

[Report 1945] / Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth Borough.

Contributors

Portsmouth (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1945

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xf6sz83h>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

HEALTH REPORT
(ABRIDGED WAR-TIME EDITION)

FOR THE YEAR 1945

BY

A. B. WILLIAMSON,

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

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth,

Chief Administrative Medical Officer to the City Council.

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST



CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

HEALTH REPORT
(ABRIDGED WAR-TIME EDITION)

FOR THE YEAR 1945

BY

A. B. WILLIAMSON,

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

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth,

Chief Administrative Medical Officer to the
City Council.

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

HEALTH COMMITTEE,

1944-45

The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor:

ALDERMAN A. E. ALLAWAY, J.P.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN A. E. ALLAWAY, J.P.

HEALTH REPORT

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR F. MILES

Aldermen:

A. G. STAPLEFORD

W. H. ANDREWS

A. JOHNSON

Medical Officer of Health

Councillors:

R. C. PALMER

A. W. WEST

A. KILLE

W. T. FELLOWS

J. A. GRIFFITHS, J.P.

T. STRIDE

F. G. H. STOREY

W. H. POWELL

MRS. M. H. CHILDS

J. T. TRIGGS

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

W. CLEMENTS

J. J. MAHONEY

H. T. CLIFTON

F. J. SLAPE

RECEIVED THE REPORT OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

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

Medical Superintendent, Saint Mary's Hospital

R. C. Macpherson, M.B., Ch.B.

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.

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

W. F. Appleton, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29995760>

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
1 Western Parade,
Southsea.

Mesdames and Gentlemen,

At the request of the Ministry of Health, the Report on the Health of the City for 1945, which I have the honour to present, is an interim one only, in view of immediate post-war conditions and the need for strict economy in the use of paper. The present Report is, therefore, confined to essential and urgent matters which have affected the Public Health of Portsmouth during the year. Arrangements have been made for careful preservation of all records, in order that, at a later stage, a report can be made dealing more fully with the period from the beginning of 1939 to the end of the last year of the war.

HEALTH STATISTICS

(Pages 1 - 2)

The statistics for 1945 were influenced by the gradual return to the City of people who had evacuated during the previous years and to the commencement of the demobilisation of the armed services. 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 population resulting from war conditions, the same reliance cannot be placed on the health statistics for 1945 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 slight decrease in the birth rate from 23.53 in 1944 to 23.40 per 1,000 population, as compared with an average birth rate of 16.05 for the 10 years, 1928-37, and as compared with 17.6 for England and Wales for 1944 (the latest figure available).
2. A decrease in the general death rate from 15.23 in 1944 to 13.80 per 1,000 population, as compared with an average death rate of 12.21 for the 10 years, 1928-37, and as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales for 1944.
3. A decrease in the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis from 1.03 per 1,000 population in 1944 to 0.82 in 1945, as compared with an average of 0.89 for the 10 years, 1928-37.
4. A decrease in the maternal mortality rate from 1.32 in 1944 to 0.69 per 1,000 total births (the lowest on record), as compared with an average maternal mortality rate of 3.00 for the 10 years, 1928-37, and as compared with 1.25 for England and Wales for 1944.
5. A decrease in the neo-natal mortality rate from 22.08 per 1,000 live births in 1944 to 21.69 in 1945, as compared with 24.5 for England and Wales for 1944.
6. A decrease in the infantile mortality rate from 44.98 to 42.67 per 1,000 live births, as compared with an average infantile mortality rate of 53 for the 10 years, 1928-37, and as compared with 46 for England and Wales for 1944.
7. An increase in the illegitimacy rate per 1,000 total births from 94.2 in 1944 to 99.4 in 1945, as compared with an average rate of 63 for the 10 years, 1934-43, and as compared with 72 for England and Wales for 1944.
8. An increase in the cancer death rate from 2.22 in 1944 to 2.33 in 1945, as compared with an average cancer death rate of 1.54 for the 10 years, 1928-37.
9. The death rate from the principal zymotic diseases remained the same for 1945 as for 1944, i.e., 0.17 per 1,000 population, as compared with an

average death rate of 0.35 for the 10 years, 1928-37, and as compared with 0.18 (provisional figure only) for England and Wales for 1944.

Briefly, the birth rate, maternal mortality rate, neo-natal mortality rate, infantile mortality rate, and the tuberculosis death rate each show an improvement, compared with the pre-war period, whilst the standardised death rate and the illegitimacy rate have not yet dropped to their pre-war level after their initial rise in the early part of the war; and the cancer death rate still continues to increase slowly, having been little affected by war conditions.

The vital statistics of Portsmouth for 1945, the sixth and last year of a bitter war, are therefore encouraging--better than most of us had expected from our experience of the first world war. War-time discipline and controls, which ensured a more even distribution of the necessities of life than would otherwise have been the case, a better knowledge of food values, the issue of special allowances of milk and protective foods to mothers and young children, a more ready acceptance by the public of the simple principles of healthy living and the need for a periodical health check, and the recent discoveries of medical science, are amongst the main contributory factors.

But there is no justification for complacency. Preventible illness due to tuberculosis, venereal diseases and some of the infectious diseases, can, and must, be reduced still further. If preventable, why not prevented? There is no reason why, given better hospital and clinic facilities and more staff to take advantage of recent developments in medical science, we should not reduce still further the maternal and infantile mortality rates; we have not yet reached the lowest level possible. The cause of cancer has still to be discovered, but even with our present knowledge the present death rate could be decreased by the provision of more comprehensive facilities for earlier detection, diagnosis and treatment on a regional basis, as envisaged in the new National Health Service.

Moreover, the statistics in this Report record only deaths and the notifiable infections and the more serious diseases. They do not include the vast amount of non-notifiable minor ill-health which causes much suffering and unhappiness and reduces output through absence from work. It is difficult to assess the amount of minor sickness in the City, but this cannot differ much from the average of the country as a whole, and we know that as a result of a "Survey of Sickness" carried out last year on behalf of the Ministry of Health on groups of civilians, aged 16 to 64, in their homes, distributed at random throughout England and Wales, "six out of every ten civilians suffered from an illness (not necessarily keeping them away from work) or complained of a minor ailment of some kind". Especially in these days, when the return to national prosperity depends to such a large extent on increased output, we must not rest until the causes of much of our preventable minor ill-health are investigated and eradicated.

In the following text the figure in brackets denotes corresponding number or percentage for the previous year.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

(Pages 3-13)

Apart from the expected periodical increase in the number of cases of measles, of which 1,546 were notified, there is nothing of importance to report in regard to the incidence of infectious diseases during the year. Preparations were in hand to deal with an outbreak of influenza, and a scheme was ready, whereby medical officers of the fighting services in the area would assist civilian doctors, and nurses and domestic helps would be provided by the voluntary organisations, but fortunately no outbreak occurred.

There were the usual fluctuations in some types of infectious diseases --e.g., there was a decrease in whooping cough, 245 cases as against 339 for last year, with 3 deaths as compared with 2, and a decrease in the incidence of cerebro-spinal fever, 6 cases as against 17 last year, with 1 death as compared with 5 last year.

The incidence of diphtheria continued to decrease and reached the low record of 13, with only 2 deaths--the happy result of the immunisation campaigns of the past years.

Three cases of malaria were notified; on investigation these were found to be members of the Services, the infection not being indigenous.

During the year the two known carriers of paratyphoid B in Portsmouth were visited periodically and specimens of faeces and urine were sent for bacteriological examination to ascertain if the causative organism was still present. The need for meticulous care in matters of personal hygiene was emphasised in advice to both carriers, who were also enjoined not to engage in the preparation, cooking or handling of food outside their domestic duties. Both persons willingly co-operated in the measures taken to prevent the spread of this infection.

Reports on the use of whooping cough vaccine indicate the need for further investigation and it was considered that it might be used in the day nurseries. Accordingly, a commencement was made and all the children have now been immunised. The vaccine prepared by the Glaxo Laboratories was used and it is hoped to publish the results later.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The progress indicated in last year's Report continued to be made. Although there was a slight decrease in the percentage of school children immunised (95.3% as compared with 96.7%), there was a compensating increase in the number of under fives immunised (53.3% as compared with 49.3%). During the year it will be noted that 1,115 children more than in 1944 were completely immunised--the increase being mainly in the under fives. The percentage of children under 15 living in Portsmouth on December 31st, 1945, who had been immunised was 74.3, as compared with a corresponding figure of 65 for the country as a whole in 1944, the latest year for which figures are available.

This increase has been due to the good foundation laid by the mobile clinic 3 years ago, and now to the vast network of clinics established throughout the City. The following clinics are now operating: 6 fixed clinics at maternity and child welfare centres weekly, 5 day nurseries, and 46 schools visited on the same day and at the same time each month. This in effect gives 57 clinics operating regularly. The mobile unit still functions in the outlying districts, and calls at the homes in response to requests sent to the health department.

The percentage of under fives immunised at schools was 24, and my thanks are due to the Chief Education Officer and the school teachers for their continued co-operation. Doctors, health visitors and school nurses also have done good work by the personal approach to parents.

During the year only 8 children were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital suffering from diphtheria, as compared with a yearly average admission of 443 during the 10 years period (1926-1935), before immunisation was carried out on a large scale. Of that number 3 had been immunised. There was only one death--in a child of 5 years who had been immunised. The history of this case was as follows: The child was immunised at eleven months by a general practitioner in Scotland, using immunising

material T.A.F. After having had his resistance lowered by measles, for which he was nursed at home, the child had a very severe attack of diphtheria. Despite prompt and appropriate treatment at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, he died from toxæmia and cardiac failure. It has been found that T.A.F., although of great value in older children, is not so effective in young children, and its use for the latter has been discontinued.

As to the future, it is hoped that by continued advertisement and publicity more and more of the under fives will be brought forward for immunisation. It is proposed to publish in the local press a map and timetable showing when and where immunisation can be had. The map should prove to the parents of Portsmouth that immunisation has been brought to their doorsteps. As immunisation now commences when the child is 9 months old, it has been decided to discontinue the sending of birthday cards, which in any case had disappointing results.

TUBERCULOSIS (Pages 10-13)

Fortunately, the death rate from tuberculosis, which had shown an upward trend since the beginning of the war, showed a definite fall during the year under review. The number of deaths from all forms of the disease was 147 (pulmonary 117, non-pulmonary 30), as compared with 162 (pulmonary 141, non-pulmonary 21) 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 0.82 (pulmonary 0.65, non-pulmonary 0.17) compared with 1.03 (pulmonary 0.90, non-pulmonary 0.13) during 1944 and 1.15 (pulmonary 0.88, non-pulmonary 0.27) during the corresponding year of the last war. The decrease is noticeable mainly in the respiratory form of the disease amongst females in the age groups 25-55 years.

The incidence of the disease, however, showed a further increase, and the number of new cases of all forms of the disease was 560, as compared with 441 during the last year, due mainly to the operation of the Mass Radiography Unit and a greater appreciation by the public of the importance of a periodical health check. There was an increase in the non-pulmonary form, chiefly in the early age groups, and also an increase in the pulmonary form of the disease, this increase being manifest in females from ages 15-35 and in males from ages 25-55 years.

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 beds at Langstone Sanatorium and at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Treatment by artificial pneumothorax was further extended by the Tuberculosis Officer with good results. Towards the end of the year, with the return of more medical officers from the Forces, arrangements were made for additional medical help to be given to the Tuberculosis Officer. At the same time, the keen and enthusiastic 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. Especially in regard to the rehabilitation of patients was the Care Committee helpful in reinforcing the good work carried out by the Almoner. Close relationship was maintained with the Ministry of Labour and suitable cases were referred for training.

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 the allowances being 259 and at the end of the year 309, representing a percentage of 17.2 of patients on the register, as compared with 15.1 at the beginning of the year. The total payments made during 1945 by the Council amounted to £12,461 16s. Od., but this sum is wholly reimbursed by Government grant.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY. (Page 13)

The Mass Radiography Unit continued to work in the City of Portsmouth throughout the year, and some interesting surveys and much good work were carried out.

The survey at Messrs. Airspeed Limited was concluded in the middle of January and the unit returned to headquarters for approximately six weeks, during which time several local firms were dealt with. During this period the final arrangements were being made with the Admiralty for a survey of the Dockyard employees. This survey was the principal task of the unit during 1945, lasting from the 1st March until the 22nd June, and 10,294 Dockyard employees had miniature X-rays taken. A detailed statistical summary was afterwards prepared, and it was found that of the total number X-rayed, 0.57% males and 0.55% females had a condition which radiologically could be put down as pulmonary tuberculosis.

The unit returned to headquarters at the end of this survey and the apparatus received a thorough overhaul. Annual leave was then taken, and the unit re-opened on the 16th July to deal with more local business firms until October. A survey of school leavers was next undertaken by arrangement with the Chief Education Officer and a very satisfactory response was obtained. This was followed by a survey of school teachers.

In response to numerous requests it was decided to devote two weeks to members of the general public, and "Open" sessions were held in conjunction with the Health Campaign during November. The response here exceeded all expectations and a total of 5,621 persons were X-rayed in these two weeks. As a point of interest, it should be recorded that on one day no less than 1,559 women passed through the unit--surely a record for any single unit in this country. On this day many people had to be turned away, and special arrangements were, therefore, made for an additional "Open" session for women to be held on the 19th December.

On the 29th September the Royal Sanitary Institute held a sessional meeting at Portsmouth, when a paper on the first year's working of the Portsmouth Mass Radiography Unit was read by the acting medical director. After the meeting a tour of inspection of the Mass Radiography Unit was arranged, and later a conference of Chairmen of the Health Committees and Medical Officers of Health of neighbouring Authorities was held at the Royal Beach Hotel to discuss the question of the unit moving outside the Portsmouth area. As a result of this meeting arrangements were made for the unit, complete with its Portsmouth team of nine members, to operate in Bournemouth and Southampton during 1946, and in the areas of Hampshire during 1947.

VENEREAL DISEASES (Page 6)

From the Table on page 6, prepared by the Medical Officer-in-Charge, Venereal Diseases Centre, it will be seen that the work of the clinic during the year has been well maintained.

A comparison of the figures for 1945 with those of the previous year reveals that, although there was a slight decrease of 6 in the number of patients attending for the first time with early syphilitic infection, there was a slight increase of 11 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 726, as compared with 592 in 1944, and 534 in 1943. This increase was, no doubt, 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. There was an increase in the incidence of children suffering from congenital syphilis. The total number of attendances (10,457) shows a decrease of 562, which is largely the result of the introduction of penicillin in the intensified treatment of venereal disease.

The trained V.D. Almoner, who was appointed in October, 1944, in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2834, did much good work during the year under review. 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 circumstances 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. The number of cases registered as needing help was 408. Close liaison is maintained by her with the V.D. Clinic Almoner for County cases.

Follow up of Clinic Defaulters.

Previously only defaulters notified under Defence (General) Regulation 33b were visited by the health visitors. Now all patients who do not attend after three weeks are followed up either by a letter or visit from the V.D. Almoner.

In most cases the women attend after a little persuasion, but women with large families or with smaller children, who also have to attend the clinic for treatment, find it difficult to come regularly. Transport is provided for some of these cases, or an escort is supplied by the Red Cross. A married woman will usually attend regularly, especially if she is infected by her husband, but the single girl is often difficult to keep contact with on account of the numerous changes of address. As far as possible the girl is encouraged to give up her old associations, and, if necessary, a new job outside the City is found for her. There is also the difficulty of persuading parents to bring their children with congenital syphilis. The N.S.P.C.C. are asked to visit in cases where there is constant neglect.

The average number of patients on the Almoner's register during the period under review was 350; of this number approximately 100 were due to attend monthly, three monthly, six monthly, or yearly. The remainder were weekly patients. The following was the percentage of patients that attended and defaulted each week:-

<u>Attendances</u>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57%
<u>Defaulters</u>								
One week	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19%
Two weeks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5%
Three weeks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4%
Four weeks and over	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15%
							---	43%

Patients who have disappeared from their known addresses, or are being traced by the Police or other workers in the City, may remain on the register for several months. These people are included in the above figures.

Tracing of Contacts.

In the latter part of the year a scheme for the tracing of contacts was commenced. All new cases from the men's clinic are notified to the V.D. Almoner at the end of each week, and their contacts, if living in Portsmouth, are persuaded to attend the clinic. Not many are traced in this way, as so often the contact is not known or is in another part of the country. With regard to the contacts in the women's clinic, every new case of syphilis or gonorrhoea is questioned closely as to the whereabouts of her contact. Sometimes she will give details, but often she has no knowledge of the man's name, or is too frightened, or thinks she will get the man into trouble by giving his name.

Regulation 33B.

During the year there were 17 cases notified on Form I, but only in two cases was the second Form I received, which brought the subjects within the scope of the Regulation. These cases, who had each been indicated as a source of infection by two persons, were served with Form II. One attended for medical examination and was treated, and the other having failed to attend for medical examination was prosecuted, found to be mentally deficient, and ordered to be permanently confined in an Institution. In 10 of the other 15 cases the contact was traced, and 6 were persuaded to attend for treatment, 2 were serving sentences for other offences, and 2 had removed from the area. The remaining 5 cases could not be traced. One was notified under a pseudonym and 4 could not be traced at the address given.

As I have stated in previous reports, it is quite possible that had there been greater powers, some of these 5 cases might have been found and dealt with, and this, together with the fact that out of 17 cases only in 2 cases was a second Form I received, encourages me to recommend again that the Regulation be amended to bring also within its scope cases in respect of whom only the first Form I has been received.

SCABIES. (Pages 4-5)

During the year further progress was made 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. As a result of the thorough comb-out of cases and the examination of 1,118 (1,341) contacts, there were 491 (975), or 28% (35%) fewer cases than last year. The percentage of schoolchildren treated at the Scabies Clinic was 2.9, as compared with 3.8 in the previous year. The abolition, three years ago, of disinfection 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 excellent team work. In the investigation of contacts thoroughness is the keynote to success--one untreated contact may easily undo all the work of the team.

The question of recurrences received special attention by the Medical Officer in charge of the Scabies Clinic during the year. Any reappearance of symptoms within two months of treatment was considered to be a continuation of the original infestation and unlikely to be a fresh one. No fewer than 31 families came into this category, 5 of them coming back twice and 2 of them three times. In addition, 18 families had histories of having been treated previously, either in Portsmouth or elsewhere. Nearly all the "continuations" occurred in families where there was much added infection of the skin, and it is possible that the sepsis masked the symptoms of scabies. It is estimated that perhaps two dozen families come into this class of potential carriers, and a system of longer and more detailed observation of these cases has already been commenced. The suspects are examined every month for four months.

The treatments at the clinic 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.

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 no prosecution, the 47 (27) notices served had a most salutary effect.

PEDICULOSIS. (Page 5-6)

The decrease in scabies enabled the staff at the Scabies Clinic to deal with more cases of infestation by lice and fleas.

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 302 (157) households, comprising 379 (198) families and 1,579 (817) individuals, were examined, the marked increase being due, not to an increase in the actual incidence of pediculosis in the City, but to a greater effort in the round-up of cases. Many more of the doctors in the City, too, are taking advantage of the clinic for their cases. Of the 1,579 (817), 947 (520) were infested and 632 (297) clear, a percentage of 69 (63.6). Notices served numbered 57 (72), of whom 9 (4) were prosecuted. Of these 2 males and 3 females, who did not answer the Court summons, were arrested and brought before the Magistrates. They all, with one exception, attended the clinic without further trouble. The exception was a girl of 21, who had to be arrested twice, the last time in the Isle of Wight. This girl has not yet completed her treatment.

CANCER.

There was an increase in the death rate from all forms of cancer, this being 2.33 per 1,000 population, as compared with 2.22 for 1944. The increase in the number of deaths was most marked in the age-group 65 years and over, but there was a reduction in the age-group 55 to 65 years, the type of disease responsible in both instances being cancer of the stomach and duodenum and other sites. Both male and female deaths were higher, especially the female.

No further discussion between the local authorities in the Wessex area took place during the year under review in regard to the provision of a joint cancer service, whilst awaiting the publication of the Government's statement on policy in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer under the new National Health Service Bill.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(Pages 22-24)

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 888, as compared with 922 in 1944. Of this number, 50 or 5.63% were found to be adulterated, as compared with 2.93% for the previous year, the increase being due largely to the number of samples below standard from milk produced outside the City. Of the 50 adulterated samples, 33 were formal samples, 16 informal or test samples, and 1 was a private purchaser's sample. Proceedings were instituted in 11 cases, and fines and costs amounting to £27 8s. 4d. were imposed, ranging from £1 to £10. In 9 cases cautions were given by the Medical Officer of Health.

The report of the Veterinary Officer (Pages 23-24) reveals the absence of cases under the Diseases of Animals Acts during 1945, and the advantages to be derived from the temporary centralised slaughtering at Paulsgrove.

Towards the end of the year the Ministry of Health were communicated with as to the present position regarding the Portsmouth 1938 Abattoir Scheme. The Ministry's reply stated that the Government had not yet declared their post-war slaughtering policy, and it was considered that the Ministry of Food's scheme of centralised slaughtering was likely to continue for some time.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(Pages 14-18)

Maternal Mortality.

It is gratifying to report that the maternal death rate during 1945 was the lowest ever recorded in Portsmouth, 0.69 per 1,000 births, as compared with 1.32 for 1944.

Of the 3 deaths classified by the Registrar-General as maternal deaths 1 was due to puerperal and post-abortive sepsis.

Institutional Accommodation.

The Government scheme for the evacuation of expectant mothers to Emergency Maternity Homes of the Ministry of Health in the country came to an end on August 16th, 1945. From 1st January to that date 153 expectant mothers were evacuated. The municipal district midwife, who was seconded for duty at one of these homes, returned to Portsmouth at the close of the Scheme.

Chitley Place, Liphook, the maternity annexe to Saint Mary's Hospital was closed down in August, 1945. From January 1st to that time 252 (445) cases were admitted. In Saint Mary's Hospital itself there was an increase in the number of women confined, 1,205, as compared with 705 the previous year, indicating an increasing demand for institutional maternity accommodation. This is due to the continued housing shortage, lack of domiciliary domestic help, increasing return of the population and a rise in the birth rate.

Attendance at Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics.

There was a substantial increase in the number of attendances at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics (page 14), due to patients attending these clinics earlier in pregnancy than heretofore. The number of patients attending ante-natal clinics represented 72.6% (72.1%) of the total registered births in the Portsmouth area during the year.

Gas and Air Analgesia.

The course arranged at Saint Mary's Hospital to train midwives in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia to women in childbirth was continued throughout the year. At the end of the year 9 of the 19 members of the staff of the Portsmouth Domiciliary Midwifery Service were so trained. Delivery of the requisite number of sets of portable gas and air apparatus took place early in 1946, when the scheme was put into operation in the districts. The course of training has also been well attended by midwives from the surrounding counties.

Infant Mortality (page 17).

There was a further decrease in the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 born, namely, 42.67, as compared with 44.98 in 1944. Analysis of the causes of death showed that there were more deaths (a) from

prematurity, and (b) from tuberculous meningitis, in respect of which the number increased from 1 to 4. On investigation it was found that in 3 of the households there was a previous known case of respiratory tuberculosis. Although contacts of known cases of tuberculosis are examined and kept under supervision at the Tuberculosis Clinic, infection frequently takes place before the original case is reported. The increase in overcrowding in the City, due to the destruction of so many houses by enemy action and to the return of large numbers of children during 1945, doubtless favoured the spread of infection and was a contributory cause. Priority in the allocation of council houses is given to families in which there is a case of tuberculosis.

Premature Infants.

In accordance with Circular 20/44 of the Ministry of Health, premature children were kept constantly under supervision by the 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. It has been found impracticable to carry out on the district the suggestions made in the 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.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year there were 13 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, of which 6 cases were admitted to hospital. In no case was there any resultant impairment of vision.

Health Visiting.

In addition to visiting children under 5 years, the 13 health visitors on the staff of the Health Department also visit cases of tuberculosis, and take their turn in attending the Tuberculosis Clinic. This scheme of unified public nursing has proved to be beneficial, as the health visitor acquires a more intimate knowledge of the families in her district, and one instead of two types of visitors visits the home. The scheme gives the health visitor a variety of interest and is more economical in administration.

The total number of visits paid by health visitors to children under 5 years during 1945 was 22,716, as compared with 18,961 for the previous year. According to Ministry of Health requirements, however, the health visitor can only deal adequately with visits arising from 200 births per annum, i.e., 4 visits during the first year, 2 during the second and 1 during the third, fourth and fifth years.

To comply with these requirements in Portsmouth it would be necessary to have a staff of 25 health visitors engaged on child welfare work alone. As a first step in attaining this ideal, the Health Committee has made provision to augment their staff by 2 health visitors during 1946.

Maternity Home Helps.

The Home Help Scheme for women during confinement was continued throughout the year. It was found more practicable to employ only part-time workers, and at the end of the year 8 of these women were employed. They attended 23 cases, giving a total of 1,148 hours work.

Domestic Helps.

A similar scheme for Domestic Helps, to be used in cases of emergency arising from sickness or similar cause, was started in April, 1945. At the

end of the year 9 such women were employed. They attended 14 cases, giving a total of 2,040 hours work. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining women willing to do this work, owing to the irregularity of employment, and also to the fact that women still obtain more lucrative employment in industry.

Foster Mothers Scheme.

Advertisements for foster mothers are regularly inserted in the local press, but the response is totally inadequate to meet the demand. Any replies which are received are investigated by the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, who personally calls and inspects all premises before they are registered. Subsequent routine visits are paid by the health visitors, and in this way foster mothers are kept constantly under supervision.

During 1945 a special review of foster mothers was carried out, and every address on the register was visited by the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer. As a result of this the register was brought accurately up-to-date and at the end of the year there were 72 registered foster mothers in Portsmouth. During the year under review no legal proceedings were taken against any foster mother in the City for neglect of her foster child.

Care of the Mother and her Illegitimate Child (Page 18).

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 in October, 1944. She combined these duties with those set out in Ministry of Health Circular 2834 regarding social work in connection with venereal diseases.

The Portsmouth illegitimate rate increased from 94.2 per 1,000 births in 1944 to 99.4 in 1945. Although this rate has risen during the war in the country as a whole, the increase has not been so marked as in Portsmouth, the rate being 72 during 1944, the latest figure available. The rate in Portsmouth is high, as in most Service towns, as a result of the war.

The social worker has, therefore, had a very wide field to work in, and she has been very successful in co-ordinating and reinforcing the work of the voluntary organisations, in improving the conditions and environment of the illegitimate child and in looking after the mother. Wherever possible the girl is persuaded to make known her circumstances to her parents, and if the home is likely to be a satisfactory one, to persuade the grandparents to make a home for the little one. If a home cannot be found for the baby with the girl's relatives, help is given in finding lodgings for the mother and the baby, when the mother desires non-resident work. In this connection during the year under review two important steps were taken by the Health Committee:

(a) the Foster Mothers Scheme was made more attractive by the Health Committee guaranteeing a payment of £1 per week to the foster mother, whatever the financial circumstances of the parent of the child, and

(b) application was made to the Ministry of Health for approval to purchase three houses for conversion into a hostel for the unmarried mother and her child, and for a residential nursery for 40 children, the need for which is extremely urgent.

The more attractive conditions of the extended foster mothers scheme did not, however, provide sufficient foster mothers, and by the end of the year further consideration was being given by the Committee with a view to solving the problem.

Supply of Vitamins.

The Government scheme for giving prior claim to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 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 (vitamin C) is 40.7% of the potential and that of A and D tablets is 45%--figures which compare favourably with those for the country as a whole--the uptake of cod liver oil (vitamin D) is only 16.3% of the potential, as compared with the corresponding figure of 23.1% for the country as a whole, 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, as is shown by the fact that the demand for palatable vitamin D preparations, as supplied by the child welfare clinics, e.g., maltoline, maltoline with iron, virol, Aberdeen emulsion and calsimil, is greater than the amount that can be supplied by the makers. It will be seen, therefore, that although the percentage of Government cod liver oil issued to expectant or nursing mothers and children in Portsmouth is low, the child population is not going entirely without this necessary vitamin.

The Care of Women Workers' Children.

During the past year, the five existing day nurseries in the City of Portsmouth, namely, (a) Garfield Hall, Garfield Road; (b) Cliffdale, near Deep Tunnel Shelter, London Road; (c) St. Peter's, Somers Road; (d) Wesleyan Church Hall, Twyford Avenue, and (e) Bramble Road, Southsea, have played an important part in the national effort by caring for those children whose mothers were in essential industry.

Accommodation for children at these nurseries is still in great demand and during the past year approximately 550 applications were received.

On the 14th December, 1945, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education issued a "Joint Circular in regard to Nursery Provision for Children Under Five", requesting that local authorities submit their post-war plans in relation to the care of children within this age group, bearing in mind that the exchequer grant would be reduced and that the main responsibility for nursery provision and other child care schemes, would fall upon the authority after the 31st March, 1946.

The Council decided that the day nursery at Bramble Road school should be handed back to the Education Committee for use as a combined infants' and nursery school, that the remaining 4 nurseries should continue to be administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, and at a later date, when the premises in which 3 of these nurseries are held are returned to their former occupiers, 3 day nurseries be established on the sites of the proposed post-war health centres (pages XV-XVI).

War-time Residential Nurseries.

From a study of the statistics it will be seen that very few children have been evacuated to residential nurseries outside the City during the past year. This is in view of Ministry of Health Circular 149/44, dated the 24th October, 1944, requesting that all children in residential nurseries be returned to their parents or guardians at the earliest possible date. The past year, therefore, has been mainly occupied with the discharge rather than with the admission of children.

The work of reviewing the parents' circumstances and deciding whether children should return to their homes has been carried out under the guidance of the Selection Committee for residential nurseries, in close co-operation with the Regional Office of the Ministry of Health, and it is pleasing to be able to report that only 10 children were resident in these nurseries at the end of the year.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

(Pages 2-3 and 7-9)

The number of admissions to all three Health Committee Hospitals was well maintained during the year under review. The maternity department of Saint Mary's Hospital again showed an increase in its work, as compared with 1943 and 1944, the number of women confined in the hospital increasing from 1,115 in 1944 to 1,389 in 1945, while the ante-natal and post-natal clinic attendances of 11,958 in 1944 increased to 16,582 in 1945.

Until the termination of hostilities 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. No further damage to the hospitals was caused by enemy action. Advantage was taken by Saint Mary's Hospital of the facilities provided by the E.M.S. Hospital Service to send civilian cases to highly specialised treatment centres in the region.

Personnel.

Despite the efforts of the Local Advisory Committee for the distribution of Nurses and Midwives, set up by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, of which the Chairman of the Health Committee is a member, and the assistance of the Civil Nursing Reserve, the shortage of trained nursing staff continued to be acute, especially in regard to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where several wards could not be re-opened. The help rendered by Haslar Royal Naval Hospital in staffing by naval nursing personnel one ward at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, mainly used by naval service patients, was much appreciated. Fortunately, the problem of obtaining adequate domestic help for all three hospitals was much relieved, due to improved wages and the return of more women from H.M. Forces.

No effort was spared, however, in keeping the nursing position constantly under review, and when towards the end of the year the Ministry of Information, in conjunction with the Ministries of Health and Labour, offered facilities to Portsmouth for a special campaign for the recruitment of nurses, their offer was willingly accepted, and plans were at once put into operation for such a campaign, and for an Exhibition of Nursing to be held at the same time.

Accommodation and Equipment.

The Committee gave much thought to the question of increasing and improving the accommodation and amenities for the nursing staff at Saint Mary's Hospital. The intervention of the war prevented the erection of a large new nurses' home being proceeded with, and, unfortunately, a large part of the old nurses' home was destroyed by enemy action. Plans for reinstatement by the War Damage Commission were approved, but by the end of the year a start had not been made, owing to shortage of labour and materials. Meantime, consideration is being given by the Committee to the adaptation of other premises in the hospital grounds as temporary accommodation and to allow as many trained staff as possible to live outside.

By way of increasing the turnover of beds in Saint Mary's Hospital the Committee acquired Wenham Holt (used by the Eye and Ear Hospital as a temporary hospital during the war). This country house is situated 20 miles inland and has accommodation for 35 beds for female patients. In addition, by the end of the year the Committee agreed to purchase Shedfield Nursing Home at Shirrell Heath, Swanmore, which will provide accommodation for about 40 men.

Additional equipment at Saint Mary's Hospital included a new sterilising unit to the operating theatre, comprising a large modern high-pressure steriliser, capable of dealing with 40 sterile drums at a time, and this should be in action early in 1946.

Dietary.

During the year considerable progress was made in improving the dietary of both patients and staff. Following Ministry of Health Circular 44 of 1945 a Catering Sub-Committee was appointed, and on their recommendation the Health Committee decided in December, 1945, (a) as immediate measures, to appoint a dietitian, to include another hot meal in the dietary, to appoint a first-class chef and increase the kitchen staff and equipment, and provide a diet kitchen for the preparation of special meals; and (b) as later measures, when conditions permit, to appoint a Catering Officer and provide a separate kitchen for the cooking and preparation of staff meals.

Blood Transfusion.

The Blood Transfusion Service at Saint Mary's Hospital was able to meet all demands made upon it. With the end of hostilities in Europe it was recognised that it would be necessary to consider arrangements to meet the growing demands for civilian blood (and blood substitute) transfusion, and it was decided that the existing Emergency (Wartime) Blood Transfusion Service, based at Saint Mary's Hospital, which had done excellent work during the war, could be adapted to meet the post-war needs of the Area, comprising Portsmouth and the County of Hampshire. A meeting was therefore arranged, at which the County Council, Voluntary Hospitals in Portsmouth, Gosport, Havant and Emsworth, and Voluntary Organisations (British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade) were represented, and it was agreed to name the new Service "The Portsmouth and District Blood Transfusion Service". A Committee was formed to administer the Service, with the Medical Officer of Health as Honorary Secretary and Dr. Zeitlin as Honorary Blood Transfusion Officer. It was agreed that this service should supply all hospitals requiring its assistance, and the following hospitals agreed to contribute to its upkeep on a proportionate basis with their estimated requirements: Royal Portsmouth Hospital, Eye and Ear Hospital, Queen Alexandra Hospital, Collyers Maternity Home at Steep (administered by the Hants County Council), Gosport War Memorial Hospital, Havant War Memorial Hospital, Victoria Cottage Hospital at Emsworth, and the two Local Authority hospitals--Saint Mary's Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Liaison with Other Hospitals.

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, to comprise 300 acres and to provide accommodation for 1,100 beds for the Municipal Hospital, 400 to 500 beds for the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, 100 beds for the Eye and Ear Hospital, 200 beds for a Tuberculosis Sanatorium (mentioned in my report for 1943), received further consideration, but further progress awaits the publication of the Government's National Health Service Bill. Saint Mary's Hospital continued to assist the Royal Hospital in reducing its waiting lists.

Penicillin.

In March of 1945 the Ministry of Health inaugurated a scheme for the free supply of penicillin for the treatment of civilian cases of a certain nature, and distributing centres were set up throughout the country, these centres being chosen from hospitals with adequate laboratory facilities. Saint Mary's Hospital was selected as the centre for Portsmouth and the surrounding area, including Havant, Gosport and Fareham.

Medical practitioners and medical officers of hospitals in the area were circularised in regard to the scheme and a series of demonstrations by the Penicillin Medical Officer was given to medical practitioners at Saint Mary's Hospital.

Towards the end of the year the scheme was extended to include dental practitioners, as it had been found that penicillin produced good results also in the treatment of certain dental diseases.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Page 18)

With the development of the City's hospital services of recent years, more and more strain has been placed on the Municipal Ambulance Service, which frequently had to be assisted by the Civil Defence Ambulance Service during the war period. When the latter service was disbanded in June, 1945, advantage was therefore taken to reorganise and augment the Municipal Ambulance Service by transferring to it some of the personnel and vehicles. At the same time the two ambulances at the Infectious Diseases Hospital were added, adequate safeguards against the spread of infection being taken. To meet the increased and more varied demands made upon the new service the administration was detached from Saint Mary's Hospital and an experienced Ambulance Officer, responsible direct to the Medical Officer of Health, was appointed, each hospital or organisation in the City or surrounding area making demands upon it direct.

At the end of the year the personnel numbered 27 and the fleet consisted of 8 ambulances, 4 sitting cars and 2 vans. Mutual assistance arrangements are in operation with the Police Ambulance Service and with adjoining Authorities.

HEALTH CENTRES

Consideration was given during the year to the re-organisation and improvement of the present health clinics as envisaged in the Government's White Paper for a National Health Service.

There are seven maternity and child welfare centres in the City providing facilities for expectant and nursing mothers and children up to five years of age. The main maternity and child welfare centre at Clive Road, Fratton, is a modern building constructed in 1929. The other premises used at present are four church halls and a first aid post at Portsea; these are in most cases unsatisfactory in the arrangement of their rooms, as they have not been designed as welfare centres.

There are five school medical clinics in Portsmouth. The central school clinic at Victoria Road North, opened in 1912, consists of three converted houses, which are by no means ideal for the large amount of work now carried on at this clinic. The four branch clinics at George Street, Portsea, Northern Parade and Portsdown are fairly satisfactory for the treatment of minor ailments, but with the exception of Portsdown, they do not provide facilities for orthopaedic treatment. Extended clinic facilities are much needed at Cosham and Portsea, and plans have already been submitted for the adaptation of existing civil defence buildings.

An efficient health centre must be bright, attractive and convenient, forming a focus of social activities as well as providing medical service. Health Education, including the teaching of mothercraft, must be in the forefront of the health effort. Children, our greatest national asset, need colourful, comfortable and clean surroundings. By contrast, the rather dismal conditions existing at some of the present centres make the medical service less efficient and valuable than it should be.

In the post-war planning of the City two Town Districts, each having a population of approximately eighty thousand, will be included in the layout proposed for Portsea Island, and one Town District will be formed on the mainland. In the outer ring of development it is proposed to construct

two satellite towns, each having a population of approximately thirty thousand, at Waterlooville and Leigh Park.

Subject to future Government policy to be defined in the National Health Service Bill, the Health, Education and Planning and Reconstruction Committees have agreed in principle to the following scheme for the provision of health centres in the City:-

- (a) Three Main Health Centres, affording complete facilities for diagnosis and treatment, viz.--

Maternity and child welfare centre, including a day nursery for 40 children;

Ante-natal clinic;

Tuberculosis clinic, including X-ray unit for diagnosis, and pathological laboratory;

School medical clinic, including facilities for dental, orthopaedic and all other forms of treatment;

Venereal diseases clinic (probably) ;

Communal surgery.

One main health centre to be established in each of the principal Town Districts.

- (b) Six Subsidiary Health Centres, comprising a maternity and child welfare centre and school medical clinic only, with a communal surgery at each; two subsidiary health centres to be established in each of the Town Districts. At a later date consideration would have to be given, in conjunction with the County Authorities, to the establishment of a health centre at each of the satellite towns, i.e., at Waterlooville and at Leigh Park.

- (c) Communal Surgeries. In the event of group medical practice being set up after successful experimentation under the National Health Service, communal surgeries would probably be established for every area of ten thousand or less persons.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

General.

Throughout the year every opportunity was again taken to emphasise the value of "Positive Health" to the general public by means of propaganda posters and distribution of leaflets prepared by the Central Council for Health Education.

These leaflets have been greatly improved and are now issued in a more varied and attractive form, as a result of which the request for supplies has considerably increased. The leaflets are on display in the waiting-room of the Administrative Offices and at the Workshops for the Blind's showcase, High Street, Cosham.

The valuable publicity given by the Ministry of Health in stressing the importance of infants being immunised against diphtheria continued to be emphasised locally.

A complete schedule of all clinics coming within the ambit of the Health Department was prepared in the form of a poster, and with the co-operation of the local Pharmaceutical Society was displayed in all the principal chemists' shops.

Health Campaign.

During the third week in November a special Health Campaign was organised, in order to focus the attention of the public on the principles of healthy living and the advantages of the Health Services provided in the City, our efforts being concentrated on two main themes--mass radiography for all and the improvement of the health of the children.

Open meetings, addressed by Air Commodore Trail, were held at the Royal Beach Hotel, and were presided over, in the afternoon, by the Lord Mayor and Chairman of the Health Committee, and by the Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee in the evening. Members of the Council were invited to attend, together with executive heads of Corporation Departments and delegates from all important bodies.

Parents' Conferences.

Throughout the Campaign a series of Parents' Conferences was held at selected schools, presided over by members of the Health and Education Committees. The programmes included a talk by one of the medical officers of the Department, together with special film displays. The results of these Conferences were most gratifying, as evidenced by the many and varied questions asked by the parents in regard to the health of their children.

Mass Radiography.

Our efforts to bring before the public the advantages of a "health-check" by means of mass radiography met with unprecedented success. (See under Mass Radiography, Page V).

In addition to the Campaign many opportunities were taken during the year to give addresses to various organisations in the City, and in this connection I would like to express thanks to the Central Council for Health Education for their valuable assistance, and to the Ministry of Information for so kindly placing at our disposal, sometimes at very short notice, operators and complete equipment for the film displays.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the members of the Education Committee and the Chief Education Officer for their excellent co-operation in educating the children and their parents in the principles of healthy living.

HOUSING

The survey of empty houses referred to in my report for 1944 was completed by the end of January, 1945, and the information thereby obtained was forwarded to the appropriate Departments.

Subsequent to the issue by the Ministry of Health of Circular 138/45, an extensive survey, based on voids known to the City Treasurer as at 23rd July, 1945, was commenced on July 25th, and largely completed by the end of September. In accordance with instructions of the Health Committee a complete "house-to-house" survey of the City was commenced by the sanitary inspectorial staff on the 25th October, and finished within a month.

The number of properties upon which requisitioning notices under the above Circular had been posted on December 31st, 1945, was 903, the total number of properties held under requisition by the Corporation on that date being 1,517.

I am indebted to the City Architect for the following particulars regarding the housing position during the year under review:-

"Speaking generally, provisions for housing during 1945 have been largely of a preparatory nature for the 1946 programme, and the ground work for the development of Paulsgrove has been fully dealt with.

"At Wymering 10 houses were being built under the Apprenticeship Scheme, and tenders for a further 54 were received in December. The first one of the temporary bungalows was erected on the Northern Parade site in February, and at the end of the year 98 bungalows on this site and at Highbury had been handed over for occupation. Work on the other sites allocated for the balance of the 1,400 temporary bungalows was in progress and tenders had been invited for 54 flats at Church Path North.

Further progress has been made in the repair of seriously war damaged houses, and 1,035 have been repaired".

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Anti-mosquito measures, with the expert advice and technical assistance of Mr. Marshall, Director of the Hayling Control Institute, and his staff, have continued through the year, with beneficial results in the low-lying areas of the City, where breeding grounds exist. The area in the vicinity of the central channel on Farlington Marshes, however, continued to give trouble, and was rather more heavily infested with *aedes detritus* than in the previous year. This condition was brought about by the constant silting of the invert of the channel, the permanent remedying of which would form a major engineering operation, but owing to labour conditions and other difficulties it is impossible to carry this out at the present time.

Static Water Sites.

With the cessation of hostilities and the consequent emptying or removal of static water tanks, less supervision was required than in the previous year. Close surveillance, however, was kept on the tanks during the months of May and June, by which time it was found to be no longer necessary to continue the regular inspection, as all had been emptied. Tanks are being removed as rapidly as labour conditions will permit, and, except in cases where rainwater collects in concrete dams which have not yet been demolished, mosquito nuisance from this source no longer exists. During the months of May and June 53 tanks were inspected in conjunction with the Hayling Mosquito Control staff, and in only one case were mosquito larvae found.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year ended 31st December, 1945, 625 (1,036) rat complaints were received, and 1,677 (2,891) visits and inspections were made by the sanitary inspectors under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

752 (554) premises were treated by the rodent control staff, and the actual number of bodies recovered amounted to 2,837, which represented an estimated kill of 15,398 rats.

A very small percentage of the premises treated became re-infested, and these were satisfactorily re-treated.

Only 8 (286) informal notices under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, were served during the year. This number is relatively small in comparison with the previous year, but it was found that tactful handling of an occupier of infested premises, and explaining his liabilities under the Act, usually resulted in a request being made for the services of the rodent staff, and the issue of a notice was thus obviated.

Two comprehensive schemes were prepared by the Executive Rodent Officer in regard to (a) "Block Control" and (b) "Systematic Control of Sewer Rats". In order to put these schemes into operation early in 1946, it was decided by the Health Committee in September that an addition of twelve operators be made to the existing staff. Under "Block Control" the City is divided into reasonably small areas and a team of three operators investigates all premises in the "Block" simultaneously, taking such steps to secure disinfection of lands or buildings as are found to require it. The comprehensive scheme for dealing with sewer infestations is based on the technique suggested by the Ministry of Food as adapted to meet the experiment referred to in my Report for 1944, and in this and similar matters, my thanks are due to the City Engineer, the Divisional Rodent Officer, the Naval Health Officer and the Naval Waste Prevention Officer, for their willing co-operation and assistance.

WAR-TIME MEDICAL AND CASUALTY SERVICES

The year 1945 will long be remembered as Victory Year, and by 30th June, 1945, the medical and casualty services (including the ambulance service, first aid post service, the casualty section of the main control, casualty bureau, medical and nursing services in connection with the centres for the homeless, the public shelter health service, emergency mortuary service, food decontamination service and porous clothing decontamination service), which had been so laboriously built up during the war, came to an end, with the exception of the E.M.S. Hospitals Service, the casualty bureau, the civil nursing reserve and the wartime day nurseries. In regard to the ambulance service and the first aid post service a small staff was maintained after the 30th June to clear up details pertaining to equipment and stores, which were finally handed over in a satisfactory condition to the Civil Defence Equipment Officer in October, 1945. All matters relating to post-war credits and gratuities have since been dealt with by the staff of the health department, and this work was nearly completed by the end of the year.

Up to the time of their disbandment on the 30th June the civil defence ambulance service and first aid post service continued to perform their respective duties--the ambulance service to fulfil its mutual assistance commitments and the first aid post service to carry out the numerous helpful duties for the public and the local hospitals.

After the 30th May farewell functions were held, thanks to the generosity of the Lord Mayor, at which the Lord Mayor and others spoke in glowing terms of the important part played by the medical and casualty services in the civil defence of the City and in the care and treatment of the civilian casualties and battle wounded from Normandy after D-Day.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all the men and women of the medical and casualty services who at all times during the trying years of the War carried out their duties efficiently and enthusiastically and with disregard for personal safety. Their loyalty and devotion to the City and their comradeship in danger helped in no small measure to make both services efficient and happy units.

The official "Portsmouth Medical History of the War" was completed during the year and forwarded to the editor of the Ministry of Health Editorial Board, for inclusion in the Government's Official Medical History of the War.

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 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 the purposes of a public supply".

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 31.5; volatile solid residue 3.0; chlorine 1.7; free ammonia 0.003; albuminoid ammonia 0.001; nitrogen as nitrates 0.34; total hardness 21.5 parts per hundred thousand respectively; oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 37° C, nil; appearance of solids on ignition, white.

"The results are normal for the Portsmouth City supply and indicate a water of a high degree of organic purity".

The arrangement 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 has been continued throughout the year under review. Periodical tests by the Public Analyst during the year under review have shown the average residual chlorine content to be 0.15 parts per million.

.

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.

June, 1946.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
SUMMARY FOR 1945**

Civil Population (estimated to the middle of 1945). . . . 179,240

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres (land and inland water)	. . . . .	9,223
Population (Census 1931)	. . . . .	249,283
Number of Inhabited Houses	. . . . .	50,040
Rateable Value (1st April, 1945)	. . . . .	£1,677,285
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	. . . . .	£6,525
Average number of persons in each house (Census 1931)	. . . . .	4.5
Average number of persons per Acre (Census 1931)	. . . . .	31.3
Total Rainfall	. . . . . 22.51 inches	573 millimetres

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS		Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	. . . . .	3,775	1,964	1,811	} Rate per 1,000 Population 23.40
Illegitimate	. . . . .	420	220	200	
Total	. . . . .	4,195	2,184	2,011	
STILLBIRTHS					
Legitimate	. . . . .	121	62	59	} Rate per 1,000 Total Births 30.28
Illegitimate	. . . . .	10	6	4	
Total	. . . . .	131	68	63	
DEATHS	. . . . .	2,474	1,308	1,166	} Rate per 1,000 Population 13.80

Deaths from diseases and accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth:-

From Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	1.	From other Maternal causes	2
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Total Births:			
From Puerperal Pyrexia	0.23	From other Maternal causes	0.46
		Total Maternal Mortality rate	0.69

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births (179)	. . . . .	42.67
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (155)	. . . . .	41.06
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (24)	. . . . .	57.14
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	. . . . .	418
" from Measles (all ages)	. . . . .	5
" from Whooping Cough (all ages)	. . . . .	3
" from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	. . . . .	19

3. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR (1944)

	<u>1944</u>		<u>1945</u>	
	Population	155,860	Population	179,240
	Number	Rate per 1000 living	Number	Rate per 1000 living
Births	3,668	23.53	4,195	23.40
Deaths	2,375	15.23	2,474	13.80
" Principal Zymotic Diseases	28	0.17	30	0.17
" Smallpox	-	-	-	-
" Measles	4	0.02	5	0.03
" Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	0.01
" Diphtheria	1	0.00	2	0.01
" Whooping Cough	2	0.01	3	0.02
" Fever (Typhoid & Para Typhoid)	1	0.00	-	-
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years).	20	0.12	19	0.10
" Pulmonary Tuberculosis	141	0.90	117	0.65
" Other Forms of Tuberculosis	21	0.13	30	0.17
" Cancer	347	2.22	418	2.33
" Influenza	15	0.09	9	0.05

Continued ---

	<u>1944</u>		<u>1945</u>	
	<u>Population</u> 155,860		<u>Population</u> 179,240	
	<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 .	165	45	179	43
	<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	2	0.52	1	0.23
Other Maternal causes	3	0.79	2	0.46
Total	5	1.32	3	0.69
Average Death Rate for previous Ten years (1935-44)				14.06

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL

Statistics relating to IN-PATIENTS during the year 1945
as compared with 1944

	<u>Year</u> <u>1945</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>1944</u>
1. Total Number of Admissions (including Infants born in Hospital)	7444	8829
2. Number of women confined in Hospital (including those at the Maternity Annexe, Liphook)	1433	1115
3. Number of Live Births	1389	1084
4. Number of Still Births	68	54
5. Number of Deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)*	27	21
6. Number of Maternal Deaths among women confined in Hospital	3	3
7. Total Number of Deaths	816	764
8. Total Number of Discharges (including Infants born in Hospital)	6535	8078
9. Number of Beds occupied--		
(a) Average during the year	862	802
(b) Highest on 8th December, 1945	934	
" " 31st January, 1944		897
(c) Lowest on 6th January, 1945	832	
" " 23rd May, 1944		766
10. Number of Surgical Operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	1330	1348

*This figure relates only to children born in Hospital.

Saint Mary's Hospital (Contd.)

Statistics relating to Out-Patients during the year 1945
compared with 1944.

	1945		1944	
	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances
Ante-Natal Clinic . . .	1437	15507	1091	11207
Post-Natal Clinic . . .	994	1075	654	751
Physio Therapy Department . . .	542	8211	518	8749
Skin Department . . .	1122	3441	1009	3153
X-Ray Department . . .	5938	6952	3876	4609
TOTALS	10033	35186	7148	28469

PHYSIO THERAPY DEPARTMENT, 1945.

	No. of Patients Treated			No. of Treatments Given		
	In- Patients	Out- Patients	Total	In- Patients	Out- Patients	Total
Massage Section . . .	97	69	166	2018	1335	3353
Electrical Section . . .	193	283	476	3748	4170	7918
Light Section . . .	34	190	224	384	2706	3090
TOTALS . . .	324	542	866	6150	8211	14361

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid . . .	9	3	-
Undulant Fever . . .	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis . . .	6	6	1
Scarlet Fever . . .	216	194	1
Whooping Cough . . .	245	18	3
Diphtheria . . .	13	13	2
Erysipelas . . .	39	17	-
Tuberculosis--Pulmonary . . .	479	468	117
Non-Pulmonary . . .	60	10	30
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . .	14	10	-
Dysentery . . .	7	7	-
Malaria . . .	3	-	-
(Notifiable Pneumonia . . .)	30	8	114 all forms
Influenza . . .	-	-	9
Measles . . .	1546	76	5
Acute Poliomyelitis . . .	-	-	-
Acute Polio-Encephalitis . . .	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia . . .	27	27	-
Pemphigus Neonatorum . . .	-	2	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

STATISTICS relating to Diphtheria Immunisation, carried out at 6 fixed clinics, 5 day nurseries, and by means of a mobile unit, during the year are as follows. The total number of schools open is 46. 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. Total number of children who received a complete course:-

	1945	1944
Under 5	2591	1685
5 - 15	1002	825
Over 15	40	8
TOTALS .	3633	2518

Total number of children fully immunised since the commencement of the scheme 45029 41396

The percentage of school children fully immunised at the end of the year was 95.3%, and the percentage of under fives 53.3%.

Of the 8 children admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year, 3 had been immunised. The one child who died had previously been immunised.

The number of cases admitted to hospital as diphtheria and the number of deaths during the past 8 years are given below for reference purposes:-

Year	Admitted to Hospital	Died in Hospital	Year	Admitted to Hospital	Died in Hospital
1938	302	14	1942	75	2
1939	133	6	1943	31	1
1940	79	4	1944	17	2
1941	110	9	1945	13	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 (18 grms. in 3 days) continued to prove useful for the many septic conditions found.

The total number of cases which attended the clinic was 1,243, as compared with 1,734 for 1944.

The average attendance per month was 196 (256), with 110 (132) in August as the lowest and 307 (395) in March as the highest. Domiciliary visits for treatment were paid to 3 (1) babies and 7 (14) adults.

Dermatitis and septic conditions were very much reduced. The total of 208 treated compared favourably with the 250 of 1944. Sulphur was again the culprit in the majority of cases of dermatitis.

		1945	1944
Total number of cases dealt with during the year	Actual Cases . . .	1243	1734
	Contacts . . .	1118	1341
		<hr/> 2311	<hr/> 3075
Added skin infections		<hr/> 208	<hr/> 250

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 .	84	91	175	255	278	533	123	412	535	462	781	1243
Contacts	93	82	175	137	112	249	254	440	694	484	634	1118
TOTALS .	177	173	350	392	390	782	377	852	1229	946	1315	2361

The distribution of added skin infections was:-

Under 5			5 - 15			Over 15			Totals		
<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
24	35	59	38	44	82	28	39	67	90	118	208

PEDICULOSIS.

Of the 379 (198) families seen during the year, 15 (9) showed no sign of infestation in any member. 16 families had been treated previously; 1 of these had also had treatment before, but no infestation had been found at the first attendance. Adult women, as usual, showed the largest percentage of infested cases to the number examined, i.e., 80. School girls were 78.4%, school boys 61%, girls under five 50.4%, boys under five 33.9%, and adult males 14%.

Scabies was found, in addition, in 7 families.

Domiciliary visits were paid to 19 individuals, 3 babies under five, 3 school children and 4 adult males and 9 adult females.

There were 5 cases of body lice, 3 of pubic and 2 of axillary infestation (the pubic and axillary in women).

The medicament used is ascabiol and semprolia (lethane), three parts of the ascabiol to one part of the lethane preparation.

Sacker combs were sold direct to the patients from the clinic and the number sold, together with the "Permits to Buy" given, was 196.

The distribution as to age and sex of the 1,579 cases examined was:-

	Under 5			5 - 15			Over 15			Totals		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Infested .	37	56	93	155	305	460	38	356	394	230	717	947
Non-infested	72	55	127	99	84	183	233	89	322	404	228	632
TOTALS . .	109	111	220	254	389	643	271	445	716	634	945	1579

VENEREAL DISEASES

	1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
No. of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January . . .	145	270	415	167	205	372
No. of cases dealt with for the first time during the year	534	853	1387	328	467	795
No. of cases discharged on completion of treatment and final tests of cure	302	549	851	272	382	654
No. of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment . .	25	26	51	24	26	50
No. of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure . . .	23	7	30	26	23	49
No. of cases transferred to other centres or to the care of private practitioners	69	43	112	192	32	224
No. of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December . .	163	261	424	145	270	415
No. of attendances--						
(a) for attention by Medical Officer . .	3212	5205	8417	3448	4666	8114
(b) for intermediate treatment . . .	356	1684	2040	478	2427	2905
Total Attendances	4829	8898	13727	3926	7093	11019

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 1944.

During the year 854 cases were admitted, excluding tuberculosis, which accounted for 212 admissions. The grand total of all cases admitted during the year was 1,066. 69 cases were admitted from outside the City boundary and 149 Service cases.

Discharges--810.

Cases discharged during 1945.

MONTH	Scarler Fever	Diph- theria	Other Infections	Non- Infections	Deaths	TOTAL
January . . .	16	4	38	15	5	78
February . . .	14	1	48	9	3	75
March . . .	7	-	63	15	5	90
April . . .	9	2	35	11	9	66
May . . .	11	1	32	18	2	64
June . . .	12	2	26	22	3	65
July . . .	23	2	28	15	3	71
August . . .	22	1	22	16	2	63
September . . .	23	-	15	16	1	55
October . . .	26	2	27	13	6	74
November . . .	22	2	29	10	3	66
December . . .	23	2	41	19	6	91
TOTAL . . .	208	19	404	179	48	858

Deaths. During the year there were 48 deaths from the causes stated below:

Gastro Enteritis . . .	6	Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal	
Diphtheria . . .	4	Meningitis . . .	1
Measles and Br. Pneumonia . . .	1	Pneumonia . . .	6
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage . . .	1	Fulminating Meningitis . . .	2
Embolus . . .	1	Scarlet Fever . . .	1
Marasmus . . .	1	Septic Meningitis . . .	1
Pertussis and Pneumonia . . .	2	T.B. Meningitis . . .	15
Carcinoma . . .	1	Chronic Nephritis . . .	1
Pertussis . . .	1	Pemphigus Non-Specific . . .	1
Tetanus . . .	1	Patient's Doctor signed Cert. . .	1

Diphtheria. There were 36 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	HAEMORRHAGIC	MALIGNANT	GRAVIS	INTERMEDIATE	MITIS	SWABS NOT TAKEN	NEGATIVE SWABS	POSITIVE SWABS	CARDIAC FAILURE	STREP. ADENITIS	PALATAL PARESIS	CHRONIC DENTAL ABSCESS	PERIPHERAL NEURITIS	MYOCARDITIS
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
4	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7+	1	2	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the year there were 4 deaths from diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever. There were 229 cases admitted as scarlet fever. There was 1 death. The following is a table showing the complications arising from the 208 proven cases of scarlet fever discharged:--

Adenitis	36	Secondary Attack	1
Otorrhoea	4	Toxic Myocarditis	1
Albuminuria	8	Dental Abscess	1
Serum Reaction	2	P.N. Discharge	2
Osteomyelitis of Rt. Femur	1	Follicular Sepsis	4
Septic Spots	4	Mastoiditis	1
Conjunctivitis	2	Purulent Rhinorrhoea	1
Allergic Sulphonamide Rash	1	Submaxillary Abscess	1
Otitis Media	1	Carditis	1
Arrhythmia	2		

Enteric Fever. There were 3 cases of enteric fever plus 3 carriers admitted, and 5 cases proved to be enteric fever.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. During the year 13 cases were admitted as cerebro-spinal meningitis. Below is a table setting out the age groups of the 8 proven cases discharged during the year:--

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 5 years	2	2	4
5 - 10 "	-	-	-
10 - 15 "	1	1	2
15 - 20 "	-	-	-
20 - 25 "	-	-	-
25 years +	1	1	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL—ADMISSIONS 1945 (Diagnosis before Admission)

1945	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid Fever	Paratyphoid Carriers	Morbili	Mumps	Pertussis	Varicella	Gastro Enteritis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Healthy Baby	Premature Baby	C.S. Meningitis	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Observation	Diarrhoea and Vomiting	Dysentery	Rubella	Infantile Paralysis	Infective Enteritis	Pemphigus	Excoriation of Buttocks	Vincent's Angina	Tetanus	Conjunctivitis	Infective Hepatitis	Tonsillitis	Jaundice	Pleural Effusion	Poliomylitis	Scabies	TOTAL		
January . . .	16 2	-	-	-	9 6 4 1	6 3 3	6 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 4 1 2	1 4 1 2	1 4 1 2	1 4 1 2	1 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	
February. . .	8 2	-	-	-	22 6 1	4 4 1	4 4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	3 2 1	3 2 1	3 2 1	3 2 1	1 12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	
March. . . .	9	-	-	-	44 6 2 1	4 5 5	4 5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	3 1 1	3 1 1	3 1 1	3 1 1	-	10	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	
April. . . .	10 3	-	-	-	11 3 5 3	1 2 2 1	1 2 2 1	2 2 1	2 2 1	2 2 1	2 2 1	2 2 1	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 11	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	
May	15 3	-	-	-	13 1	5 5 2	5 5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	1	1	1	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	
June	25 4	-	-	-	6 2 1 1	6 1 1	6 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	-	2 1 2	9 4 5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
July	28 9	-	-	-	1 2 1	1 6 4	1 6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	2	2	2	2	1 1	3 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
August . . .	25 1	-	-	-	2 3 2	4 2 1	4 2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	-	-	-	-	1 11	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	
September .	23 5	2	3	3	2 1 1	4 2 1	4 2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	-	-	-	-	1 11	1 1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	
October . . .	27 1	1	1	-	2 3	3 3	3 3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	1 19	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	75	
November. . .	21 2	-	-	-	1 10 1	14 1 1	14 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	71	
December. . .	22 4	-	-	-	3 10	6 4 1	6 4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	-	-	-	-	3 11	-	11	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	82	
GRAND TOTAL.	229 36	3	3	3	110 52 22 18	58 38 22	58 38 22	38 22	38 22	38 22	38 22	38 22	13 10 19	4 12 14 5 12 10 6	4 12 14 5 12 10 6	4 12 14 5 12 10 6	145	12	10	6	1	4	3	1	2	3	1	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1854	
Service Cases -	20 6	-	-	-	26 29	- 14	- 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	144	
Cases from Out-side the Area .	15 7	-	-	-	8 2 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 2	-	-	-	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	
Net Admissions, Portsmouth Area 19423	3	3	3	3	76 21 18 4	58 29 18	58 29 18	1	1	1	1	1	9 8 17	4 10 95	4 10 95	4 10 95	11	10	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1641	

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING 1945. (Numbers in brackets are those for 1944)

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTALS				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. NEW CASES	267(211)	179(133)	9(11)	3(14)	7(7)	10(6)	20(15)	13(5)	274(218)	189(139)	29(26)	16(19)	508(402)
(a) Definitely Tuberculous examined during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27(19)	34(22)	25(8)	26(5)	112(54)
(b) Diagnosis not completed during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88(178)	237(339)	76(84)	66(40)	467(641)
(c) Not Tuberculous (excluding Contacts)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5(6)	7(9)	3(5)	8(2)	-	-	-	-	5(6)	7(9)	3(5)	8(3)	23(23)
B. CONTACT CASES (New)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(4)	27(14)	23(10)	28(11)	82(39)
(a) Definitely Tuberculous examined during the year:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46(37)	165(149)	102(83)	114(106)	427(375)
(b) Diagnosis not completed during the year:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	34(19)	36(11)	3(2)	2(1)	-	-	-	-	55	119	128	150	532
C. CASES WRITTEN OFF	17(9)	9(7)	4(5)	1(3)	-	-	-	-	34(20)	39(12)	14(6)	11(5)	98(43)
(a) Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17(9)	10(8)	6(6)	4(5)	37(28)
(b) Not Tuberculous (Cases previously diagnosed as Tuberculous and entered on Reg.)	51	45	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	896	682	15	24	-	-	-	-	940	735	69	56	1800
D. NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	61	48	54	194
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Diagnosis not completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.12.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Number of cases on Register 1st January, 1945 . . . 1,709
2. Number of Attendances at Dispensary during 1945 . . . 10,780
3. Number of specimens of Sputum examined during 1945 . . . 1,296
(Positive 448 = 34.56%)
4. Cases written off during 1945 as "Dead" . . . 154
5. Number of visits by Health Visitors or Nurses to patients' homes for Dispensary purposes . . . 5,434

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1945.

Age Periods	*NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.
0 to 1	- (-)	- (-)	4 (-)	3 (-)	- (-)	- (1)	2 (1)	3 (-)
1 to 5	2 (6)	3 (1)	8 (4)	3 (1)	1 (1)	- (1)	5 (3)	4 (3)
5 to 15	11 (11)	6 (12)	15 (9)	11 (5)	1 (2)	1 (2)	5 (2)	1 (1)
15 to 25	74 (70)	87 (60)	4 (5)	10 (1)	15 (14)	13 (13)	1 (1)	4 (3)
25 to 35	66 (53)	68 (49)	3 (1)	- (2)	14 (9)	12 (18)	- (1)	- (2)
35 to 45	59 (42)	20 (22)	- (-)	1 (1)	16 (16)	8 (11)	- (-)	- (-)
45 to 55	58 (32)	10 (11)	- (1)	- (3)	15 (15)	4 (9)	- (1)	- (3)
55 to 65	18 (22)	7 (2)	- (1)	- (1)	15 (18)	4 (4)	- (-)	- (-)
65 and over	6 (7)	3 (4)	- (2)	- (-)	6 (5)	4 (2)	- (-)	- (-)
TOTALS	294 (243)	204 (161)	34 (23)	28 (14)	83 (80)	46 (61)	13 (9)	12 (12)

*Includes all primary notifications and new cases which came to the notice of the M.O.H. by other means. Of the 154 deaths registered, 17 Pulmonary cases (11.03%) had not been notified during life as suffering from the disease.

Note.—Numbers in brackets are those for 1944.

OTHER STATISTICS RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

NUMBER OF CLINIC SESSIONS HELD WEEKLY.

	<u>Morning</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>	<u>Evening</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Head Clinic, Fratton Road:</u>				
New Cases	2	-	-	2
Artificial Pneumothorax	5	-	1	6
Reporting Back	2	-	1	4
Contacts	1	-	-	1
Children	2	-	-	2
Special Investigation	1	-	-	1
Totals	13	1	2	16

ANALYSIS OF CASES AND TREND OF ATTENDANCE AT THE CLINIC.

	<u>New Cases for opinion</u>	<u>Definite New Cases</u>	<u>Contacts</u>	<u>Definite Contacts</u>	<u>Reporting Back</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
January	96	43	24	2	788	908
February	81	34	39	2	765	885
March	108	43	64	4	749	921
April	91	55	53	3	777	921
May	69	29	60	4	736	865
June	94	43	31	3	784	909
July	93	40	39	1	808	940
August	68	48	37	-	737	842
September	86	40	49	1	763	898
October	123	49	47	1	864	1034
November	96	41	61	1	759	916
December	82	43	28	1	631	741
Total						
Attendances	1087	-	532	-	9161	10780
Definite New Cases	-	508	-	23	-	531

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CASES.

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of cases induced during 1945 by Tuberculosis Officer	23(17)	21(22)	44(39)
Receiving Refills: On Register 31-12-45	74	54	128

NON PULMONARY CASES ADMITTED TO SANATORIA DURING 1945.

Region Affected	AGES												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	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Abdomen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hip	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Spine	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Knee	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS.	3	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3

GOVERNMENT MAINTENANCE SCHEME.

No. of Cases in receipt of Grant, 31st December, 1944	.	.	.	259
No. of Cases added during the year 1945	.	.	.	201
			Total	460
No. of Cases where Grant was discontinued	.	.	.	151
No. of Cases in receipt of Grant, 31st December, 1945	.	.	.	309
Of the 151 cases where Grant was discontinued during the year, 116 patients returned to work and 3 died.				

FREE MILK SCHEME.

No. of Tuberculous persons receiving Free Milk as at 31st Dec., 1945. 43

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

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

Males 12,475 Females 9,876 Total 22,351

2. Number of Examinees recalled for Large Films:

Males	1,085,	representing	8.6%	of numbers	attending	for	Miniatures
Females	668	"	6.7%	"	"	"	"
Total	1,753	"	7.8%	"	"	"	"

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	475	representing	3.6%	of the number	attending	for	Miniatures
Females	208	"	2.1%	"	"	"	"
Total	683	"	3.07%	"	"	"	"

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.

	1945	1944
Number of Midwives practising in the City on December 31st	34	30
Total number of cases attended	2738	2281
Number of cases attended as Midwives	2333	1990
Number of cases attended as Maternity Nurses	405	291
Number of Midwives' cases in which Medical assistance was sought	810	646
Showing a percentage of	34.7	33.0
Amount paid by Local Authority to Medical Men in respect of above attendances	£1193	£1016
Amount paid as premiums under the Insurance Scheme	£462	£333
Amount recovered from Patients	£383	£356
Nett Cost to Local Authority	£351	£327
Percentage of Midwives' cases in which Medical assistance was sought for Insured cases	58.9	56.0
for Uninsured cases	41.1	44.0

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES

Number of Municipal Midwives employed in Portsmouth	19	17
Number of Municipal Midwives evacuated to Emergency Homes	-	1
Number of cases booked	2019	2051
Number of patients delivered	1463	1315
Excluding holidays and sickness:		
Percentage of cases per midwife per month	9.2	7.1
Equivalent percentage of cases per midwife per annum	98.8	84.8
Average weekly number of bookings	39.2	39.4

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	
	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944
Fratton (three Clinics weekly)	947	917	3855	4032	5	8	5	8
Cosham (one Clinic weekly)	235	272	1090	1242	-	3	-	3
Saint Mary's Hospital (three Clinics weekly)	1437	1091	15507	11207	994	654	1075	751
TOTALS	2619	2280	20452	16481	999	665	1080	762

The number of patients attending Ante-Natal Clinics in Portsmouth represents 72.6 (72.1) 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 (two afternoons per week) . . .	11,128	1,398	2,204
Epworth Road (one afternoon per week) . . .	9,906	782	1,155
Cosham (one afternoon per week) . . .	3,782	312	917
Drayton Institute (one afternoon per week) . . .	4,332	211	414
Eastney (two afternoons p. wk.) as from 9/9/45	10,200	784	1,197
Portsea (one afternoon per week) . . .	2,282	247	1,029
Stamshaw (one afternoon per week) . . .	4,464	334	759
Totals . . .	46,094	4,068	7,675
Totals for 1944 . . .	33,183	3,017	6,149

Dried Milk was issued from the Child Welfare Centres to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and infants, at a total cost of £7,823 (£6,898). Of this sum £6,580 (£6,005) was recovered from the patients.

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year 1945, classified according to age of the child concerned, were as follows:--

Children from 0 to 1 year of age . . .	39,312
" " 1 to 2 years of age . . .	4,608
" " 2 to 5 " " " . . .	2,174
Total . . .	46,094
Total for 1944 . . .	33,183

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 31st Dec.
<u>Garfield Road Day Nursery</u> (Complement 40) . . .	42	38	} 81 Total
<u>Cliffdale Day Nursery</u> (Complement 60) . . .	65	57	
<u>St. Peter's Day Nursery</u> (Complement 46) . . .	49	45	
<u>Twyford Avenue Day Nursery</u> (Complement 40) . . .	51	39	
<u>Bramble Road Day Nursery</u> (Complement 60) . . .	66	54	

Residential Nurseries:	Admissions during the Year	No. on Register at 31st Dec.
"Milton Lodge", Gillingham, Dorset . . .	2	4
"Hawley Hill House", Blackwater, Surrey . . .	nil	5
"Buriton House", Petersfield, Hants . . .	nil	1
"Corfe Hills", Broadstone, Dorset . . .	2	nil
"Milesdown House", Winchester (short stay) . . .	19	nil
"Haybrook House", Pewsey, Wilts . . .	1	nil
Totals . . .	24	10

EVACUATION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS

During the year 153 expectant mothers were evacuated to Emergency Maternity Homes, as follows:--

"Brooklands", Abingdon, Berks	65
"Langtons", Alresford, Hants	16
"Folly Farm", Sulhampstead, Berks	72

and 252 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)	67	22	17
No. of Patients admitted	1,327	252	288
Average duration of stay	12 days	12 days	15 days
No. of cases delivered by--			
(a) Midwives	1,058	246	267
(b) Doctors	147	6	23
Cases in which Medical assistance was sought by midwife	160	18	Doctor always available
No. of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	-
No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	-	-
No. of Infants not entirely breast fed while in Institution	142	43	65
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
No. of Maternal deaths	3	-	-
No. of foetal deaths--			
(a) Stillborn	68	1	9
(b) Within 10 days of birth	26	1	-

HOME VISITING

The Health Visitors paid 23,334 (19,472) visits during the year:--

	Total Number of Visits	
	1945	1944
First visits	5,000	4,039
Subsequent visits to children from 0 to 1 year of age	6,600	5,546
" " " " from 1 to 2 years of age	4,186	3,316
" " " " from 2 to 3 years of age	2,969	2,174
" " " " from 3 to 5 years of age	3,961	3,886
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	15
Other visits	613	496

INFANT MORTALITY, 1945

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 weeks and under 3 mths	3 mths and under 6 mths	6 mths and under 9 mths	9 mths and under 12 mth	Total Deaths under 1 year
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tubercular Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Syphilis	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Bronchitis	1	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	1	9
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	2	5	12	6	4	29
Cancer	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	1	-	1	4	9	3	1	18
Other Digestive Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Prematurity	38	7	3	2	50	3	1	-	-	54
Cardiac Failure	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	6	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	5
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations	4	2	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	8
Oedema Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of New Born	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Scleremia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Injury at Birth	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Infantile Asthenia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Marasmus, Debility, Atrophy	1	-	1	-	2	4	1	-	-	7
Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Violence	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Other Causes	3	-	-	1	4	1	1	1	1	8
TOTALS	64	12	8	7	91	31	31	17	9	179
Previous Year (1944)	54	13	7	7	81	29	34	14	7	165

CARE OF THE MOTHER AND HER ILLEGITIMATE CHILD

Distribution of Illegitimate Children on 31st December, 1945.

Children at home with mother	253
Children with Foster mothers	24
Children in Residential Nurseries or Institutions	7
Children legally adopted	59
Children moved away	7
Children not traced.	5
Children traced after death	8
	<hr/>
Total	363
. Total number of deaths	18

MUNICIPAL AMBULANCE SERVICE

Statistics relating to the period 30th June to 31st December, 1945.

	<u>Number of Calls</u>	<u>Mileage Covered</u>
Saint Mary's Hospital:		
Admissions	1262	6615
Discharges	120	1450
Miscellaneous	1425	19829
	<hr/> 2807	<hr/> 27894
Infectious Diseases Hospital:		
Admissions	312	1944
Discharges	61	536
Miscellaneous	374	5181
	<hr/> 747	<hr/> 7661
Royal Portsmouth Hospital:		
Admissions	302	2018
Discharges	121	1341
	<hr/> 423	<hr/> 3359
All other Services	2365	22243
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	6342	61157

SANITARY INSPECTION

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

	<u>DRAINAGE DEFECTS</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>
Drains cleared		366	243
Drains cleared in Factories		1	-
Drains repaired or relaid		128	90
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired		15	25
New water-closet pans provided		117	29
New pedestal closet pans provided		117	82
Water-closet fittings repaired		360	288
Flushing apparatus to water-closets provided		17	18
" " " " " " in Factories		-	-
Separate and additional sanitary accommodation provided.		-	3
Water-closets disconnected from Factories		-	1
" " screened from Factories		-	-
" " ventilated		1	-
" " cleansed		2	15
Gratings provided to gully traps		54	26
Glazed stoneware sinks provided		20	17
Sink waste-pipes repaired, trapped or renewed		157	144

OTHER DEFECTS

Rain-water spouting cleansed or repaired	489	350
Roofs repaired	846	695
Weather slating repaired or external walls protected	200	178
Floors, stairs or doors repaired	691	494
Sashes, lines, sills, glazing or sash frames repaired	1096	658
Damp courses provided or repaired	32	80
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered	228	187
" " " " " repaired	930	697
Sanitary dustbins provided	7	25
Dust chutes cleansed or repaired	7	6
Space beneath floors ventilated	95	77
Yards, stables, sties, etc., repaved	72	32
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated	-	-
Foundation of house concreted	1	-
Water supply laid on or water services repaired	127	130
Factories cleaned or distempered	-	4
Factory floors repaired	-	1
Factory roofs repaired	-	-
Factories or parts of Factories repaired	-	1
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed	272	177
Coppers repaired or renewed	21	22
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated	89	139

OFFENSIVE MATTER ETC.

Manure and refuse removed	36	46
Stagnant water removed	2	4
Animals removed	2	2
Bedding cleansed or destroyed	12	21

SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, ETC.

Yards, stables, sties, etc., cleaned	5	13
Bakehouses cleansed	-	3

BYELAWS

Notices under Nuisance Byelaws complied with	1	-
--	---	---

GENERAL INSPECTION

DWELLING HOUSES.--11,203 (10,993) dwelling-houses were inspected, and 12,746 (11,098) re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress. 1,469 (1,081) other inspections of buildings were also made.

COMPLAINTS.--3,113 (3,622) complaints were made at the office and received attention.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.--6 (12) visits were made to the 1 (2) registered Common Lodging House.

FACTORIES.--230 (142) visits were made to the Factories, which have been well kept, and 43 (135) visits to out-workers' premises; 9 (2) complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention. 78 (60) inspections of bakehouses were made.

OLD DRAINS.--497 (498) old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW SANITARY FITTINGS.--70 (89) sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES.--2 (2) Occupation Certificates were issued with respect to new buildings.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.--3 (1) 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 1 (1) Certificate relating to dwelling-houses not being kept in a reasonable state of repair was granted to tenants.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.--1,677 (2,891) visits were made to rat infested premises; and no (286) notices were served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.--412 (1,248) cases of Infectious Diseases were visited and investigated, and 1,065 (1,014) rooms were disinfected by the Disinfector.

(The reason for the decrease in the number of Infectious Diseases visited was the discontinuing of visits to cases of Whooping Cough.)

HOUSING ACT, 1936.--376 Inspections made. HOUSING SURVEY.--11,840 Visits

REGULATION 2871.--282 Inspections made. PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.--18 (56) Vessels inspected.

ICE CREAM PREMISES-151 Inspections made.

SPECIAL WAR DUTIES

AIR RAID SHELTERS.--119 (286) inspections

EMERGENCY CENTRES.--1 (5)

MUNICIPAL RESTAURANTS.--16 (5) inspections

FOOD PREMISES.--51 (17) inspections

COMMUNAL AIR RAID SHELTERS.--49 (101) inspections

MILLBANK DISINFECTOR.--25,106 (125,242) articles disinfected (one quarter only)

A.R.P. CONTROLS.--63 (272) shifts

WAR DAMAGE.--282 (202) inspections

AIR RAID WARDENS' POSTS.--1 (3) inspections

MOSQUITOES--STATIC WATER TANKS, Etc. --113 (275) inspections

TIMBER CONTROL (Certification for Licence to Acquire and Consume Timber).--498 (216) inspections

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKPLACES AND OUTWORKERS' PREMISES

	1945	1944
Power Factories on Register at end of year	542	403
Non-Power Factories on Register at end of year:--		
Retail Bakeries	14	12
Tailoring	45	39
Dressmaking and Millinery	20	18
Upholstery	4	1
Laundries	-	1
Photography	4	3
Miscellaneous	110	114
TOTAL	197	188

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health								
PREMISES	Inspections		Defects found		Written Notices		Defects Remedied	
	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944
Power and Non-Power Factories	228	142	44	16	31	10	39	16

HOMEWORK

Number of Outworkers: Contractors 12 (14)	Notices served Nil (Nil)
Workmen 301 (417)	Outworkers in infected
Outworkers in unwholesome premises 1 (Nil)	premises 1 (Nil)

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>
Number inspected by Medical Officer of Health.	Nil	Nil
" " " Port Sanitary Inspector	282	201
" of vessels found defective	97	47
" " " on which defects were remedied	97	47
" " " with infectious disease	Nil	Nil

HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES

Number inspected during year	282	201
Defects of original construction	Nil	Nil
Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to Health.	97	47

MUNICIPAL DISINFECTANT STATION

MANUFACTURE OF DISINFECTANT FLUID

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>
	Gallons	
Amount manufactured	5500	6500
Issued to Public	3130	3370
Public Swimming Baths	2160	1650
Public Mortuary	60	50
Meat Store	80	20
Tunnel Shelters	10	940
Civil Defence Establishments	-	30
Elementary Schools	40	90
Miscellaneous	20	350

REPORT ON CLEANSING

I am indebted to the Manager of the Cleansing and Haulage Department for the following report on the cleansing activities of the City during 1945:-

Considerable difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the year in obtaining the necessary labour for refuse collection, but even in the face of these difficulties a weekly refuse collection was kept up. Street cleansing was carried out by approximately 50% of the normal staff, and most of the work was directed to main thoroughfares, to the detriment of side and back streets.

Increased gully cleansing has been carried out, due to the fact that the Army and Navy Camps have decreased, therefore allowing for a machine to be taken off cess-pit emptying.

Salvage collections during the year were considerably decreased, due no doubt to the apathy of the public after cessation of hostilities. We did, however, show considerable increase in the collection of kitchen waste and 8,197 tons were collected and treated at the concentrator during the period, making approximately 5,500 tons of concentrate, which was disposed of to local farmers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1938

During the year 888 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Of these 50 were found to be adulterated, or 5.63%, compared with 2.93% in 1944. Of the 50 adulterated samples 33 were formal samples, 16 informal or test samples, and 1 was private purchaser's sample.

Proceedings were instituted in 11 cases and fines and costs amounting to £27 8s. 4d. were imposed, ranging from £1 to £10. In 9 cases cautions were given by the Medical Officer of Health.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS OF 1936 AND 1938

During the year 12 licences were issued for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 5 for Pasteurised Milk, and 1 for Accredited Milk (Producer-Retailer).

12 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk were taken and 3 failed to pass the prescribed test. 6 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were taken and 2 failed to pass the prescribed test.

95 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and 5 rejected, as they failed to pass the standard laid down for this type of milk. Of the 95 samples taken, 18 were as supplied to Schools, and 1 was rejected, while 28 represented milk supplied to local Hospitals and Institutions, 2 of which failed to pass the prescribed standard for this type of milk. 12 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk were examined, 1 of which failed to satisfy the regulations for this type of milk.

9 samples of Accredited Milk were taken from the one Producer-Retailer in the City, and it was found that only 1 sample failed to comply with the standard for this type of milk.

7 samples of Sterilized Milk and 4 samples of Heat-treated Milk (flash method) were examined, all of which satisfied the regulations appertaining to heat-treated milk.

MILK

461 samples of milk were taken during the year, and 35 were found to be adulterated. Of this number, 211 represented milk supplied by farmers to retailers in the City, of which 27 were found to be adulterated, or not in accordance with the legal standard for good milk.

33 samples of milk were taken from the various Hospitals and Institutions in the City. All except 1 were returned as genuine.

DRUGS

74 samples of drugs were taken and 3 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 92 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.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS

One licence was granted for the production of accredited milk.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Swine Fever

No cases occurred during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease

During the months of January, February, March, May and July the City was included in areas scheduled by the Ministry of Agriculture for movement restrictions relating to species of animals susceptible to Foot and Mouth Disease. No cases occurred within the City.

Rabies

No cases occurred during the year.

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 January, February, March, May and July, i.e., five months out of the twelve, in 1945, operations at Paulsgrove Slaughterhouse were stopped by the Ministry of Agriculture on account of Foot and Mouth Disease. The following, furnished by the Ministry of Food, are the approximate figures for the animals slaughtered at Paulsgrove:-

<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total Number of Animals</u>
7639	8099	4516	103	20357

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

<u>Ox Carcasses</u>	<u>Ox Full Offals</u>	<u>Ox Livers</u>	<u>Ox Lungs (Sets)</u>
129	130	573	430

From September till the end of the year service personnel augmented the slaughtering gang. During that period slaughtering was regularly carried out on Sundays.

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. Likewise, when one examines the subject of by-products, whether edible or inedible, one surely is bound to be impressed by the overwhelming economical advantages arising from centralised slaughtering when compared with the wasteful system of many small units in the form of private slaughterhouses.

MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924

No complaints were received during the year relating to the cleanliness of vehicles engaged in the transport of meat. During heavy kills at the slaughterhouse at times there was some congestion, and occasionally this might be slightly detrimental to the marketability of the meat.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS

As in previous years practically all kinds of foodstuffs, other than home-killed and imported meat, were handled under this heading. Canned goods were an important item, 19,972 being surrendered as unfit for human consumption following inspection. Below are some noteworthy details of foodstuffs either passed specifically for manufacturing purposes only or wholly condemned for human consumption. Quantities of condemned foodstuffs weighing less than 2 cwts. were passed to the local Cleansing and Haulage Department and used for the production of "Pig Pudding", which realised £4 10s. Od. per ton. All larger parcels of more than 2 cwts. were passed to the Ministry of Food (Salvage Division), London, whose business it is to find purchasers of it for animal feeding.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Foodstuff</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Foodstuff</u>	<u>Amount</u>
February	Celery . .	300 bundles	July-cnt.	Sultanas . .	168 lbs.
	Bacon . .	350 lbs.		Dates . .	282 lbs.
March	Cereals . .	5,251 pkts.		Bacon . .	106 lbs.
April	Dough . .	240 lbs.	August	Kippers . .	304 stones
	Biscuits . .	693 pkts.		Preserves . .	170 lbs.
May	Dough . .	300 lbs.		Dates . .	203 lbs.
	Tea . .	37 lbs.		Butter . .	281 lbs.
	Gurnet . .	25 stone		Eggs . .	125
June	Pudding Mixture	248 pkts.	September	Rusks . .	3½ cwts.
	Semolina Pud-			Herrings . .	47 boxes
	ding Mixture . .	412 pkts.	October	Butter . .	136 lbs.
	Dough . .	240 lbs.		Flour . .	487 lbs.
	Maize Flour . .	2 cwts.		Pudding Mixture	708 pkts.
	Dried Milk . .	210 lbs.		Peaches . .	175 lbs.
	Chocolate . .	133 lbs.	November	Split Peas . .	1 cwt.
	Ham . .	140 lbs.		Cauliflowers . .	18 bags
July	Kippers . .	360 stones		Dates . .	240 boxes
	Breakfast Food.	511 pkts.	December	Spaghetti . .	2 boxes
	Cheese . .	85 lbs.			

DUTIES OF THE PORT

No clinical evidence of the existence of any notifiable disease was detected in livestock landing at the Port, and all animals were able to proceed to their destinations. A number of visits were made relating to the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order and the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations. One parrot was visited aboard ship at Spithead, and eventually its owner was granted permission to land it by the Ministry of Health, as its destination was the London Zoo.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

No seizure was necessary during 1945. All foodstuffs unfit for human consumption were dealt with by surrender.

FIRE

On the way from London by road a meat vehicle, loaded with over four tons of imported meat, caught fire at a small village. This fire was dealt with by the National Fire Service, and after inspection about 30% of the meat was found to be suitable for human consumption.

VISITS

1,816 were made during 1945: 212 to slaughterhouses; 195 to piggeries; 30 to farms; 100 to sausage makers, and 244 in connection with complaints.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

THE PUBLIC ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT,
Trafalgar Place,
Clive Road,
Portsmouth.

The Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work carried out in the City Laboratory during the year ending 31st December, 1945.

The Report is necessarily of an abridged nature owing to present conditions, but it will be seen that the number of samples of all descriptions has been well maintained.

The percentage of detected adulteration is twice as great as that found for the previous year, but practically all of this had its origin outside the City of Portsmouth.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work carried out by Mr. C. M. Beckett, who for 24 years has been my Chief Assistant, and without whose loyal co-operation it would have been impossible to carry out the work.

D. A. Boswall, the Pupil Assistant, had made extremely good progress during the year and has completed his Intermediate and part of his Final Examinations for his Degree.

I should also like to place on record the highly efficient and tactful manner in which your Official Food Sampling Officer, Inspector F. R. Bell, carries out his duties at all times.

This is my Thirty-third Annual Report, and as my retirement is approaching it will be, in all probability, my last Annual Report as your Public Analyst. I trust, therefore, that I may be forgiven if I conclude on a personal note.

During the thirty-three years it has been my privilege to act as your Public Analyst I have seen many changes, but the constant factor throughout these years has been the kindness, consideration and courtesy which I have always received from the Members of the Health Committee, the memory of which I shall always treasure, and for which I tender my heartfelt thanks.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,
Public Analyst.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year ending 31st December, 1946, the Total Number of samples and specimens submitted to the Department for analysis or examination has been 1,900. These may be briefly summarized as follows:--

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	888	932	937
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act	243	70	72
Water	17	35	24
Police and Coroner	18	23	27
Miscellaneous	172	90	224
Diphtheritic Material	562	568	663
Totals	1900	1708	1947

888 samples were taken under The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year, and of these 50, or 5.6 per cent. were found to be either adulterated or not up to the necessary standard. 33 of these samples were taken officially, 16 were test samples and one was submitted by a Ratepayer in his private capacity.

The percentage of adulteration, or irregularity, was 5.6 per cent., which was higher than that found for the previous year (2.9 per cent.).

Legal Proceedings were instituted on 11 occasions, with successful results, Fines and Costs amounting to £27 8s. 4d. being imposed.

In nine cases Cautionary Letters were sent to the offending persons by the Medical Officer of Health.

Tables showing the nature of the samples analysed under The Food and Drugs Act and of those not in accordance with the Regulations are appended:

MILK.

461 samples of Milk were taken during the year, and of these 35 were found to be deficient in quality when judged by the standards of 3.0 per cent. of Butter Fat and 8.5 per cent. of Solids-not-Fat.

This represents a percentage of 7.6 of unsatisfactory samples, which would appear to be unduly high, but it should be pointed out that 211 of these samples represent milk supplied by Farmers to Retailers in the City, 27 of which, or 12.8 per cent., were not up to the standard. In some instances a visit to the Farms concerned showed that, on taking samples of the milk as drawn direct from the Cow, the deficiency was due to the cows yielding poor quality milk. In such cases the County Authorities are communicated with a view to ensuring that only milk of good quality comes into the City.

The standard of quality of the milk generally has been well maintained during the year, as will be shown by the following Table, which gives the average amount of Fat and of Solids-not-Fat month by month throughout the year:--

	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Solids-not-Fat.</u>
January	3.89	8.77
February	3.82	8.74
March	3.65	8.51
April	3.54	8.70
May	3.58	8.89
June	3.70	8.77
July	3.84	8.71
August	3.85	8.72
September	3.83	8.74
October	3.84	8.71
November	4.09	8.77
December	4.02	8.88
Average for the year	3.75	8.74

TABLE A.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	461	426	35	7.59
Butter	45	45	-	-
Margarine	45	45	-	-
Lard	45	45	-	-
Cheese	45	45	-	-
Sugar	45	45	-	-
Tea	44	44	-	-
Coffee	6	6	-	-
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	-	-
Cocoa	11	9	2	18.19
Golden Raising Powder	1	1	-	-
Baking Powder	5	4	1	20.0
Jam	7	7	-	-
Marmalade	2	2	-	-
Honey	1	1	-	-
Invert Sugar and Honey	1	1	-	-
Chocolate Cup	1	1	-	-
Sweetened Chocolate Powder	1	1	-	-
Lemon Flavouring	1	1	-	-
Gelatine	1	1	-	-
Curry Powder	2	2	-	-
Ginger	1	1	-	-
Cinnamon	1	1	-	-
Mustard	1	1	-	-
Bacon	2	2	-	-
Fish Paste	5	5	-	-
Meat Paste	3	3	-	-
Pork Sausages	9	7	2	22.22
Meat Cakes	3	3	-	-
Luncheon Sausage	4	2	2	50.0
Malt Vinegar	3	3	-	-
Mixed Fruit Drops	4	2	2	50.0
Barley Drops	3	1	2	66.66
Crystal Barley Sweets	1	1	-	-
Pear Drops	1	1	-	-
Camphorated Oil	4	4	-	-
Compound Wintergreen Ointment	1	1	-	-
Menthol & Wintergreen Ointment	1	1	-	-
Friars Balsam	1	1	-	-
Glycerine	2	2	-	-
Glycerine and Borax	3	3	-	-
Boric Acid Powder	3	3	-	-
Boric Acid Ointment	4	4	-	-
Compound Zinc, Starch and Boracic Powder	5	4	1	20.0
Fullers Earth	3	3	-	-
Fullers Earth Cream	1	1	-	-
Zinc Ointment	1	1	-	-
Sulphur Ointment	3	3	-	-
Iodine Ointment	2	2	-	-
White Oil Embrocation	2	-	2	100.0
Compound Epsom Salts Tablets	1	1	-	-
Epsom Salts	4	4	-	-
Glauber Salts	1	1	-	-
Effervescing Powder	1	1	-	-
Seidlitz Powders	3	3	-	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	-	-

Carried to next page

Table A continued

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Brought from previous page				
Aspirin Tablets . . .	5	5	-	-
Cold Cure Tablets . . .	1	1	-	-
Koray Tablets . . .	1	1	-	-
Cascara Tablets . . .	1	1	-	-
Saccharin Tablets . . .	3	3	-	-
Tincture of Iodine . . .	4	4	-	-
Peroxide of Hydrogen . . .	1	1	-	-
Castor Oil . . .	2	2	-	-
Parrish's Chemical Food . . .	2	2	-	-
Compound Bismuth Lozenge . . .	4	4	-	-
Petroleum Jelly . . .	2	2	-	-
N.R.G. Tonic . . .	1	1	-	-
Gin . . .	1	-	1	100.0
Rum and Orange . . .	1	1	-	-
	888	838	50	5.63

TABLE B.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Observation
2	Baking Powder . . .	46.0% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide.	Cautioned by M.O.H.
16	Pork Sausages . . .	46.0% deficient in Meat content.	Fined £5 & Costs £1.
17	Cocoa . . .	42.0% deficient in Cocoa Fat.	Test Sample.
90	Cocoa . . .	35.0% ,, ,, ,,	Stock withdrawn from sale. Cautioned by M.O.H.
95	Pork Sausages . . .	16.0% deficient in Meat content.	Case dismissed on payment of Costs £10 10s. 0d.
150	Milk . . .	44.3% of Added Water.	Private Test Sample.
151	,, . . .	10.0% ,, ,,	Cautioned by M.O.H.
152	,, . . .	9.0% ,, ,,	Cautioned by M.O.H.
202	,, . . .	10.0% deficient in Milk Fat.	Test Sample.
220	,, . . .	6.6% ,, ,,	Test Sample.
341	,, . . .	11.0% ,, ,,	Fined £1 and Costs £3 11s. 4d.
346	,, . . .	25.0% ,, ,,	} Appeal to Cow samples found to be deficient in Milk Fat.
347	,, . . .	20.0% ,, ,,	
348	,, . . .	20.0% ,, ,,	} Appeal to Cow samples reference samples
349	,, . . .	25.0% ,, ,,	
350	,, . . .	6.6% ,, ,,	} Nos. 346 and 347. Same producer as 341.
352	,, . . .	18.0% ,, ,,	
356	,, . . .	11.0% ,, ,,	} Test Samples.
357	,, . . .	16.3% ,, ,,	
365	,, . . .	8.0% ,, ,,	} Summonses dismissed, Magistrates satisfied Milk as drawn from the Cow.
366	,, . . .	15.0% ,, ,,	
367	,, . . .	11.0% ,, ,,	
369	,, . . .	2.0% ,, ,,	
370	,, . . .	7.0% ,, ,,	
371	,, . . .	11.0% ,, ,,	
372	,, . . .	14.0% ,, ,,	

Continued on next page

Table B continued

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Aldulteration	Observation
380	Milk . . .	34.0% deficient in Milk Fat.	Appeal to the Cow Samples found to be deficient in Milk Fat.
382	„ . . .	10.0% „ „	
383	„ . . .	28.0% „ „	
384	„ . . .	20.0% „ „	
385	„ . . .	10.0% „ „	
399	„ . . .	16.6% „ „	Appeal to Cow Samples reference Samples Nos. 380, 382, 383, 384, 385.
400	„ . . .	16.6% „ „	
401	„ . . .	16.6% „ „	
406	„ . . .	15.0% „ „	Test Sample.
407	„ . . .	15.0% „ „	Test Sample.
408	Gin . . .	3.0% of Additional Water.	Cautioned by M.O.H.
443	Milk . . .	16.4% of Added Water.	Cautioned by M.O.H.
560	Compound Zinc Starch and Boracic Powder	94.0% deficient in Boric Acid.	Test Sample.
693	Milk . . .	16.6% of Added Water.	Test Sample.
735	Luncheon Sausage .	70.0% deficient in Meat content.	Test Sample.
736	Mixed Fruit Drops .	700 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Test Sample.
737	Barley Drops . . .	750 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Test Sample.
747	Mixed Fruit Drops .	700 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Cautioned by M.O.H.
748	Barley Drops . . .	750 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Cautioned by M.O.J.
794	Luncheon Sausage .	Entirely deficient in Meat content.	Fined £5 & Costs 2ls.
815	Milk . . .	10.0% deficient in Milk Fat.	Test Sample.
855	White Oil Embrocation	Incorrect Formula.	Test Sample.
882	White Oil Embrocation	Incorrect Formula.	Cautioned by M.O.H.
884	Milk . . .	5.0% deficient in Milk Fat.	Test Sample.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936-1941.

TUBERCULIN TESTED.

There will always be a demand for Raw Milk, owing to the prejudice some people have against milk which has been heated in any way. For such people the only reasonably safe raw milk is Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Tuberculin Tested Milk is produced from cows which have been tested with Tuberculin and certified free from Tuberculosis and, in addition, the milk from such cows is produced under conditions of great cleanliness. In addition, the Tuberculin Tested Milk retailed in the City is bottled on the Farm upon which it is produced and is delivered to the consumer in sealed bottles without further handling in any way.

Eighteen samples have been examined during the year and on five occasions the milk has been found to contain the Bacillus Coli.

The Bacillus Coli group of organisms is usually associated with dirt and dust from cow sheds, and their presence in milk shows faulty methods of production. In this particular case the trouble was found to be due to a shortage of skilled labour, due to war conditions, and was most unusual on the farm concerned.

It should be realised that the production of clean milk is a highly skilled operation and can only be successfully carried out by persons having the necessary understanding and knowledge of the work which they are called upon to do. Such operatives have been impossible to obtain during the war years and, in view of these circumstances, the results must be considered satisfactory.

The quality of this type of milk was very good when judged by the average amount of Fat, which was 3.9 per cent., and of non-fatty solids 8.97--the standards being 3.0 per cent. and 8.5 per cent. respectively.

PASTEURISED MILK.

The Heat-treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944.

At the present time approximately 98 per cent. of the Milk retailed in the City is pasteurised and it may be said to be the normal milk supplied to householders. There are two methods by means of which pasteurisation is carried out, namely, the Holder Process, in which the milk is heated to a temperature of 145 degrees F., and maintained at this temperature for at least 30 minutes, and the High Temperature Short Time Process, in which the milk is heated to a much higher temperature, at least 162 degrees F., for a much shorter time, 15 seconds. These are the only two methods of pasteurisation which are licensed by the Ministry of Health for milk which can be designated "Pasteurised" and, when properly carried out, render milk safe for consumption, inasmuch as under these conditions of treatment all disease producing bacteria are destroyed.

It becomes, therefore, of the greatest importance to be able to check this process of pasteurisation and to determine if the milk has been heated to a sufficiently high temperature to destroy these disease producing organisms.

This is readily done in the Laboratory by means of the "Phosphatase" test, which, together with the "Methylene Blue" Test, constitute the two main tests laid down in the Heat-treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944.

It should be appreciated that, however efficient the process of pasteurisation of the milk may be, such efficiency is of no avail if the pasteurised milk is placed in unclean bottles or vessels. For instance, the presence of the Bacillus Coli in Pasteurised Milk would suggest that the milk had been contaminated by subsequent contamination, since the process of pasteurisation should destroy this organism.

The Methylene Blue Test, which is a test to measure the keeping qualities of the milk, is not carried out on the sample on the day upon which it is received at the Laboratory, but is kept for 24 hours at a temperature of not exceeding 65 degrees F., which is presumed to be under normal household conditions.

These two tests--The Phosphatase Test and The Methylene Blue Test--are performed on all samples of Pasteurised or Heat-treated Milk, and, in addition, in this Laboratory a test is made for the organisms of the Bacillus Coli Group and an estimation of the number of organisms capable of growing on a standard media at a standard temperature, in a known quantity of the milk.

In the light of these remarks it may be of interest to examine the results of the examination of Pasteurised Milk as supplied in the City during the year:--

Source of Sample	Number Examined	Failed Methylene Blue	Failed Phosphatase	Failed Coliform Test
Hospitals, etc.	28	6	0	4
Schools	18	4	1	3
Roundsmen	61	15	5	15

It will be seen that on six occasions the milk was found to be insufficiently pasteurised and therefore it is possible, on these occasions, that if the original milk contained disease producing organisms these would not have been destroyed. In connection with this statement it should be

observed that Pasteurisation is an attempt by artificial means to cure a disease which can only be permanently eradicated by a long term policy of the establishment of herds of dairy cattle which are free from disease, and consequently it is of the greatest possible importance in the meantime that the process of pasteurisation should be efficiently carried out as a safeguard to the Public and, especially, to the Children.

It will be noted that only one case of defective pasteurisation was detected in the milk supplied to the Schools.

Rather more than one quarter of the samples showed poor keeping qualities as judged by the Methylene Blue Test. Most of these failures were during the summer months and were not unavoidable in these times owing to the difficulties of transport, and reference should be made again to the fact that in accordance with the Regulations all samples are kept in the Laboratory for 24 hours at a temperature not exceeding 65 degrees Fahrenheit before the test is made.

Immediate steps are taken in every case where a sample of milk is found not to be up to the required standard. Not only is the Medical Officer of Health notified, but notification is sent to the Area Milk Officer of the Ministry of Food within 24 hours of the results being known, and, in addition, a monthly return is made to the Regional Officer of the Ministry of Food also.

In addition to the above seven samples of Sterilised Milk and four samples of Heat Treated Milk (Flash Method) were examined, all of which satisfied the Regulations appertaining to Heat Treated Milk.

THE LABELLING OF FOOD (No. 2) ORDER, 1944.

It may be of interest to note that since the establishment of The Ministry of Food as a war-time measure there has been an enormous number of Orders issued appertaining to Food, many of which have been of great importance to Public Analysts.

Under the Food Standards (General Provisions) Order, 1944, the Minister of Food has power to issue Orders making standards for foods, and this has been done from time to time.

This has been of great benefit to the Public and of much assistance to Public Analysts, for, with the exception of Milk, Butter and Margarine, practically no legal standards for the composition of Foods were in existence, and in the absence of any legal definition of what a Food should contain, it was often difficult to sustain a prosecution before the Courts.

At the present time definite standards have been laid down by the Ministry of Food for Self Raising Flour, Baking Powders, Mustard, Jams and Marmalade, Suet, Coffee Essences, and many more, and the list is increasing from time to time. Reference should also be made to Meat products, such as Sausages, Canned Soup and Confectionery, which are controlled by Orders specifying their composition.

The most important advance in the control of Food is, however, an Order designated The Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, which came into force, as far as Retailers are concerned, on November 1st, 1945.

Under Section 2 of this Order all Pre-packed Foods must bear the following information on the label:--

- (1) The Name, or Registered Trade Mark, and Address of the Labeller or Packer.

- (2) The common or usual name of the Food and also, in the case of food made of two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each ingredient--the ingredient present in the greatest proportion being mentioned first.

- (3) The nett Weight or Measure of the contents of the package.

Furthermore, if a food Advertisement or Label claims or suggests that the food concerned contains Vitamins or Minerals, these must disclose the quantity of Vitamins or Minerals claimed to be present.

In connection with claims made to the presence of Vitamins or Minerals added to fortify foodstuffs, it should be noted that the Order applies to Advertisements on public buildings, public conveyances, films, neon lighting, provincial or other papers.

This Order has greatly increased the work which has to be done on individual samples of pre-packed foods, and the examination of food for the presence of Vitamins will necessitate new and expensive apparatus which is not at present obtainable.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Arrangements made between the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health enable the Food Sampling Officer to obtain samples of Rationed Foods, and, of these, probably the most important are Butter and Margarine.

Forty-five samples of Butter were analysed, all of which were genuine and free from Preservatives. The average amount of Water found in all samples of Butter was 15.3 per cent.--the Legal Limit being 16 per cent.

Forty-five samples of Margarine were examined and were found to be genuine and correctly labelled in accordance with the necessary Regulations. The average amount of Water present in the samples was 15.4 per cent., which was below the Legal Limit of 16 per cent.

All of the samples contained Boron Preservative, the average amount found being 0.21 per cent., expressed as Boric Acid.

The Preservative Regulations have been relaxed as far as Margarine is concerned as a war-time emergency, and Boron Preservative is permitted up to a maximum of 0.25 per cent. It is hoped, however, that the practice of adding preservatives to Margarine will be discontinued when this becomes more plentiful.

SAUSAGES AND LUNCHEON SAUSAGE.

During the year under review the amount of Meat permitted in Pork Sausage has been increased from 37½ per cent. to 50 per cent., and in Beef Sausages from 37½ per cent. to 40 per cent. In both cases the addition of Soya Meal has been discontinued.

Of the nine samples of Sausages which were analysed, two were reported against as being deficient in Meat. Legal proceedings were taken in both cases. One sample was proved to be 46 per cent. deficient in Meat, and the vendor was fined £5 and £1 Costs. The second case, in which the deficiency in Meat was 16 per cent., was conducted by the Ministry of Food, the case being heard in London, many months after the sample was taken, and this was dismissed on payment of £10 10s. costs.

Luncheon Sausage is a Cooked Meat Product, and according to the Meat Products Order, 1944, should contain "not less than 30 per cent. and not more than 45 per cent. of Meat".

Two samples, both purchased at the same shop, proved on analysis not to contain any meat at all, being a totally Vegetable product. Legal proceedings were instituted and the vendors fined £5 and One Guinea costs.

BAKING POWDER.

In January, 1944, the Ministry of Food issued "The Food Standards (Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder) Order, 1944" and this became operative, as far as the retailer is concerned, in July of that year.

This Order states that Baking Powder shall contain not less than 8 per cent. of Available Carbon Dioxide, and has been of great assistance in clarifying the position concerning Baking Powders to Public Analysts.

Baking Powders consist of Bicarbonate of Soda with, normally, the addition of Cream of Tartar or Tartaric Acid, to which the action of the powder when moistened is due. Owing to war conditions these latter acid substances have not been available and their place has been taken by other acid reacting substances, such as Acid Calcium Phosphate and Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate.

When moistened with water Baking Powders give off Carbon Dioxide gas, which, when disseminated throughout the dough, gives a lightness or porosity to the cake or pastry.

Unfortunately, this change also takes place under storage conditions, the moisture in the atmosphere causing the ingredients to react, and consequently the powders deteriorate.

Five samples were examined during the year and one was found to have lost nearly half its available Carbon Dioxide. The vendor was cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.

BOILED SWEETS.

Boiled Sweets are manufactured by boiling cane sugar and Glucose under suitable conditions, and if the ingredients are pure should contain no Preservative.

Nine samples of various types of boiled sweets were examined and in four cases were found to contain large quantities of Sulphur Dioxide.

All of the offending samples were made locally by the same Maker, who readily supplied the Department with all the ingredients which he was using. It was found that he had been advised to add a trade preparation called "Albex", which would prevent cloudiness in the finished product, and this was found to consist of Sodium Sulphite, which was the source of the residual Sulphur Dioxide in the sweets.

The Maker gave an undertaking to discontinue the practice.

DRUGS.

Seventy-four samples of Drugs were taken during the year and three were found not to be in accordance with the formula on the label or with the standards laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Two of the samples consisted of White Oil Embrocation, which were made locally by a small firm, and although the material in the bottle bore a very close resemblance to a well-known product of the same nature, the label on the bottle was very inaccurate. The makers were interviewed and given the necessary instructions concerning their labels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLICE AND CORONER.

One case of death from unnatural causes was investigated for the City Coroner, in which the cause of death was found to be Aspirin poisoning.

In nine cases the Department has been called upon by the City Police for assistance, involving the examination of 16 exhibits. Most of these cases were of a criminal nature, which involved attendance at Winchester Assizes.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Under this heading are also included samples submitted by the various Departments of the Corporation, all of whom make use of the Department from time to time.

Eighty-three samples of Oil have been examined for the Electricity Department in connection with the development of acidity in the oil used in their Transformers.

Eighty samples of Bitumen-sized Board, used for the encasement of Shells, were examined to ascertain if these were in accordance with the War Department Specification.

Of 53 samples of Milk, 43 were analysed in connection with an investigation into the composition of the milk given by this large herd of Ayrshire cows.

One sample of Rag Flock was received for examination under "The Rag Flock Act, 1912", in consequence of a complaint against the cleanliness of the flock which was used for bedding material.

The cleanliness of Rag Flock is judged by the amount of soluble Chlorine which it contains, the standard being 30 parts of soluble Chlorine per 100,000 parts of the flock. In the case under review it was found that the flock contained 285 parts of soluble Chlorine.

Proceedings were instituted against the makers and they were fined £2 and £4 4s. costs.

WATER.

Seventeen samples of Water have been examined bacteriologically and 12 of these represent the routine monthly examination of the City supply. This has maintained the usual high standard of purity throughout the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

Five hundred and sixty-two Swabs were received for examination for Diphtheria, of which 307 were received from General Practitioners, 79 from the School Clinic and 176 from the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The Laboratory has been open on all Sundays and Bank Holidays throughout the year.



