve to themselves the diagnostic procedure. Fortunately both cases were found by the Ministry to be negative. No doubt this followed the scraping of the horses and microscopic examination, which, in my opinion, is the only reliable method of diagnosis as to whether Mange exists or not.

#### 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.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

During the year a Hide and Skin and Condemned Meat Stores have been erected. The lairage accommodation for animals awaiting slaughter has been extended. From June till September the Slaughterhouse was an "Infected Place" under the Swine Fever Order. The following, furnished by the Ministry of Food, are the approximate figures for the animals slaughtered during the twelve months of slaughtering at Paulsgrove:--

<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total Number of Animals</u>
8,810	8,793	4,508	408	22,519

The following are some details of interest relating to condemnations in connection with the year's beef kill:--

<u>Ox Carcases</u>	<u>Ox Full Offals</u>	<u>Ox Livers</u>	<u>Ox Lungs (sets)</u>
134	139	667	646

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSE BY-PRODUCTS.

The Ministry of Food exercises great care and provides refrigeration at Paulsgrove for the collection of those by-products which are so valuable for Pharmaceutical purposes. If centralised slaughtering did not exist, it is difficult to see how the collection and utilisation of this material by the Pharmaceutical trade could be practised on economical lines.

#### ALLEGED ILLICIT SLAUGHTERING.

In December I attended the Assizes at Winchester in connection with a case of alleged illicit slaughtering of beef, veal and pork, all of which had been inspected by me. One of the three defendants pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; the other two defendants were found "not guilty".

#### MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

No complaint has been received during the year relating to the cleanliness of vehicles engaged in the transport of meat. A distinct



advance in the inflation of carcasses of veal, mutton and lamb has been initiated following the installation of suitable equipment, the necessary power being derived from the electricity supply.

#### OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

As in previous years practically all kinds of foodstuffs, other than home-killed and imported meat, have been handled under this heading. Canned goods are an important item. 19,819 have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption following inspection. Below are some noteworthy condemnations and the monthly reports for 1944, from which the particulars are taken:--

<u>Month</u>	<u>Foodstuffs</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Foodstuffs</u>	<u>Amount</u>
January	Onions	3,964 lbs.	July	Kippers	100 boxes
	Cooked Ham	693 lbs.		Potatoes	1 ton
February	Rolled Oats	868 lbs.		Sugar	2,532 lbs.
April	Butter	123 lbs.	August	Shell Eggs	1 case
May	Flour	1,309 lbs.		Mackerel	798 stone
	Peas	31½ cwt.		Rice	4,602 lbs.
	Macaroni	2½ tons		Rusks	1,008 lbs.
	Spaghetti	19½ cwt.	September	Bacon	677 lbs.
	Potatoes	6 tons	October	Herrings	291 stone
June	Shell Eggs	1 case	November	Onions	1,904 lbs.

#### DUTIES AT THE PORT.

No clinical evidence of the existence of any notifiable disease has been detected in livestock landing at the Port, and all animals have been able to proceed to their destinations. Following trouble with the Chinese crew over one ton of rice, the captain of the ship decided to have it brought ashore before sailing. After I inspected the rice carefully I discovered it was affected with weevil. I passed it to the Ministry of Food Salvage Division for feeding to the domesticated animals.

A number of visits have been made relating to the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order and the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No seizure has been necessary during 1944. All foodstuffs unfit for human consumption have been dealt with by surrender.

#### BOMBED FOOD PREMISES.

During the months of April, May, July and August foodstuffs had to be inspected following enemy action, for any possible form of salvage.

#### W.M.S.A. v. COUNTY LOCAL AUTHORITY DISPUTE.

Without notice I was asked to deputise for the Area Technical Officer of the Ministry of Food in a dispute between the Wholesale Meat Supply Association and a County Local Authority. The W.M.S.A. strongly contested the action of the Local Authority's Inspector relating to a quantity of imported meat. After I carried out a careful examination of the meat, I found it possible to save for human consumption a substantial percentage.

#### U.S.A. ARMY.

Last August I was asked to express my opinion relating to 6,500 lbs. of cereal affected with flour moth larvae. The U.S.A. Army Veterinary Officer was very anxious not to have this used for animal feeding if possible.

#### VISITS.

1,781 have been made during 1944. Included are 264 to Slaughterhouse; 183 to Piggeries; 35 to Farms; 91 to Sausage Makers, and 249 relating to Complaints.





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