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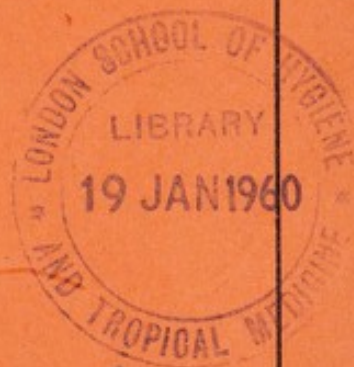
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"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



CITY OF PORTSMOUTH



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1958

including

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST



"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



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The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor
COUNCILLOR A. L. BLAKE, M.C., LL.B., J.P.

HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE
1958-1959

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Vice-Chairman

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1958-1959

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ALDERMAN FRANK MILES, C.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman

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G. A. DAY, J.P.	MISS H. M. BRADY	W. H. CLARK
H. BELL	A. H. W. POPE	

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for housing purposes:

MRS. A. C. FERGUSON-BAKER; MRS. I. HUNGATE; MRS. W. STEVENS

SENIOR MEMBERS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Chief Administrative Medical Officer to the City Council and
Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth

T. E. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal
School Medical Officer

R. WOODROW, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and
Child Welfare

RUBY N. E. PIKE, M.B., CH.B.

Vaccination and Immunisation Medical Officer

E. D. B. WOLFE, E.D., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Maternity and
Child Welfare Officer

AUDREY E. STEWART, M.B., CH.B., D.R.C.O.G.

Chief Health Inspector

W. F. APPLETON, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Veterinary Officer

R. SCOULAR, M.R.C.V.S., M.R.S.H., M.INST.M.O.

Administrative Assistant

H. S. WOODCOCK

Executive Officer — Mental Health Service

A. F. T. ROSE

Superintendent Health Visitor

MISS E. M. BUSSBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., D.N.(LOND.)

Supervisor of Midwives

MISS D. J. KINSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.


Joint Appointments with Regional Hospital Board

Consultant Chest Physician

J. H. DADDS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

Chest Physician

J. C. HESKETH, M.B., B.S.



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Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
1 Western Parade,
Portsmouth.
Tel. 22251.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Services Committee, and to the
Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.*

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the City for 1958, which follows the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health.

Figures in brackets represent the corresponding numbers or percentages for the previous year.

HEALTH STATISTICS

(pages 35 - 43)

The health statistics for the year 1958 reveal a decrease of 4,100 in the total population (including Service personnel), which is now 222,800 (226,900).

By the end of 1958 some 13,192 (12,107) post-war properties were let including 2 (8) requisitioned premises, and, as a result of re-registration in the early months of 1957, applicants on the Council's list for rehousing were reduced to 4,196 (including 1,122 aged persons, of whom 174 were rehoused during the year). The Health and Housing Committee's accelerated programme of house building reached its peak level in the years 1954 and 1955; during 1956 new dwellings were completed at a lower average rate of 94 per month, in 1957 this rate further declined to 86, but in 1958 again increased to 93. At the present time the number of new dwellings under construction is over 800 and completions during 1959 are expected to average approximately 70 per month.

As will be seen from Table I on page 00, the following are the main features of interest for the year under review:—

1. An increase in the birth rate from 15·57 per thousand population in 1957 to 15·70, compared with 16·4 for England and Wales.
2. No change in the maternal mortality rate of 0·28 per thousand total births, representing one maternal death, in each of the four years 1955-58 (each the lowest ever recorded), compared with 0·43 for England and Wales.
3. A decrease in the neo-natal mortality rate from 16·14 per thousand live births in 1957 to 16·01, compared with 16·2 for England and Wales.
4. An increase in the infant mortality rate from 21·52 per thousand live births (the lowest ever recorded) in 1957 to 22·88, compared with 22·5 for England and Wales.
5. An increase in the general death rate from 11·74 per thousand population in 1957 to 12·28, compared with 11·7 for England and Wales.
6. A further decrease in the death rate from the principal infectious diseases from 0·02 per thousand population in 1957 to 0·01 (the lowest ever recorded).

7. A further decrease in the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis from 0.106 per thousand population in 1957 to 0.08 (the lowest ever recorded), compared with 0.10 for England and Wales.

8. A decrease in the death rate from cancer (including leukaemia) from 2.32 per thousand population in 1957 to 2.20, compared with 2.12 for England and Wales.

Consideration of the foregoing statistics, together with the summaries and tables on pages 35-43 of the Report, shows that the maternal mortality rate was again the lowest ever recorded — only one maternal death having occurred in each of the past four years. The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under one year) of 22.88 per thousand live births was also a favourable one; in fact, as will be seen from Table II on page 39, since the operation of the National Health Service Act in 1948, i.e. during the last eleven years, infant mortality rates have invariably been below 30 per thousand, compared with rates of 33.40 per thousand in 1947 and 47.32 per thousand as recently as 1943. Thus, the "10 year average" has steadily fallen during the past decade.

More and more babies now survive the hazardous first year of life and maternal mortality has reached new low levels. The principal notifiable infectious diseases, which only half a century ago killed nearly 500 persons in Portsmouth every year and as recently as 1930 caused 173 deaths, last year accounted for only three. Diphtheria — thanks to immunisation — has been virtually conquered; indeed, last year there was again no case in the City of this disease while there have been only 9 cases and one death from this cause since 1949, compared with, in 1935, 422 cases and 39 deaths and, in 1912, 1,051 cases with 124 deaths. The declining mortality from tuberculosis is nearly as remarkable; only 18 persons in Portsmouth died of tuberculosis last year, whereas in 1947 the figure was 164.

The changes in certain causes of death during this century are set out below:—

	1900	1925	1950	1958
Maternal deaths ...	15	12	2	1
Infants under one year ...	771	297	109	80
Principal infectious diseases ...	457	123	12	3
Tuberculosis ...	381	254	95	18
TOTAL DEATHS ...	1,624	686	218	102

The incidence of minor sickness, as reflected by the weekly returns kindly furnished by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, was dominated from mid-September, 1957, onwards by the outbreak of Asian influenza so that the year's total of "new claims to sickness benefit" reached an all-time high of 38,230, compared with 29,937 in 1956. During the peak period of the outbreak in October weekly claims ranged between three and four times the normal for this time of year, while those for the last quarter of 1957, 16,467, totalled more than twice the average number of previous years.

This heightened incidence of winter ailments persisted into 1958 until mid-February, from which date only a normal incidence of sickness was experienced. Thus, the totals of "new claims to sickness benefit" were 1956—29,937, 1957—38,230, and 1958—29,371.

Since October, 1954, the weekly totals of deaths in the City have been plotted on a graph side by side with the sickness figures, and it is interesting to note the close correspondence between their seasonal variations.

METEOROLOGY

The improvement in the weather noted in 1957 was, alas, short-lived, as 1958 proved to be one of those years best forgotten. The sunshine figure was the lowest for 26 years and the rainfall was 4.12" above the average for the past ten years; in April, when one expects the temperature graph to show a rise, we were subjected to an unusual cold spell when, between 2nd and 14th, the minimum did not rise above 40° and we had 8 ground frosts. Strangely enough, however, this month had the fourth highest sunshine — 171.3 hours (more than both August and September) — and the lowest rainfall — 0.62".

Total sunshine recorded was 1,515.2 hours (1,767.5), with 269 days (281) of half-hour or more; sunniest month was May with 220.9 (236.3), with July 212.7 (191.4) second and June 172.3 (only just over half of last year's — 324) third. No month had sun every day and the most was 15 hours on 27th May (15.2—13th June). We slipped a little in the sunshine league, being 18th (15th) amongst health and holiday resorts on the mainland and 30th (25th) amongst the 333 meteorological stations in the British Isles. Shanklin again came top with 1,700.5 hours (1,929.7), with Kinlochewe having the doubtful honour of being bottom with 827.1 (last year Dalwhinnie—935).

Rainfall amounted to 31.69 inches — 6.78 more than 1957 — on 164 days (156). January and September were the wettest with 4.01" each, with August (3.67") and December (3.66") next; highest recorded in one day was 1.74" on 28th January (1.18"). As August and September between them had 36 days of rain, they were something of a wash-out for holiday makers, especially lovers of cricket.

Mean and absolute temperatures were all lower than in 1957. The mean was 51.3° (52.6°), hottest day 77°—8th July (83°—24th July) and coldest 24°—22nd and 23rd January (26°—17th December). Lowest temperature on the grass was 15° (15°).

The following phenomena were registered:—

Snow or sleet on 12 occasions, compared with 1 in 1957;
thunder on 8(10) occasions, 16(13) fogs, 4(11) gales,
52(52) ground frosts.

Prevailing winds were again from the south-west quarter.

REVIEW OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

GENERAL

Details have been given in previous Reports of the changes which took place in the administration of the health services and of the responsibilities devolving upon the local health authority when the Act of 1948 came into operation on the 5th July, 1946, in accordance with the proposals submitted to the Minister in 1947/1948, and there was included in the Report for 1952 (pages 9–29) a "Special Survey of Local Health Services provided under the National Health Service Acts" as existing at the end of that year. The Minister has now asked for a brief general review to be included in this Report of the manner in which the local health services have functioned

during the first ten years "in the wider setting of the National Health Service generally". Comment is accordingly made hereunder on this aspect of the work of the Department and, in the sections following where appropriate, comparative summaries are given showing the general trends of this decennial period.

1. Co-ordination and Co-operation with Other Parts of the National Health Service

In view of the division of the administrative structure to be set up under the Act into three separate parts responsible respectively for:—

- (i) Hospital and Specialist Services,
- (ii) Local Health Authority Services, and
- (iii) General Medical and Dental Services, Pharmaceutical Services and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services,

the need for the closest co-ordination between the Portsmouth Group Hospital Management Committee, the Health Services Committee and the Local Executive Council was at once realised. Integration of these services locally has been effected to a considerable degree by the following measures:—

(a) INTERLOCKING MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

At present the Chairman and eight members of the Health Services Committee serve on three House Committees of the Portsmouth Group H.M.C., while the Chairman and three members represent the Local Health Authority on the Executive Council. The Medical Officer of Health has been elected to the Maternity Sub-Committee and two House Committees of the H.M.C.; he is also a member of the Local Executive Council and several of its sub-committees, the Local Medical and Obstetrical Committees, the Pathological Board and the Executive Committee of the British Medical Association.

(b) OFFICER CO-OPERATION

On this level the closest and most cordial co-operation regarding all matters of common interest prevails, and meetings are arranged whenever necessary to solve any problems of local organisations as they arise.

Regular meetings are held at Winchester of a Liaison Committee, comprising representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Regional Hospital Board, and County and County Borough Medical Officers of Health, with their respective chief administrative assistants, to discuss problems of mutual interest, which have proved of great value to all concerned.

(c) CO-OPERATION WITH HOSPITALS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

(i) Co-operation with the Obstetrical and Paediatric departments of the local hospitals has proved most effective. Discharge reports on mothers and children are invariably provided, and constant interchange of information takes place. Reports on home conditions, including those prior to the discharge of premature babies, arrangements for convalescent treatment or for home help, are examples of the assistance given by the Health Department to the hospital services.

Although they are no longer directly linked to the Public Health Service, the same friendly relations continue with our former colleagues in the hospital and specialist services. The cordial co-operation given by the Physician Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, who furnishes daily details of admissions, changes of diagnosis, and discharges, is of special value in connection with epidemiological investigations in which he has, indeed, himself taken part when necessary. Full advantage has also been

taken of the expert help available in connection with enquiries into infectious disease through the Public Health section of the Portsmouth and Isle of Wight Area Pathological Service.

(ii) In the case of patients under treatment by general medical practitioners the health visitors co-operate by reporting upon requests for home help, supply of medical equipment or for convalescent treatment. In the regular visiting of old people who require a measure of supervision in their homes the work of the health visitors is steadily increasing and in this field their help is obviously welcomed by the doctors.

(d) INFORMATION ON SERVICES AVAILABLE

In June, 1948, pamphlets on the Health Services to be provided after the "appointed day" under the Act, and on the Mental Health Service were prepared and issued to general practitioners and the public, and in July, 1948, a guide to the local Health Services was published. Subsequent editions of this handbook have been prepared in conjunction with the Portsmouth Group Hospital Management Committee and the Executive Council, so that details of all health services might be available in one publication.

2. Joint Use of Staff

Two doctors in general practice, who have had special experience in maternity and child welfare work, are regularly employed by the Authority on a sessional basis at ante-natal, post-natal and child welfare clinics, and two school medical officers conduct child welfare clinics in addition to doing relief duty as required.

One health visitor undertakes part-time duties as almoner to female patients at the V.D. clinic, the Local Authority being reimbursed by the Hospital Management Committee in respect of such services. The cost of the almoning services provided through the chest clinic for tuberculous patients in the community and in hospital is also apportioned between the two bodies concerned.

The Consultant and one Chest Physician employed by the Regional Hospital Board are engaged part-time in the domiciliary care of tuberculous patients under Section 28 of the Act, and a proportion of their salaries is reimbursed by the Local Authority.

3. Voluntary Organisations

Arrangements were made for the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association, which for a number of years had provided a very efficient service of home nursing in the area, to continue this service under the general control of the Local Health Authority. Under the new regime cordial relations have been established between the Health Department and the nursing superintendents, so that the standard of work carried out has been fully maintained. The Health Services Committee is represented on the executive and other committees of the Association, and the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare are also members of the former committee.

Articles of nursing equipment are supplied on loan to patients from stocks held by the Victoria Nurses, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society. The last named is also responsible for the administration of the Hospital Car Service, which undertakes on behalf of the Municipal Ambulance Service the conveyance of sitting cases for some of the longer journeys, of which due notice can be given. Arrangements for

such journeys are made by the Ambulance Officer, who is thus responsible for ensuring that this service is not misused.

The local inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have continued to co-operate closely with the Health Department in assisting children who are suspected to be ill-treated or suffering from neglect of any kind.

PARTICULAR SERVICES

(1) SECTION 21 (HEALTH CENTRES)

No further progress has been made regarding the provision of comprehensive health centres, which would include surgery accommodation for general medical practitioners, either at Paulsgrove or elsewhere, but in the City Development Plan the erection of a health centre at Paulsgrove in 1955-1957 was included in the programme for the first five years; during the fifteen-year period commencing 1st April, 1958, it is hoped to provide three principal health centres — for the Central and Southern, North Portsea and Cosham areas respectively and subsidiary health centres at Southsea, Milton, Copnor and Farlington.

Towards the end of 1957, however, consideration was given by the Health Services Committee to the need for child welfare, ante and post-natal clinic facilities in the west Paulsgrove area, the latter being at present available only at the Northern Road maternity and child welfare centre, Cosham, some three miles from this part of the Council's housing estate. Accordingly, plans were prepared by the City Architect for a single-storey building of simple construction to be erected in Falmouth Road, Paulsgrove, providing pram shelter and reception, food sales, records, waiting, weighing, doctor's and health visitors' rooms, at an estimated cost of £5,500. In June, 1958, these plans for a new maternity and child welfare centre, to be provided under Section 22 of the Act, were approved by the Minister of Health and, on 16th March, 1959, work was commenced, the accepted tender for the building only being in the sum of £4,990.

The former Civil Defence Ambulance Depot at Cosham was adapted as a Local Authority Health Centre at a cost of only £3,789 and officially opened on 29th September, 1949, thus providing maternity and child welfare and school health, including dental, services for this area until such time as the main health centre can be provided.

Some two years later, the former Civil Defence First Aid Post at St. George's Square, Portsea, was similarly adapted at a modest cost to provide the same range of services for that part of the City, and was opened in September, 1951.

(2) SECTION 22 (CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN)

SECTION 23 (MIDWIFERY)

SECTION 24 (HEALTH VISITING)

(pages 74-55)

During the five year period, 1950-1954, the annual birth rates remained remarkably constant at the lower post-war level of just over 15 per thousand population, which corresponds closely with those for the immediate pre-war years 1933-1939. For 1955, however, the birth rate showed a substantial decrease to 14.16 per thousand population — the lowest ever recorded in Portsmouth, that for 1939 of 14.72 being the lowest rate hitherto. In 1956 the birth rate reverted to the previous post-war level of 15.08 per thousand population, in 1957 a further increase to 15.57 was recorded, and in 1958 the rate rose again to 15.70. During the war years the birth rates were on a higher level, reaching a post-war peak of 24.29 (5,149 births) in 1947 — the highest rate since 1920.

Domiciliary confinements numbered 1,464 (1,422), equal to 41·1% (39·5%) of the total births while, of the remainder, approximately 39·5% (41%) of patients were confined in the maternity sections of Saint Mary's Hospital and its annexes, and 689 (704), or 19·4% (19·6%), in private nursing homes (including the Royal Naval and Royal Marine Maternity Home). The average number of cases attended by each municipal midwife during the year was 79·7 (78·9).

The appended table shows the total births and the number of deliveries by municipal midwives, in nursing homes, and in hospital for the years 1947-1958. The decline in the percentage of domiciliary confinements in the first few years of the National Health Service, which is reflected in the increase of hospital confinements, is particularly noticeable.

Year	Total Births (including Still-births)	Delivered by Municipal Midwives		Confined in Nursing Homes		* Hospital Confinements
		No.	%	No.	%	
1947	5,258	1,710	32·5	1,527	29·0	2,070
1948	4,665	1,293	27·7	1,183	25·4	2,071
1949	4,237	1,269	29·9	961	22·7	2,422
1950	3,743	1,139	30·4	717	19·2	2,222
1951	3,747	1,174	31·3	567	15·1	2,216
1952	3,836	1,438	37·7	766	20·1	1,901
1953	3,849	1,578	41·0	883	22·9	1,732
1954	3,806	1,599	42·0	723	19·0	1,899
1955	3,472	1,525	43·9	732	21·1	1,796
1956	3,575	1,487	41·6	734	20·5	2,075
1957	3,591	1,422	39·6	704	19·6	2,393
1958	3,559	1,464	41·1	689	19·4	2,412

* Includes some cases admitted from outside City

MATERNAL MORTALITY

As in the three previous years, there was only one death in respect of which pregnancy was considered to be the primary cause. Thus, the maternal mortality rate was again 0·28 per thousand total births — the lowest ever recorded in Portsmouth. In 1948, there were seven maternal deaths.

ANTE-NATAL CARE

Attendances at the municipal ante-natal clinics continued to be very satisfactory — 1,738, compared with 1,658 in 1957, while co-operation with the general practitioners has been well maintained.

The trend of attendances at the Authority's ante-natal clinics is shown in the appended table, in which the temporary fall immediately after the "appointed day" in 1948 is clearly seen; since then there has been a steady increase in the percentage of patients attending.

Year	Total Births (including Still-births)	Patients attending L.A. Clinics	
		No.	%
1947	5,258	1,799	34.2
1948	4,665	1,553	33.2
1949	4,237	1,520	35.8
1950	3,743	1,360	36.3
1951	3,747	1,436	38.3
1952	3,836	1,766	46.3
1953	3,849	1,714	44.5
1954	3,806	1,737	45.6
1955	3,472	1,714	49.4
1956	3,575	1,680	47.0
1957	3,591	1,658	46.2
1958	3,559	1,738	48.8

INFANT MORTALITY

The death rate of infants under one year — 22.88 per thousand live births — was again very favourable; indeed, those for the past seven years together comprise the lowest rates recorded: 1952—23.24, 1953—23.80, 1954—23.71, 1955—23.96, 1956—24.10, 1957—21.52 (the lowest recorded), 1958—22.88. The neonatal mortality rate (deaths of infants under four weeks) of 16.14 per thousand live births, although better than the rate of 16.2 for the previous year, compares unfavourably with that of 14.01 for 1954, which was the lowest recorded.

DAY NURSERIES

In view of the decreasing demand for places following the introduction of a new scale of assessment in March, 1953, which increased the weekly charges considerably to all but the lowest income groups, three of the day nurseries were closed in that year, and in March, 1956, a further nursery was closed — Anglesea Road. During 1958 there were 101 (107) admissions to the two remaining nurseries, in which there are now places for 60 children; (a) St. Peter's Institute, Somers Road — old complement 46, revised 25, (b) Twyford Avenue — old complement 40, revised 35.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

Two (2) new premises providing accommodation for 21 children were registered during the year. At the end of the year there were in all fourteen (15) premises registered under this Act providing accommodation for 249 (297) children; one daily minder is at present registered to receive five children.

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year there were 23 (22) health visitors, and two trained nurses engaged as full-time tuberculosis visitors. Total visits paid numbered 63,091 (61,693), of which 52,230 (51,526) were to children under five, 6,385

to other age groups in the family, especially the aged, and 4,476 to tuberculosis patients. Visits to old people and other adults have increased considerably in recent years: 1952—3,172, 1954—5,171, 1956—6,468, 1957—6,027, 1958—6,385.

From the appended table it will be seen that the number of visits to children under one year has increased steadily since 1947, and is now about twice the figure for that year, while those to older children and other cases show an even greater increase.

Year	No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors				Total Visits
	To children under 1 year	To children 1-5 years	Other Cases	Tuberculosis Visits	
1947	11,732	11,766	657	—	24,155
1948	13,281	18,631	1,326	—	33,238
1949	16,703	32,324	1,669	—	50,696
1950	13,481	33,942	2,129	—	49,552
1951	19,596	35,247	2,036	4,177	61,056
1952	21,075	31,367	1,919	3,887	58,248
1953	19,626	30,405	3,172	4,825	58,028
1954	21,706	30,604	5,171	5,227	62,708
1955	22,829	32,326	6,196	5,153	66,504
1956	22,207	29,347	6,468	4,725	62,747
1957	21,370	29,886	6,027	4,410	61,693
1958	22,024	30,206	6,385	4,476	63,091

(3) **SECTION 25 (HOME NURSING)** (page 56)

The Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association, founded in 1884, which had for many years prior to the "appointed day" provided a very efficient service of home nursing in the area, has continued this service under the general control of the authority. As will be seen from the report of the Secretaries (page 56), an average of 37 (33) nurses was employed, 20 (16) at Radnor House and 17 (17) at Beddow House, the total number of cases attended being 5,149 (4,749) and visits paid 126,262 (121,215). Analysis of the cases attended shows that more than half were patients over 65 years of age, over three-quarters of the visits paid being to members of this age group. Due to the ageing population this trend has become more marked in recent years; fortunately, infants and young persons seem to be healthier and requiring less attention than formerly.

Nursing equipment is supplied on loan to patients from a stock held by the Victoria Nursing Association; this is additional to that issued from the medical loan depots of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society.

The following table gives details of the number of cases attended and domiciliary visits paid by the home nurses during the past eleven years and shows the steady increase in their work.

Year	No. of Cases Attended	No. of Visits Paid
1947	3,411	70,672
1948	3,272	68,940
1949	4,927	83,867
1950	4,634	84,829
1951	5,886	96,932
1952	8,584	100,887
1953	5,613	100,073
1954	5,264	109,472
1955	5,002	116,270
1956	4,853	122,211
1957	4,749	121,215
1958	5,149	126,262

(4) **SECTION 26 (VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION)** (pages 58-62)

(a) **VACCINATION**

The proportion of infants vaccinated against smallpox during the first year of life was again somewhat greater than in recent years — 1,198 (1,168) vaccinations, or 34·3%, compared with 33·1% in 1957 and an average of 31·5% in the three previous years; of this number 775 infants were vaccinated by their family doctors and 423 by medical officers of the Health Department. Total vaccinations numbered 3,147 (3,407), of which 2,388 (2,491) were primary and 759 (916) revaccinations.

(b) **IMMUNISATION**

During the year 3,040 (2,967) children were given a complete course of immunisation against diphtheria and 8,132 (7,502) a supplementary injection; of these 47% (44·5%) were immunised by private practitioners and the remainder by medical officers of the Health Department. The total number of children immunised since the inception of the scheme in 1935 is now 92,789.

The success of the diphtheria immunisation scheme is clearly shown in the appended table giving the yearly statistics of confirmed cases of diphtheria admitted to hospital and deaths from this disease.

Year	Admitted to hospital	Died	Year	Admitted to hospital	Died
1938	302	14	1952	—	—
1940	79	4	1953	1 (Haslar)	—
1942	75	2	1954	—	—
1944	17	2	1955	—	—
1946	17	—	1956	2	—
1948	6	—	1957	—	—
1950	1	—	1958	—	—
1951	5	1			

In connection with immunisation against whooping cough (pertussis) 2,322 children were given the full course of three injections by medical officers, compared with 2,130 in the previous year.

In May, 1956, the Ministry of Health's scheme to vaccinate against poliomyelitis children who had been registered earlier in the year was commenced, and supplies of vaccine were received in May, June and November; the children vaccinated were from specified age groups chosen by the Ministry, and 170 completed a course of two injections by the end of that year.

In May, 1957, registration of the 1947-54 age group was resumed and extended by the Ministry to include children born in 1955 and 1956; in December eligibility to register for vaccination was further extended to include all children born between 1943 and 1956, those born in 1957 who had reached the age of six months and, for the first time, expectant mothers. In 1957 975 children were given the course of two doses, including 805 of school age.

1958 brought a further extension to the scheme whereby, in September, young persons aged between 15 and 26 years, i.e. those born in 1933-42, became eligible for vaccination, and by the end of the year 509 had completed two injections. In addition, 19,002 children under 15, 998 expectant mothers and 125 doctors, ambulance and hospital staffs, etc., a grand total of 20,644 persons, received two injections, and 2,113 others had a third dose.

(5) **SECTION 27 (AMBULANCE SERVICE)** (pages 63-67)

During the year the record number of 16,201 stretcher cases was conveyed — an increase of 837 or 5.4% compared with 1957; sitting cases showed a smaller increase to 54,024 (53,726) and total patients carried numbered 70,225 (69,090), both figures being exceeded only in 1956. Patient carrying mileage was 232,043 — an increase of 2,740 or 1.2% over 1957, but still well below the "all-time peak" of 250,940 in 1952, and "miles per patient" remained at 3.3 the lowest levels so far recorded.

Installation of radio-telephony in eighteen first-line vehicles in March, 1953, has proved of immense benefit — not only by increasing the general efficiency and speed of dealing with emergencies, but by a reduction of over 20% in the "average mileage per patient carried" from 4.2 miles in 1952 to 3.3 in 1957/58. Thus, it was possible for the Ambulance Service to deal with a greater number of patients in each of the last six years without increasing the vehicle establishment, the total mileage being actually less than the peak figure of 250,940 in 1952, when only 59,421 patients were conveyed.

Year	<i>Patients Carried:</i>			<i>Patient Carrying Mileage</i>	<i>Av. Mileage per Patient</i>
	<i>Stretcher</i>	<i>Sitting</i>	<i>Total</i>		
1952	14,642	44,779	59,421	250,940	4.2
1953	15,102	48,628	63,730	244,182	3.8
1954	14,271	49,296	63,567	242,791	3.8
1955	15,191	51,290	66,481	248,569	3.7
1956	15,322	55,854	71,176	244,924	3.4
1957	15,364	53,726	69,090	229,303	3.3
1958	16,201	54,024	70,225	232,043	3.3

During the last quarter of the year five new diesel engined ambulances and two new dual purpose vehicles were purchased. The ambulances and one dual purpose vehicle were part of the replacement programme; the other dual purpose vehicle replaced a sitting case car damaged in an accident.

The new Ambulance Station adjoining the Corporation Central Depot on the Eastern Road was taken over on 14th November, 1958. The buildings have been designed as the headquarters of the Ambulance Service and accommodate the Ambulance Officer, administrative staff, ambulance crews, maintenance staff and a fleet of 22 vehicles.

Provision has been made for the garage to be extended by a further three bays should the need arise.

The buildings are in two sections:—

1. Administrative block in two storeys. Accommodation as follows:—
Ground Floor: Entrance hall, ambulance crews' locker space, toilets and shower baths for both sexes, rest room, dining room and small kitchen on the ground floor.
First Floor: Ambulance Officer, Deputy Ambulance Officer, control room, telephone room and typists' office.
 The nerve centre of the Station is the control room. All ambulances are radio-controlled and, therefore, all communications are dealt with by the controller either by radio or telephone. He can also give ambulance crews instructions within the station by a loud-speaker system.
2. The garage workshop and stores block is a single storey building, comprising garage — 115 ft. long and 65 ft. wide — accommodating 22 vehicles, and adjacent general store, dirty bedding store, sluice room, drying room, oil store, workshop, heating chamber, fuel store and toilet facilities for garage staff.

Both the heating and hot water systems are provided by automatic thermostatically controlled oil fired boilers.

The design and colour of fittings and decorations have been selected to provide pleasing working conditions and surroundings for the staff.

The tender for the work was £23,998 0s. 0d.

The trend of demand on ambulance transport immediately before and since the commencement of the National Health Service is shown by the details of mileage run in the appended table.

Year	Patients carried			Mileage run			Per Patient
	Total	Inc. over previous year in Number Percentage		Total	Inc. over previous year in Miles Percentage		
1948	21,355	—	—	116,076	—	—	5.4
1949	28,579	7,224	33.8	212,282	96,206	82.8	7.4
1950	33,121	4,542	15.8	229,028	16,746	7.8	6.9
1951*	53,488	20,367	61.4	244,437	15,409	6.7	4.5
1952	59,421	5,933	11.0	250,940	6,503	2.6	4.2
1953	63,730	4,309	7.2	244,182	—6,758	—2.69	3.8
1954	63,567	—163	—0.2	242,791	—1,391	—0.5	3.8
1955	66,481	2,914	4.5	248,569	5,778	2.3	3.7
1956	71,176	4,695	7	244,924	—3,645	—1.5	3.4
1957	69,090	—2,086	—2.9	229,303	—15,621	—6.3	3.3
1958	70,225	1,135	1.6	232,043	2,740	1.1	3.3

* In 1951 the Ministry introduced a new method of counting the number of patients carried, so that the figures for 1951 onwards do not bear a true comparison with those of earlier years. (Previously, a patient taken to hospital for treatment and returned the same day was regarded as ONE 'patient carried'; now this would count as two units on the grounds that two patient carrying journeys were necessary.)

(6) SECTION 28 (PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE)

There has been no further development during the year of the services operated under this section which have been referred to in previous Reports. The supply of milk to tuberculosis patients has continued, convalescent home treatment has been arranged for patients in need of recuperative rest after illness or operation, and items of equipment for home nursing have been

provided, either on loan or for permanent use, by the Victoria Nursing Association, British Red Cross Society, St John Ambulance Brigade and the Local Authority.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The work of this section was overshadowed by the expansion of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme, and other health education activities had to be somewhat curtailed. Poliomyelitis vaccination was publicised continually throughout the year, culminating in a big campaign in the last quarter, on the raising of the age limit. It is pleasant to note, as a "by-product" of the scheme, that the close co-ordination necessitated by the shortage of vaccine happily resulted in a strengthening of the cordial relationship with family doctors which has long been valued by the Department.

In January, Mrs. W. E. Duncan, the Publications Officer of the Central Council for Health Education, held a staff lecture/discussion on "Posters and Leaflets". An appreciative audience included medical officers, health visitors, public health inspectors and administrative staff from Portsmouth and neighbouring authorities.

Films were hired on occasion from the Central Film Library, and new filmstrips were purchased for our own collection. In particular, three copies of the strip "The Problem of Lung Cancer" were circulated to the secondary schools.

The Health Department co-operated with the Fire Brigade in the national "Guard that Fire" campaign in the first two weeks of November. A window display was arranged at the Elm Grove welfare foods distribution centre, and the health visitors distributed leaflets at all homes they visited during the fortnight, and arranged displays at the child welfare clinics, at which also the Fire Prevention Officer gave a series of short talks.

Thanks are due to the Crusader Insurance Company for the loan of their excellent display sets on accident prevention topics. These have been used at the clinics and in the Elm Grove window.

As Chairman of the Portsmouth Marriage Advisory Committee, I have participated, with the Reverend Canon W. J. Smith and our members, advisors and consultants, in this valuable and rewarding work.

The interest of Portsmouth's local newspaper, the *Evening News*, in all matters affecting the health of the people is a source of constant encouragement. In particular, their frequent references to vaccination against poliomyelitis have materially helped to keep people informed of the development of this scheme.

B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Full details were given in the Report for 1954 of the B.C.G. vaccination scheme for 13 year old "school leavers", and the same procedure was followed during 1958, as it was found entirely satisfactory. The great advantage of the present scheme is that the "Heaf" method of tuberculin testing can be carried out by a nurse — thus saving a great deal of the medical officer's time. In addition, this method of testing is more acceptable to the children than the Mantoux test which involves an intradermal injection.

Particulars of the numbers dealt with are given in the table on page 00, from which it will be seen that 1,607 (2,600) forms were sent to the parents of children aged 13½–14 years in the Education Committee's schools and 77% (80%) agreed to tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination being done, if found necessary. Subsequently 20 visits were paid to schools and 1,171 (1,855) children were tested; of these 90·6% (86·7%) were tuberculin negative

and 1,022 (1,511) were vaccinated. Positive reactors numbered 106—9·4% (13·3%) of those tested; 7 were already attending the Chest Clinic and 95 were given appointments for the Mass Radiography Unit.

In addition, B.C.G. vaccination of contacts of all ages was further extended, regular sessions being held at the Chest Clinic for this purpose and for follow-up of those previously vaccinated; during the year 371 (298) contacts were vaccinated.

TUBERCULOSIS (pages 68-73)

The Consultant Chest Physician, in his informative and encouraging report, again refers to the continued decline in the incidence of respiratory (pulmonary) tuberculosis as shown by the fall in primary notifications to 113-70 men and 43 women — compared with 129 in the previous year and 223 as recently as 1952; under 15 years of age only six cases were notified. In men the incidence of the disease appears to be distributed fairly uniformly throughout the older age groups, all deaths occurring from age 35 onwards, while in women the incidence is highest in the period 15-35 years, the total mortality being considerably lower than for males. Although no less than 741 (954) new contacts were examined, only three (5) definite cases of tuberculosis were discovered by this means — an indication of the general improvement in the control of infectivity and that this source of discovery of new disease is becoming of decreasing importance.

As will be evident from the appended table showing deaths from tuberculosis for the eleven year period 1948-1958, the dramatic decline in the mortality from this disease which continued uninterruptedly until 1955 has now been resumed, the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, namely 16 (23), and the total deaths from all forms of the disease — 18 (24), being in both instances the lowest hitherto recorded.

	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			COMBINED		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Grand Total
1948 ...	69	51	120	7	3	10	76	54	130
1949 ...	62	36	98	5	4	9	67	40	107
1950 ...	56	31	87	6	2	8	62	33	95
1951 ...	39	21	60	5	1	6	44	22	66
1952 ...	40	11	51	7	4	11	47	15	62
1953 ...	30	16	46	4	2	6	34	18	52
1954 ...	24	14	38	3	4	7	27	18	45
1955 ...	16	4	20	—	3	3	16	7	23
1956 ...	21	5	26	—	1	1	21	6	27
1957 ...	17	6	23	—	1	1	17	7	24
1958 ...	13	3	16	1	1	2	14	4	18

As a result of "the measure of control of tuberculosis which recent advances in treatment have brought about, leading to the spectacular fall, both in new patients presenting with active tuberculosis and in deaths from the disease over the past eleven years", it has become possible to enlarge the scope of the chest clinic work from a purely Tuberculosis Service to a Consultant Service covering all branches of chest medicine. Thus, a larger proportion of the work of the Clinic is now devoted to the control of non-tuberculous chest diseases of which chronic bronchitis and carcinoma of the bronchus (cancer of the lung) are the most pressing.

Portsmouth is fortunate in having one of the most active and efficient Voluntary Care Committees in the country; throughout the year they continued to carry on their good work, details of which are given in the Almoner's report which is well worthy of perusal.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY (pages 74-80)

Throughout the year two Mass Radiography Units were based at Portsmouth: the original Unit, supplied in July, 1944, which is now wholly static, and the fully mobile second Unit complete with caravan and staff-transport car delivered in October, 1956. The latter made 41 moves to neighbouring towns and small villages, some of which had never previously been visited, and including Gosport where 8,704 miniature films were taken, Worthing—8,408, Chichester—5,820, Bognor Regis—2,620, Fareham—1,883, Littlehampton—1,773, Leigh Park—1,553, Portchester—1,253, etc.

Although two Units again operated for a full year the total X-ray examinations, 75,094, were slightly less than the record figure of 77,240 for the previous year, but substantially higher than those for 1956—60,312 and 1955—42,696. As will be seen from Table V, this total included 38,968 (31,938) Portsmouth residents—21,971 men and 16,997 women, of whom 56 (35) were found to have active pulmonary tuberculosis—an incidence of 1.44 per thousand examined, compared with 1.1 in the previous year, 1.05 in 1956 (the lowest recorded) and 2.02 in 1955. In his most instructive report the Medical Director comments: "it is also interesting to note that males of over 65 years show an incidence of 4.75 per 1,000. As the next highest group to this is that of males between 60-64 years (2.84 per 1,000), it is apparent that as much publicity and pressure as possible should be used in persuading all of over 60 years of age to come for examination".

Once again patients referred by general practitioners proved to be the most fruitful source for the discovery of new cases of tuberculosis, with an incidence of 7.4 (4.4) per thousand examined (Table IV), followed by contacts—4.1, National Service recruits—2.76, positive reactors (school children)—1.96, out-patients of general hospitals—1.51, and the general public—1.18.

(7) SECTION 29 (DOMESTIC HELP) (page 50)

The Home Help Service provides domestic assistance in households where such help is required "owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age".

The high demand upon the Service was maintained during 1958 and, in fact, more cases were assisted and more hours worked than during the previous year—787 (762) and 78,782½ (75,067½) respectively; when holidays, sickness and travelling time are added, the number of hours for which payment was made amounted to 88,044 (84,658½). Again, most of the assistance rendered was to the old and chronic sick—90%.

The extra financial grant for this year allowed for the employment of three more home helps and, provision having been made for an additional £1,000 for 1959/60, the staff will be further increased during 1959. Nevertheless, the demand is still such that much more could, with advantage, be spent in providing this service.

Although three more "group schemes" were introduced during the year, four of the existing ones were discontinued because of the death, removal or withdrawal of the old people being helped, so that there were 13 schemes in operation at the end of the year.

As will be seen from the appended table the number of cases helped and hours worked have, since the inception of the National Health Service, increased to more than double the corresponding figures for 1947.

Year	No. of Helps	Maternity Cases		Total Cases	
		No.	Hours Worked	No.	Hours Worked
1947	47	112	6,035	260	31,658
1948*	76	84	4,109½	394	50,528½
1949	57	109	7,511¼	509	64,181¼
1950	52	177	9,874	503	58,688¾
1951	58	112	7,957¾	506	55,719¾
1952	58	138	5,459	516	59,500½
1953	54	132	4,814¼	593	74,334¼
1954	56	115	5,191½	654	82,794¾
1955	58	98	4,301½	751	92,096¾
1956	57	100	3,785¼	775	86,115¾
1957	61	130	4,491¾	762	84,658¾
1958	62	92	2,871¼	787	88,044

* Half-year only of National Health Service

(8) **SECTIONS 28 & 51 — PART V OF THE ACT (MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES)** (pages 81-84)

The organisation of the Mental Health Service has continued as described in the Report for 1953 and outlined in that of the Executive Officer for the year under review.

Cases of alleged mental illness dealt with by the Service show a small decrease, 594 persons having been referred, compared with 622 in the previous year, while at the end of 1958 there were 307 (297) mental defectives under statutory supervision and a further 444 (431) under "voluntary supervision" —not being "subject to be dealt with".

Langstone House Day Training Centre for Mental Defectives, Eastern Road, was completed on 24th May, 1957, and taken into use in July. The buildings have been designed to accommodate 137 trainees, of both sexes, in three age groups, as follows:—25 juniors — up to 10 years, 56 intermediates — 8 to 40 years, and 56 seniors — 15 to 40 years. Provision has been made so that the premises could be extended to accommodate a total of 175 trainees.

The accommodation of the new Training Centre comprises a hall, which has a dual function of assembly hall and dining room, a kitchen, eight general classrooms, handicraft room, staff rooms, cloakrooms and lavatories. The building has been so planned that each age group has its own entrance cloakrooms and lavatory accommodation. The kitchen is designed for the service of ready-cooked food which until the end of January, 1959, was supplied by St. James Hospital. The contract figure for this building was £39,520. The official opening was performed by the Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, Mr. Richard Thompson, M.P., on 9th October, 1957.

At the end of the year there were 104 trainees on the register of Langstone House Day Training Centre, consisting of a senior male class of 20, a senior female class of 17, an intermediate mixed section of 42 and a junior mixed section of 25. Absorption of the waiting list for admission takes place at a rate consistent with the demands that new entrants make upon the attention of the staff, and their reaction to other trainees.

Considerable difficulties were again encountered in securing the admission to hospital of mental defectives in need of institutional care. This question is a continual source of anxiety to the Mental Health Service and there appears to be little prospect of any immediate improvement in the situation.

CARE OF THE AGED

The care of the aged, one of the major problems currently occupying the attention and energies of a large number of organisations, has received so much attention in the past few years that it has become "News" in the popular press, where it is often referred to in a way suggesting that it is a new problem peculiar to this generation. Compulsory almsgiving and adequate care of the aged, which are referred to as features of Greek civilisation, would not, however, support this theory. What has happened is that wider interest in the condition of old people has been aroused in recent years by a number of factors, not least among them being the increasing proportion of old people to the rest of the population in this and other countries. As mentioned before, this trend is more marked in cities like Portsmouth where the younger members of the community are being re-housed mainly outside the City boundary.

Normally, old people are happier in a familiar environment, so that the aim of all those agencies, both local authority and voluntary, who are interested in their welfare, is to ensure they live in health and comfort in their own homes for as long as possible. Liaison between these organisations continues to be very good locally, and it is rare for any case to defeat their combined efforts. This is reflected in the small number of persons whom it has been necessary to deal with under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (only one case in the last four years).

The "group home help scheme" for old people was further extended in 1958, four additional districts being included. There is now a total of 13 groups working throughout the City and, as mentioned in previous Reports, the benefits derived from this scheme are much appreciated by the old people concerned.

The schedule below gives details of institutional accommodation, apart from hospitals, available for old people in Portsmouth.

Local Authority Provision

So far as the Local Authority is concerned, the body responsible for residential care of aged persons is the Welfare Services Committee, and the total number "in care" at the end of the year was approximately 670. The following accommodation had been provided by the end of 1958; in addition Edinburgh House (the home at Cosham providing 60 places mentioned in last year's Report) was opened early in 1959, and another home for 60 old persons in St. Mary's Road had reached the drawing board stage. A new home, St. Michael's Lodge, Stone Street, opened early in 1958, providing for a further 35 persons.

HOME	ACCOMMODATION
St. Mary's House, Portsmouth	515 total—top floor rarely used
St. Vincent Lodge, Kent Road	35
St. Bernard Lodge, Merton Road	42
Jubilee Homes for the Blind, Cosham	28
Elizabeth House, Wymering	35
Margaret House, Farlington	35
Highgrove Lodge, Drayton	35
St. Michael's Lodge, Stone Street	35

Voluntary Provision

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY	TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION
Portsmouth Social Service Council, Old People's Welfare Committee.	Sunbury Court, Festing Road (hostel). Accommodation for 26 old ladies. Kelly Homes, Northern Parade (five bungalows for married couples).

	Kelly Court, Harold Road, Southsea (block of four flats for married couples).
Women's Voluntary Services	Queen Anne Lodge, Nightingale Road (hostel). Accommodation for 20 old persons.
The Church Army	Churchill House, Ashburton Road (single rooms with kitchenette). Accommodation for 10 residents.
Committee of Management (C. of E.) <i>Chairman</i> Mr. A. E. Hadley	Home of Comfort, Victoria Grove (registered nursing home). Accommodation for 10 infirm ladies.
The Forces Help Society	Princess Christian Home, Grand Parade (hostel). Accommodation for 14 pensioners — male (some infirm).
Friendly Society's Homes	Glasgow Road, Milton. 24 flats — 16 single, 8 for married couples. Canal Walk, Landport. 9 flats for married couples. The Charity Commissioners have now agreed to the disposal of these properties in order to extend the provision in Glasgow Road.

In addition to residential provision, assistance to elderly persons in their own homes occupied the attention not only of the Local Authority but also the voluntary bodies in the City. The Old People's Welfare Committee continued to expand and extend their programme. Recreational activities included parties, outings, the provision of wireless, food parcels, and many other forms of social service, including twelve 'Good Companions' clubs, all of which are self-supporting and have long waiting lists. These clubs do a tremendous amount to relieve the loneliness of old people living by themselves, and also encourage members to help each other by friendly visiting, etc. It is hoped to establish further clubs. Attention has been drawn already to the greater longevity of old people and it is the more important therefore to keep going the activities in the clubs, i.e. choirs, dramatic groups, handicrafts, etc. The Committee maintain a close liaison with hospital almoners and health visitors and are often able to assist in cases referred to them from these sources as well as from the general public.

An ideal block of flats for old age pensioner couples, Kelly Court, has been erected in Harold Road, Southsea, with the help of the City Architect and a most understanding contractor who was deeply interested in the Committee's project. Each of the four flats is self-contained and there is a diversity of colour in the decoration. The four allotments are very much appreciated.

Several clubs made arrangements for their members to have holidays away, taking advantage of the cheaper rates for old age pensioners, and the Committee arranged for a limited number to go to Swanage; in this the Welfare Officer, Hampshire Council of Social Service, co-operated.

The Committee arrange a huge Christmas party each year for upwards of 500 old age pensioners. There is a tremendous demand for invitations because of all the facilities provided for their enjoyment.

It is of interest to note that a careful return made by the Head Postmaster reveals that there has been an increase of 3,000 old age pensioners drawing pension through the Portsmouth offices during the past two years, bringing the total to 26,000.

The Women's Voluntary Services' "meals on wheels" continues to deliver a two-course meal to between 50 and 75 old people twice a week, a service which it is hoped to extend, and the mobile library, run in conjunction with the City Librarian, is still providing a most popular service. The five "Darby and Joan" clubs have a membership of between 750 and 800 and a waiting list. Members of the service are always willing to visit lonely old people brought to their notice.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47, which gives local authorities power to effect the removal to hospital of persons who, because of grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, was amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, which came into force on 1st September, 1951. Briefly, this means that it is now possible to arrange for the removal of persons in need of care and attention immediately; formerly it was necessary to give seven clear days' notice.

In only one case was it necessary to invoke this Section of the Act. The elderly lady concerned lived alone in a dark, depressing basement. No relatives visited her and she had refused to allow a home help to assist. An Order made by a Magistrate secured her admission to Saint Mary's Hospital and she was subsequently transferred to the geriatric wards at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. She appeared to settle down well in hospital and it was not necessary to apply for a Renewal Order when the original expired. In addition to this one case, which was dealt with statutorily, there were numerous investigations and visits carried out by health visitors, public health inspectors and members of the medical staff to old persons living alone or receiving inadequate care, and a number of cases is kept under special surveillance to ensure there is no deterioration in conditions. The number of cases dealt with in this way, particularly by health visitors, shows a further increase, some 3,500 (2,800) visits being made by them in connection with the care of old people. Action taken to remedy unsatisfactory conditions found in some of these cases included the provision of home help and/or home nursing, supply of clothing and bed linen through voluntary agencies, the National Assistance Board, etc.; some were persuaded to enter St. Mary's House or other institutional accommodation voluntarily.

WELFARE OF DISABLED PERSONS

During the year a start was made by the Director of Welfare Services and his staff in compiling a register of disabled persons — other than blind, who are already well catered for—this being done with the close co-operation of voluntary agencies, general practitioners, hospitals and the other closely associated Local Authority Departments, i.e. Health, Education, etc.

Each disabled person is visited and much help has been given to them materially and by advice. Several have been enabled to carry on in their own homes by making suitable adaptations to the premises, e.g. provision of ramps instead of stairs, etc., and by the provision of various aids and "gadgets". It is hoped that there will be an occupational therapist employed in the near future and, as a long-term policy, that a handicrafts centre will be

established where these badly handicapped persons will be able to meet and spend their time profitably. To enable this to function satisfactorily, transport would be required in most cases.

Epileptics

The method of dealing with epileptic school children, as detailed in the Report for 1956, remains unchanged.

97 such children are known to the School Health Service. Two are at present in residential special schools, but the remainder, who attend either ordinary or day special schools for physically handicapped or educationally subnormal pupils in the City, are kept under supervision by the Service at periodic and special medical inspections; very few show any symptoms of their disease.

The number of registered disabled persons remains at 104 — 89 men and 15 women. I am, however, informed by the Disablement Resettlement Officer that only 14 of this total are at present unemployed, and of these unemployed just under 20% would need sheltered employment if they are to be happily settled.

The local branch of the British Epilepsy Association continues its activities, and provides a useful social outlet for sufferers who are able to discuss their problems with others similarly afflicted.

Spastics

The children in attendance at the Cerebral Palsy Day Unit continue to benefit. Indeed, some have made remarkable progress, and few have shown no improvement since admission. This is due in no small measure to the devotion and enthusiasm of the staff ably assisted by the parents and others interested in the welfare of these children.

The problem of the adolescent and adult spastic remains a difficult one, but the prospect of providing a training and rehabilitation centre is at present being explored by the local branch of the National Spastics Society. One local boy, having reached school leaving age, is at present awaiting interview in connection with admission to one of the N.S.S. Training and Rehabilitation Centres.

BLIND PERSONS

Under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act the Welfare Services Committee is responsible to the Council for the welfare of the blind; the information given in the appended table regarding registered blind and partially sighted persons has accordingly been provided by the Director of Welfare Services:—

A.—FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which F.1 of Form B.D.8 recommends:—	Cause of Disability				
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Others
(a) No treatment ...	14	4	—	1	34
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)	14	8	—	—	22
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	10	6	—	—	19

There have been no further confirmed cases of retrolental fibroplasia since September, 1952, when it became obvious that excessive concentration of oxygen in the "Oxygenaire" box was responsible for the condition, and simple practical steps were taken to obviate this.

B.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during year ...	1
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost ...	NIL
(b) Vision impaired ...	
(c) Treatment continuing at the end of year	

It will be noted that one case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year, compared with one in the previous year and fourteen in 1952, and in this case there was no impairment of vision.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES (pages 85-89)

As will be seen from the table on page 88, there was a small increase in the total number of cases of infectious diseases recorded — 2,911, compared with 2,502 in 1957; this was mainly due to the prevalence of measles during the first seven months of the year — 2,174 cases being notified compared with 1,706 in the previous year and 4,479 in 1955, when there was a severe epidemic. Notifications of acute pneumonia, although still above the average, showed a substantial decrease, 89 cases, compared with 157 in 1957, when the peak period of this disease was in October at the height of the influenza epidemic, 70 cases being reported in a period of three weeks.

Decreases occurred in whooping cough — 268, compared with 298; puerperal pyrexia — 13, compared with 35; tuberculosis — pulmonary 113, compared with 129 cases notified, and other forms 10, compared with 12. Three cases were admitted to hospital as suspected diphtheria, but none proved to be this disease.

Amongst the intestinal diseases there were three of paratyphoid and one of typhoid fever, compared with one of typhoid in the previous year; 108 of dysentery, mostly of Sonn  type, compared with 19, and 22 of food poisoning, compared with 29. Reference to these is made in the section on "Food and Drink Infections" on pages 31 and 32.

The incidence of poliomyelitis showed a marked decrease to three confirmed cases, all of which were paralytic, compared with a total of 26—17 paralytic and 9 non-paralytic — in 1957. There were no deaths, but in the previous year two fatal cases occurred in persons over thirty years of age.

There were 18 deaths from tuberculosis, compared with 24 in the previous year — pulmonary 16 (23), and other forms two (1). Whooping cough caused one (1) death and meningococcal infections two (3).

CANCER (page 89)

The total number of deaths from this disease, which since 1952 has included leukaemia, shows a welcome decrease from the high level of the previous year—490, compared with 527 in 1957, and 484 in 1956. Although the total population of the City showed a further small decline, the death rate from cancer decreased from 2.32 per thousand population in 1957, the highest so far recorded, to 2.20, compared with 2.12 (2.09) for England and Wales. Consideration of the table on page 89 reveals in both sexes fewer deaths from cancer of the stomach, although in males the total is still more than twice that for females and in cancer of the lung nearly four times the recent higher female incidence; surely the conclusion is inescapable that alcoholism and excessive smoking are the main causes of these scourges of modern life. Lung cancer is indeed now responsible throughout the country for about 20,000 deaths a year — mostly among men in their prime of life. Each year the number increases by 1,000 and there is the strongest statistical evidence to show that the more cigarettes smoked the more likely is the individual to develop lung cancer.

The appended table shows the dramatic decline during the past eleven years in deaths from respiratory (pulmonary) tuberculosis — especially in women, compared with the marked increase in those from cancer of the lung — mainly in men, which in 1958 numbered 66 in males and 18 in females. The total deaths from lung cancer are now more than five times the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis and account for 22 per cent. of the total deaths from cancer in males, whereas in 1948 the proportion was only 15 per cent.

Year	Males		Females		Total Deaths	
	T.B.	Cancer	T.B.	Cancer	T.B.	Cancer
1948 ...	69	27	51	12	120	39
1949 ...	62	47	36	7	98	54
1950 ...	56	58	31	9	87	67
1951 ...	39	66	21	11	60	77
1952 ...	40	61	11	10	51	71
1953 ...	30	70	16	18	46	88
1954 ...	24	87	14	9	38	96
1955 ...	16	72	4	13	20	85
1956 ...	21	84	5	14	26	98
1957 ...	17	82	6	13	23	95
1958 ...	13	66	3	18	16	84

CANCER EDUCATION

In February, 1958, the magazine *Family Doctor* published a special supplement on "Smoking and Cancer of the Lung", and a window display was arranged to coincide with this, using a display set produced by the Central Council for Health Education.

An enquiry was received from the Ministry of Health in August concerning the action that had been taken to publicise the dangers of smoking, following their circular on this subject issued in 1957. This circular had asked local health authorities to take appropriate steps to inform the general public that, in the opinion of the Medical Research Council, the great increase in deaths from lung cancer was largely due to smoking — and particularly cigarette smoking. In replying to the Ministry the opportunity was taken of remarking that to expect the limited resources of local authorities to combat the millions of pounds spent on the advertising of cigarettes and tobacco was rather like hoping to stop a tank with a peashooter!

However, as a modest step in continuation of this aim — or, should I say, another bag of peas — an approach was made to the Head Teachers of Secondary Schools (through the courtesy of the Chief Education Officer), offering them on loan a coloured filmstrip "The Problem of Lung Cancer". The response was so favourable that in all three strips were purchased and put in circulation. Four schools had seen one of these strips by the end of the year, and eight more remained on the waiting list.

We administer, on behalf of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, a modest fund for the emergency relief of cancer patients. During the year, payments amounting to £15 were authorised, for the purchase of coal, sheets, extra nourishment, etc.

We were happy to contribute to a nation-wide survey on Night Nursing undertaken by the M.C.M.F. early in the year. I understand the information they have obtained has been of value in planning an important extension of their services in this direction.

The seventh Annual General Meeting, normally held in November or December, was postponed to April, 1959.

VENEREAL DISEASE (pages 90-91)

There was a slight decrease in the number of new cases of syphilis seen at the clinic during the year, but unfortunately the number of cases of gonorrhoea has risen from 86 in 1957 to 100. Generally speaking, however, the figures are very satisfactory and once again there was no new case of congenital syphilis seen.

This favourable picture reflects the result of many years of hard work in the health education field, and also the continued excellent liaison with other authorities who assist in tracing contacts, etc. A modified table giving numbers of patients attending, treatments given, etc., together with details of the work carried out by the almoner, appears on page 90.

PARASITIC INFESTATION (pages 92-93)

(a) SCABIES

The incidence of scabies in the community showed a marked increase, 90 cases and 58 contacts being treated during the year, compared with 44 cases and 36 contacts in 1957. These figures are the highest since 1949 when 160 cases and 127 contacts were treated at the Disinfestation Clinic.

(b) PEDICULOSIS (Lice)

Cases of pediculosis continued to show a most gratifying decline, 32 families and 84 individuals — of whom 59 were actually infested — being dealt with, compared with 39 families and 114 individuals in the previous year, of whom 62 were infested. As recently as 1952, however, 850 infested persons received treatment.

PUBLIC BATHS

(pages 94-96)

The financial year 1958-59 was the most favourable ever experienced in the history of the Park Road Baths, total patronage having attained the record figure of 183,533 — an increase of 15,889 on the previous year, the revenue of £6,270 being £406 more.

The excellent results achieved in recent years must be attributed in the main to the enthusiasm and enterprise of the Baths Superintendent and his staff, and fully justify the modest expenditure incurred by your Committee in 1949 by the installation of modern filtration and chlorination plant for the swimming pool.

As will be evident from the appended table, the number of persons, other than school children under instruction, using the swimming pool is now nearly four times the figure prevailing before the filtration plant was installed and the total receipts have increased to a similar degree.

<i>Year ended 31st March</i>	<i>Number attending</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Swimming Pool</i>	<i>Slipper Baths</i>	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Receipts</i>
1949	19,920	43,259	74,928	£2,038
1951	28,091	34,141	88,921	£3,637
1953	34,574	35,445	97,940	£3,895
1955	55,896	38,390	135,720	£5,190
1957	67,066	36,477	169,475	£5,946
1958	65,951	34,905	167,644	£5,864
1959	76,911	34,986	183,533	£6,270

The Anglesea Road Baths were under construction in 1939 when war broke out; work was stopped in the following year and the building subsequently suffered severe bomb damage as well as considerable deterioration from exposure to the weather over a period of twenty years. After the refusal of several applications, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in December, 1953, gave approval in principle to the completion of the building.

In the spring of 1954, the Health and Housing Committee approved a scheme of reconstruction recommended by the Baths Sub-Committee, and instructed the City Architect to prepare sketch plans. These will include a number of improvements to bring the scheme up to modern requirements and are principally extending the swimming bath and hall, providing facilities for international swimming and diving events. They will also provide 24 slipper baths and 20 showers for men, and nine slipper baths for women, together with an immersion pool for remedial exercises; these now supersede and will occupy that part of the building originally allocated to medicated baths. In September, 1955, the Committee resolved that "having regard to the amenity value of a modern swimming bath and washing facilities in a City which has suffered so severely from the effects of enemy action, approval be given to the project being proceeded with, and that, subject to the approval of the Finance and General Purposes Committee and the Council, the City Architect be now authorised to forward his sketch plans, together with estimates, to the Minister for his approval to the scheme." The Government's communication concerning the restriction of capital expenditure unfortunately intervened and in December the Committee decided that the proposals be deferred indefinitely.

However, towards the end of 1956 the matter was again raised and the Council at their December meeting agreed that the sketch plans and estimated cost of reconstruction be forwarded to the Minister. In August, 1957, following a visit of his Engineering Inspector, the Minister approved in principle the scheme for the completion of the Anglesea Road Baths, subject to the examination in due course of the detailed drawings and specifications;

subsequently, in October, technical officers of the Council discussed with Ministry officials certain aspects of the scheme concerned with the proposals for heating, ventilating, water treatment, etc. At the time of writing, working drawings and details are in course of preparation by the City Architect's Department. Tenders for the first stage of the reconstruction are expected in the autumn of 1959.

Meantime, many improvements have been made at the Park Road Baths, including:—new diving boards, hair dryers, a weighing machine, an automatic scent machine, additional changing accommodation and equipment for swimmers and the redecoration of the swimming hall. The slipper baths section has also been redecorated and in each of the last two years six new baths were provided in replacement of old ones. In addition, the laundry has recently been modernised by the installation of a new washing machine and hydro-extractor.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(pages 97–102 and 104–112)

During the year 1,667 (1,739) samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Of these 59 (121) were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled or otherwise unsatisfactory, or 3·5%, compared with 6·9% in 1957. Of these 59 samples, 2 were formal samples, 49 informal or test samples and 8 private purchase samples.

They were dealt with by cautions or reference to the appropriate Ministry.

FOOD AND DRINK INFECTIONS

The reappearance of typhoid and paratyphoid fever in the City is a reminder that, although these diseases are not in evidence so frequently as in the past, undiscovered foci of infection still exist. A fifteen-year-old school girl was the sole case of typhoid fever. The recounting of her movements and diet gave an interesting insight into the use of leisure by the modern adolescent. An unvaried programme of visits to cinemas, fun fairs and church youth clubs provided avenues which were duly explored. Information from her family and two cronies proved interesting, even intriguing, but although considerable time was devoted to several hypotheses no origin of infection was established. The routine submission of specimens was followed, with negative results.

More evidence was sifted in the case of three paratyphoid infections. Two of these showed similarity, both being young school children and coming from similar types of home, but again, enquiries proved abortive. Reliable information was not forthcoming in regard to the third case as the unfortunate patient was also suffering from carcinoma and had only a short time to live.

Although eight young children figured in a series of connected cases in hospital it is gratifying to record that no outbreaks of food poisoning occurred in the City. The follow-up of the aforementioned cases of salmonella typhi murium disclosed one or two healthy carriers in some of the patients' households. One old age pensioner's holiday in Southsea was marred by a salmonella typhi murium infection which was apparently contracted either on the way down or else in Cheshire where he lived. His sources of nourishment en route were tabulated and the authorities concerned were notified, but nothing definite evolved.

Sonné dysentery showed a marked rise, chiefly in the northern part of the City. From the cases investigated, it became apparent that, for every notification resulting from medical attention being sought, there were three or four cases who did not consult a doctor and, either being unaware or careless, helped to spread the infection. Most of the families concerned numbered school children amongst them, and these were usually the first to be ill.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

(pages 103-116)

WATER SUPPLY

There is no change to be recorded regarding the water supply, which continues to be of excellent character both in purity and quantity.

The results of the Public Analyst's chemical and bacteriological examinations are referred to on page 133.

HOUSING

The City Architect has supplied the following information regarding housing progress during the year:—

(a) Number of Properties completed from 1.1.58—31.12.58:

Local Authority	...	...	...	1,118
Private Enterprise	...	...	...	164
Housing Societies, etc.	...	...	...	—
				———— 1,282

(b) Under construction at 31.12.58:

Local Authority	...	...	...	733
Private Enterprise	...	...	...	11
Housing Societies, etc.	...	...	...	—
				———— 744

(c) Number under approved contract, but building not commenced at 31.12.58 ... 133

Note: The Local Authority figures include houses outside the City boundary.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

1957 was the first full year of operation of the new Central Mortuary at Saint Mary's Hospital, referred to in my Report for 1956, and 290 bodies for which the Local Health Authority was responsible were received there. In 1958 a total of 1,467 bodies was received at the Central Mortuary, of which 1,010 were hospital cases, 309 Portsmouth Coroner's cases for which the Local Health Authority was responsible — in respect of these 293 post-mortems were performed — and 148 County Coroner's cases.

The former Public Mortuary in Park Road continued to be used as a viewing room for Coroner's inquests and 188 (172) bodies were brought in for this purpose during the year.

PORTCHESTER CREMATORIUM

The Portchester Crematorium, controlled by the Portchester Crematorium Joint Committee, which includes representatives from the Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham and Havant Councils, opened in September, 1958. The Crematorium comprises a Chapel, Chapel of Rest, Remembrance Room, Conservatory and Cloisters, and the grounds of approximately five acres

have been laid out as ornamental gardens. This crematorium serves a population of approximately 500,000 persons, and 401 cremations were carried out during the period 29th September to 31st December, 1958.

PROGRESS IN PUBLIC HEALTH

In April, 1873, Dr. George Turner, at the age of 26, a graduate of Edinburgh, was appointed as the first whole-time Medical Officer of Health for Portsmouth, at a salary of £450 per annum. A smallpox epidemic was then in progress, and between 1865-75 smallpox caused 847 deaths in Portsmouth, while those from scarlet fever numbered 1,102. At that time many houses were still supplied with water from old wells grossly polluted by leaking cess-pools, as less than one-third of the 19,000 dwellings in the Borough had then been connected to the sewage system. Throughout the whole of his service Dr. Turner urged the necessity of an infectious diseases hospital and eventually the erection of a small one was approved in 1881, the year after he had resigned his appointment. In 1877 he also urged the provision of a public abattoir at Hilsea, which was then outside the town and sufficiently remote to avoid any nuisance being caused.

Turner was succeeded by Dr. Walter Sykes, who held office from 1880-85. In 1882 the new infectious diseases hospital of 24 beds, henceforth to be styled the "Milton Hospital", was completed and used in the following year for outbreaks of smallpox which, in that year, was introduced into the Borough on no less than four separate occasions. Enteric fever was also still prevalent, the number of deaths, 93, being eight over the average for the previous ten years. Much of this high incidence of disease was attributable to "leaking house drains which in the majority of cases are carried under houses", and it was not until about 1887, when Dr. Bonner H. Mumby was Medical Officer of Health, that the new drainage works at Fort Cumberland, under Sir Frederick Bramwell as Consulting Civil Engineer, were completed.

Soon after the appointment of Dr. Mearns Fraser in 1896 a new era in public health commenced with the turn of the century, the work of the Public Health Department, which had hitherto been concerned mainly with sanitation and environmental hygiene, being gradually extended to include not only the prevention of disease but those personal health services with which most people are today familiar. Fraser held office for 38 years, during which period Portsmouth more than doubled in size, the population increased by over 70,000 and in 1926 achieved the status of a City. He quickly became a pioneer in the campaign against tuberculosis, the death rate from which was then over twenty times as great as it is today, and in 1925 he was associated with the late Sir John Rowland's scheme to provide treatment for children crippled by tuberculosis and other diseases at the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton. Supervision of midwives was instituted under the Midwives Act of 1902, health visitors were first appointed in 1905, child welfare clinics opened in 1916, a municipal maternity hospital in 1920 in Elm Grove, and a new combined maternity home and child welfare centre at Clive Road in 1929.

When Dr. A. B. Williamson was appointed in 1934 a severe type of diphtheria was prevalent and no less than 332 cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, with 29 deaths. Probably these circumstances encouraged him to start the diphtheria immunisation scheme in the following year. Despite the war this campaign was pressed forward by Dr. G. E. Shand, with the result that deaths from diphtheria have declined from 39 in 1935 to none in the last eight years. The slum clearance projects with which he and Dr. Fraser were so largely concerned have doubtless had their effect on

the conquest of infectious diseases which is so clearly demonstrated in the charts reproduced on pages 41-43 of this report.

From these it will be seen that in the first two years of this century, when the population was only 189,000, 993 persons, of whom 80% were under fifteen, died from the principal infectious diseases, while in 1957 and 1958 there were only eight deaths from this cause — truly a remarkable achievement in public health. As regards individual diseases: in 1905 there were 218 deaths from measles, in the past seven years one; in 1910, 30 deaths from scarlet fever, during the past fifteen years, one; in 1912, 124 deaths from diphtheria, during the past eight years, none; in 1902, 448 cases of typhoid fever with 54 deaths, in 1958, four cases with no deaths; in 1901 311 deaths from infantile diarrhoea, in 1958, one.

The other charts reproduced clearly show the steady progress made in the control of infectious diseases and the diminished mortality, particularly of children and young adults, which has resulted from the various public health measures of this century. Expectation of life has steadily increased, that for males being now 68 and for females 74 years; thus everyone today will enjoy twenty years or more of healthier life than obtained only fifty years ago.

During the writer's period of office as Medical Officer of Health, 1947-59, there has been a steady development of those personal health services provided under the National Health Service Acts, of which a review will be found on pages 9-12. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been established at modest cost at Portsea and Cosham, thus providing in some degree for the needs of this rapidly developing area. A small Centre is now under construction at Paulsgrove West, but the much needed main health centre for this estate has still to be provided. Langstone House Day Training Centre for mental defectives and the new Ambulance Station on the Eastern Road are both outstanding projects, providing excellent facilities for services which had for many years worked under most difficult conditions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In concluding my twelfth and last report as Medical Officer of Health I would once again express my sincere thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Health Services and Health and Housing Committees for their continued interest and encouragement in our work and for the confidence they have shown in their officers; I would also thank my medical colleagues and the various voluntary organisations in the City for their helpful co-operation. Thanks are also due to the Town Clerk and other chief officials of the Corporation for their help and advice, to the Physician Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital for his assistance with epidemiological investigations, and to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, for his expert help with enquiries into cases of infectious disease.

Finally, it is a pleasure to acknowledge with gratitude the valuable assistance given throughout my years of office by my Deputy (Dr. Woodrow), the Chief Health Inspector (Mr. Appleton), and my Administrative Assistant (Mr. Woodcock).

It is only through the loyal support and enthusiastic effort of every member of the staff and the co-operation of all my colleagues that the health of the citizens has attained in the past ten years the highest level recorded since Medical Officers of Health were first appointed.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. E. ROBERTS.

June, 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES FOR 1958

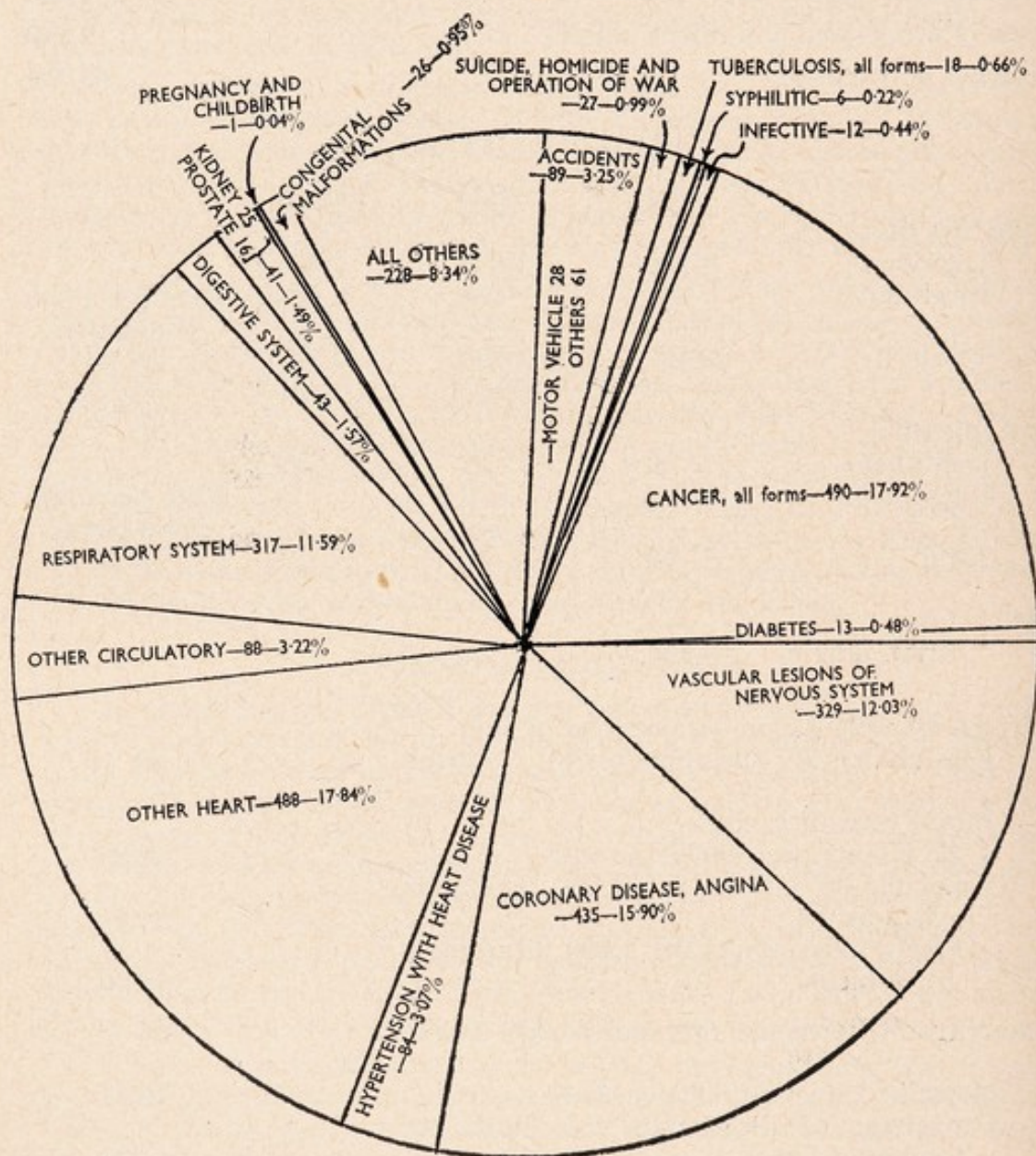
Total population (estimated by the Registrar General) ...	222,800
Population (Census 1951) ...	233,545
Area in acres (land and inland water) ...	9,249
Number of dwellings ...	63,224

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female	
LIVE BIRTHS:				
Legitimate ...	3,239	1,658	1,581	Rate per 1,000 population 15.70
Illegitimate ...	258	132	126	
Total ...	3,497	1,790	1,707	
STILLBIRTHS:				
Legitimate ...	56	32	24	Rate per 1,000 total births 17.42
Illegitimate ...	6	3	3	
Total ...	62	35	27	
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	3,559			
INFANT DEATHS (i.e. under one year of age)				
Legitimate—70; Illegitimate—10; TOTAL				80
Infant mortality rates:				
All infants per 1,000 live births ...				22.88
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...				21.61
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...				38.76
NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e. first four weeks) TOTAL				56
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...				16.01
Percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births ...				7.38
MATERNAL DEATHS ... TOTAL				One
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births ...				0.28
DEATHS ...	Total 2,735	Male 1,379	Female 1,356	Rate per 1,000 population 12.28

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPLE DISEASES

TOTAL 2,735



ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	2,735	2,664	2,825	2,571	2,622
Under 1 year	80	76	84	81	88
1—4 years	5	9	12	12	13
5—44 years	108	131	142	143	149
45—64 years	561	602	593	552	592
65+	1,981	1,846	1,994	1,783	1,780
Causes					
*Other heart disease	488	395	441	407	406
Coronary disease, angina	435	375	387	369	346
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	329	334	366	337	350
*Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms —other sites	253	256	225	232	237
*Defined and ill-defined diseases — various	228	252	230	229	243
Bronchitis	146	124	176	146	133
Pneumonia	143	144	150	100	123
*Other circulatory disease	88	117	132	114	112
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus	84	95	98	85	96
Hypertension with heart disease ...	84	74	110	80	75
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ...	68	89	75	71	63
Accidents, other than motor vehicle	61	56	76	58	59
Malignant neoplasm—breast ...	55	60	44	48	41
Motor vehicle accidents	28	25	21	24	26
Congenital malformations	26	17	24	24	23
Nephritis and nephrosis	25	20	24	27	24
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	24	34	43	23	30
Suicide	23	26	40	34	34
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ...	23	24	26	25	26
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea ...	19	17	15	18	11
*Other diseases of respiratory system	17	26	35	23	23
Tuberculosis—respiratory	16	23	26	20	38
Hyperplasia of prostate	16	6	15	18	27
Diabetes	13	15	10	20	18
Influenza	11	31	3	9	4
*Other infective and parasitic diseases	8	11	6	5	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	7	3	16	10	19
Syphilitic disease	6	5	7	9	8
Homicide and operations of war ...	4	2	2	1	3
Meningococcal infections	2	3	—	1	2
Tuberculosis—other	2	1	1	3	7
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	1	1	1	1	5
Whooping cough	1	1	—	—	3
Measles	1	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	2	—	—	—

*Causes not specified elsewhere in table.

(The highest figures in the statistics for the years under review are shown in heavy type.)

TABLE I
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR (1957)

	1958 Population 222,800		1957 Population 226,900	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 living	Number	Rate per 1,000 living
Births	3,497	15.70	3,532	15.57
Deaths	2,735	12.28	2,664	11.74
Principal Infectious Diseases	3	0.01	5	0.02
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	1	0.004	1	0.004
Measles	1	0.004	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—
Enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2)	1	0.004	4	0.018
Influenza	11	0.05	31	0.14
Pulmonary tuberculosis	16	0.07	23	0.10
Other form of tuberculosis	2	0.009	1	0.004
Cancer (including leukaemia)	490	2.20	527	2.32
	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births
Deaths under 1 year of age	80	22.88	76	21.52
	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births
Deaths—Maternal:				
Sepsis	—	—	—	—
Other causes	1	0.28	1	0.28
Total	1	0.28	1	0.28

TABLE II
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATES AND POPULATION
FOR YEAR 1958 AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate from infectious diseases per 1,000 population	Deaths of children under 1 year—per- centage of total deaths	Deaths of children under 1 year—per 1,000 live births	Population (R.G.'s estimate)
1958	15.70	12.28	0.01	2.93	22.28	222,800
1957	15.57	11.74	0.02	2.86	21.52	226,900*
1956	15.08	12.22	0.03	2.97	24.10	231,100*
1955	14.16	10.77	0.02	3.15	23.96	238,700*
1954	15.23	10.76	0.03	3.36	23.71	243,600*
1953	15.21	11.59	0.04	3.12	23.80	245,800*
1952	15.43	10.77	0.04	3.33	23.24	242,600*
1951	15.05	11.87	0.06	3.76	29.64	244,400*
1950	15.22	10.92	0.05	4.16	29.84	240,020*
1949	19.06	12.05	0.07	3.80	24.04	218,250
1948	21.06	11.01	0.06	4.45	23.28	216,200
Average for 10 yrs. 1948-57	16.11	11.37	0.04	3.50	24.71	—

(The most favourable figures in the statistics are shown in heavy type) *Total population

TABLE III
INFANT MORTALITY
Rate per 1,000 live births

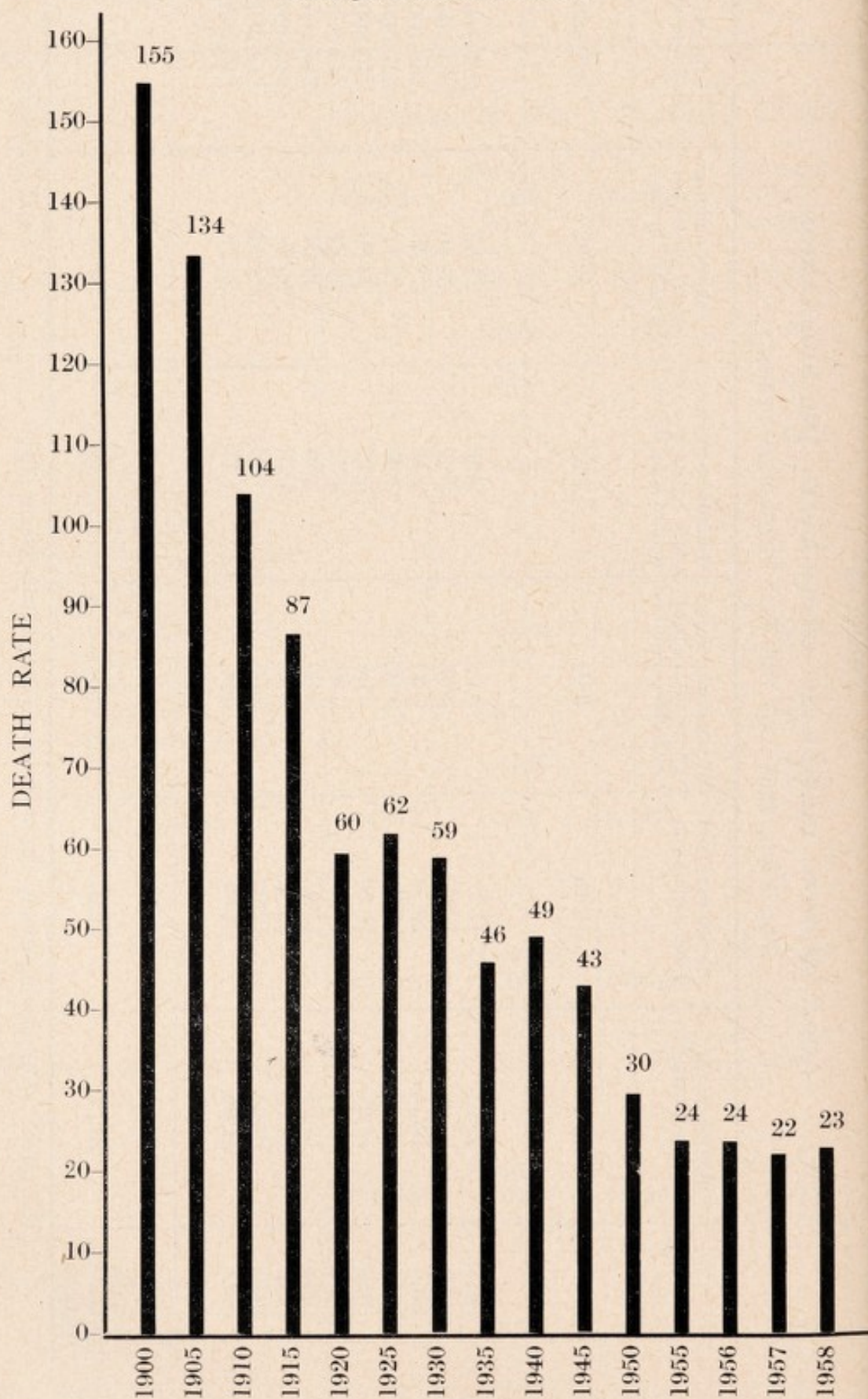


TABLE IV
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
(all forms)

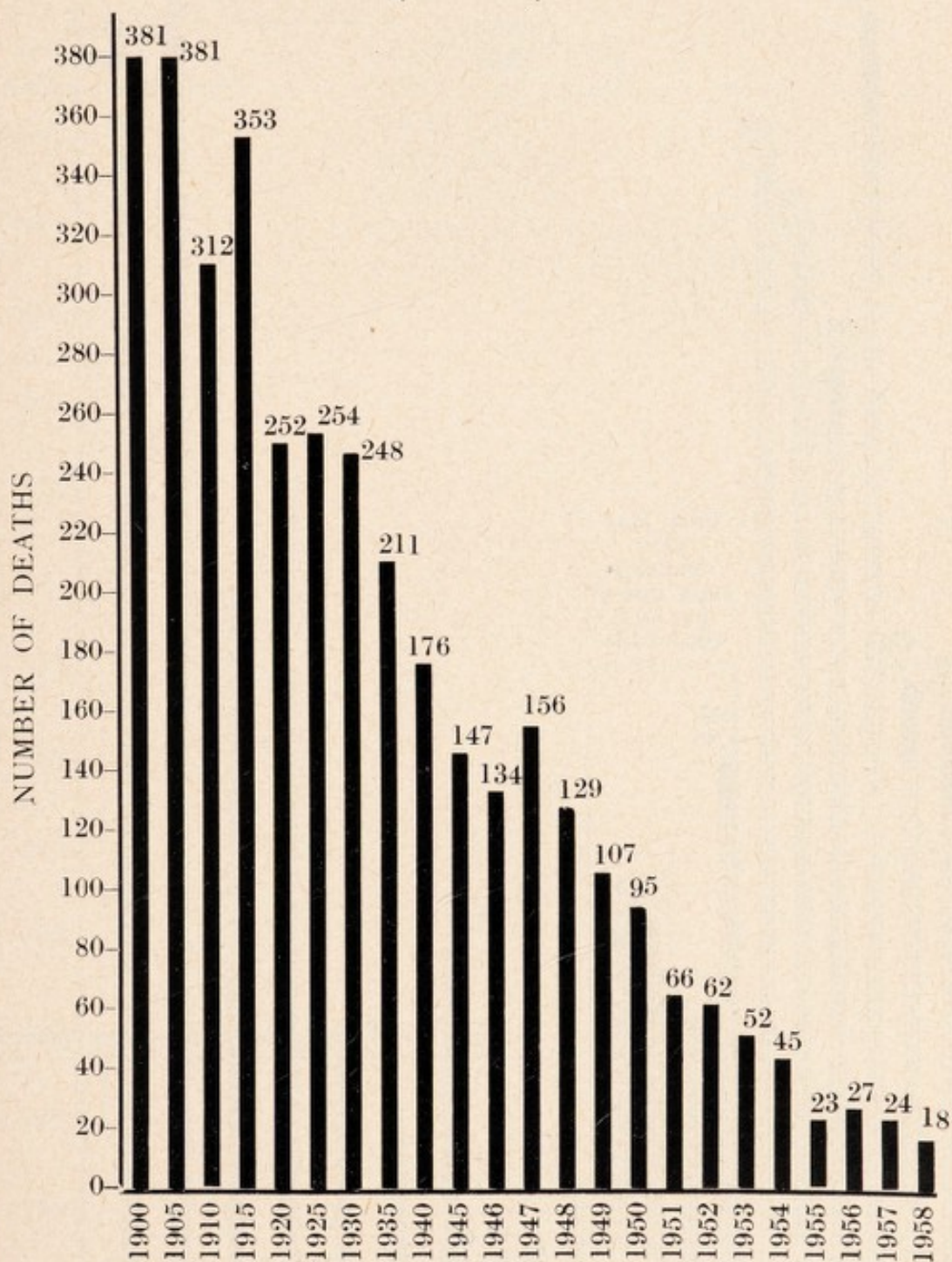


TABLE V

DIPHTHERIA

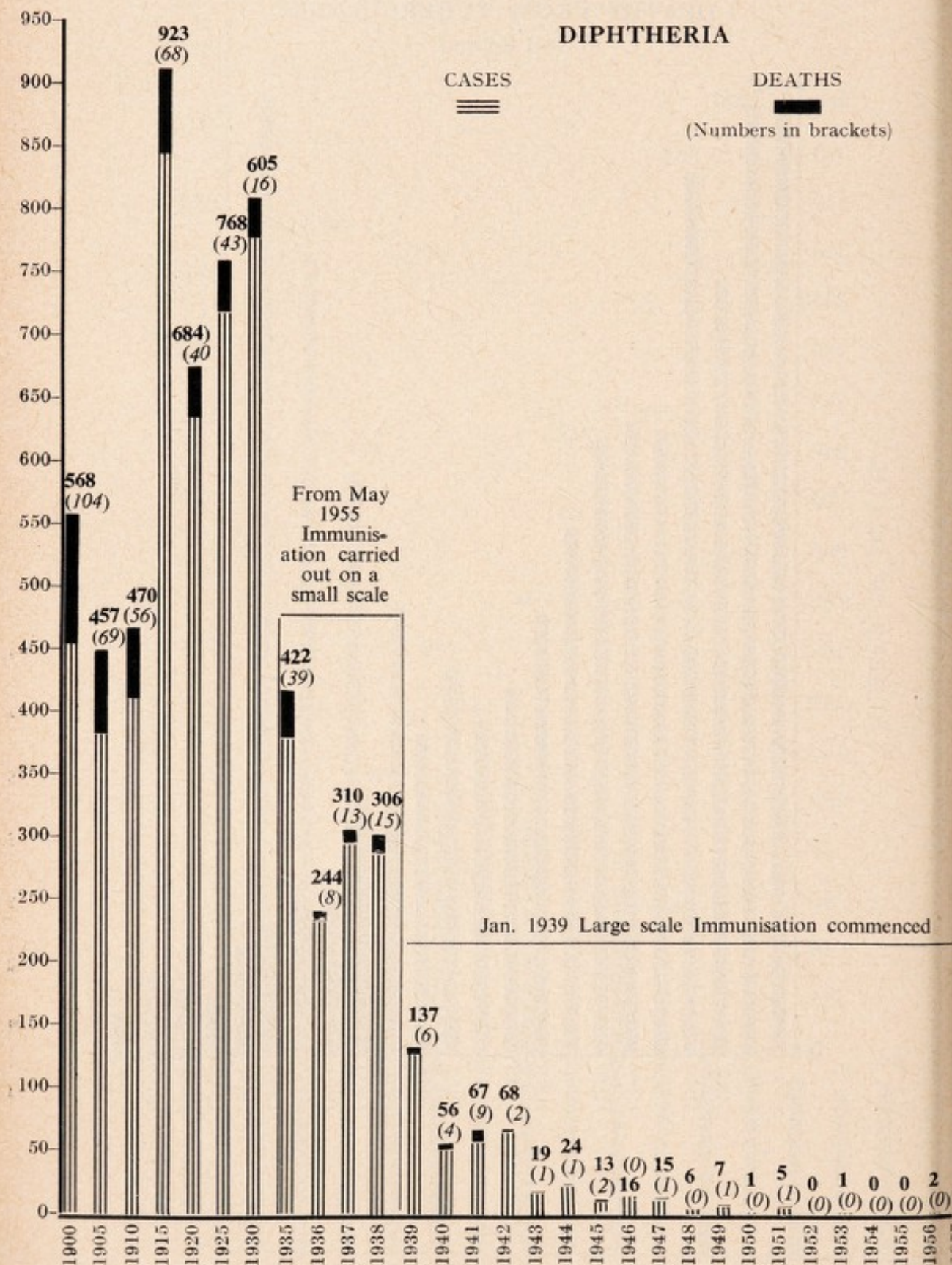
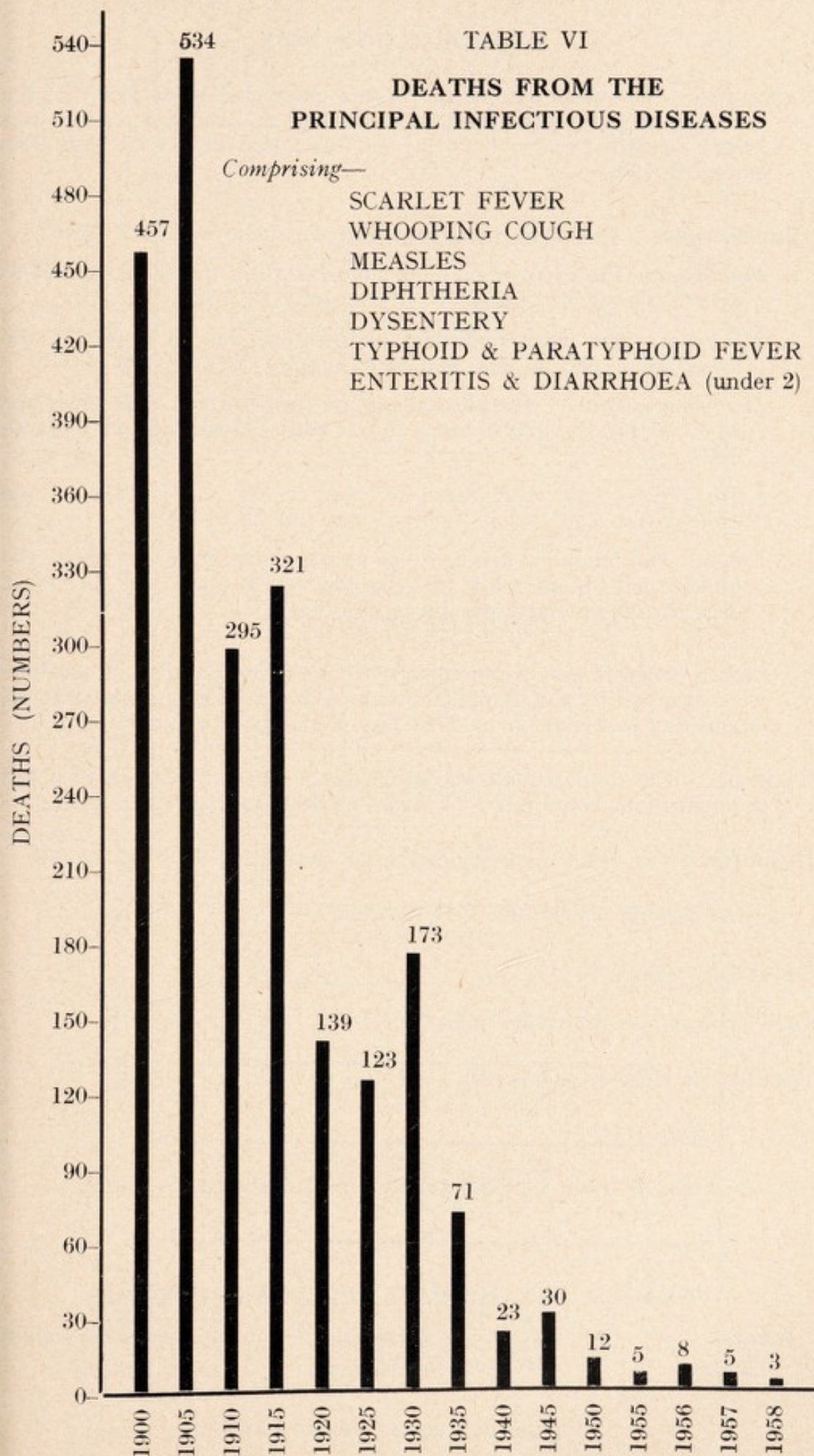


TABLE VI
DEATHS FROM THE
PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Comprising—

SCARLET FEVER
WHOOPING COUGH
MEASLES
DIPHTHERIA
DYSENTERY
TYPHOID & PARATYPHOID FEVER
ENTERITIS & DIARRHOEA (under 2)



METEOROLOGY—1958

BAROMETER. The mean barometric pressure (corrected to sea level) for the year was 29.911 inches (29.959). The highest observed reading was 30.631 on 24th October (30.613), and the lowest 28.719 on 15th December (28.799).

TEMPERATURES. The mean temperature in the shade was 51.3° (52.6°).

Maximum. The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 55.9° (57.6°), the highest being 77° on 8th July (83°).

Minimum. The mean minimum temperature was 46.7° (47.6°), the lowest being 24° on 22nd and 23rd January (26°).

Minimum on Grass. The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 42.5° (41.4°), the lowest being 15° on 23rd January and 12th March (15°).

Earth Temperature. The mean temperature at one foot below the ground was 52.6° (53.4°), and at four feet 53.1° (54.0°).

Frosts. The minimum temperature in the shade, four feet above the ground, fell to and below freezing point on 28 days (10), and there were 52 (52) ground frosts during the year.

SUNSHINE. 1,515 hours 12 minutes (1,767 hours 30 minutes) of sunshine were recorded by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. The greatest amount on one day was 15 hours on 27th May (15 hours 12 minutes).

RAINFALL. The total rainfall was 31.69 inches (24.91). The greatest fall in twenty-four hours was 1.74 inches on 28th January (1.18 inches).

HUMIDITY. The mean humidity of the air (saturation 100) was 84 (79).

The following phenomena were recorded:—

HAIL on two occasions (1).

SNOW or SLEET on twelve occasions (1).

THUNDER on eight occasions (10).

FOGS. Sixteen (13).

GALES. Four—3 fresh, 1 moderate (eleven—1 fresh, 10 moderate).

 AVERAGES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS (1949-1958)

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>
27.57 inches	1,768.3 hours	51.6°

(Figures in brackets refer to 1957)

TABLE VII
MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1958

Month	Mean Pressure (ins.)	Temperature—Degrees F.				Sunshine		Rainfall			Relative Humidity (Saturation 100)
		Absolute		Mean		Mean Daily Range	Total No. of hours	Days of 0.5 hrs. or more	Total m.m.	Days of 0.01 ins. or more	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.						
January	29.861	40.8	53	24	8.8	53 hrs. 54 mins.	14	101.9	4.01	14	87
February	29.852	43.4	55	30	10.2	52 "	16	69.9	2.75	16	86
March	29.822	41.2	54	27	9.4	106 "	25	33.3	1.31	12	79
April	30.049	46.3	67	31	11.5	171 "	25	15.8	0.62	5	75
May	29.934	54.0	64	43	10.0	220 "	28	64.3	2.53	16	78
June	29.875	58.5	68	50	10.0	172 "	24	71.3	2.81	13	80
July	29.894	62.5	77	49	10.2	212 "	26	47.8	1.88	12	87
August	29.832	62.1	69	52	7.8	140 "	27	93.3	3.67	22	86
September	29.953	61.2	72	48	7.7	160 "	27	101.7	4.01	14	84
October	30.071	55.2	64	44	8.1	119 "	24	59.2	2.33	15	86
November	30.150	46.2	58	35	8.3	66 "	18	53.3	2.10	10	88
December	29.645	44.0	55	29	8.3	37 "	15	93.0	3.66	15	90
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,515 "	269	804.8	31.69	164	—
MEAN	29.911	51.3	—	—	9.2	126 "	22	67.1	2.64	14	84

TABLE VIII
MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF WIND DIRECTIONS—1958
(recorded at 9 hours G.M.T.)

1958	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm	Totals
January ...	0	2	3	3	2	5	10	5	1	31
February ...	3	2	2	2	2	9	5	2	1	28
March ...	3	5	7	5	1	2	4	3	1	31
April ...	4	5	2	2	2	5	6	4	0	30
May ...	2	0	2	5	3	11	7	1	0	31
June ...	1	1	3	5	2	11	4	2	1	30
July ...	1	1	4	3	1	12	5	3	1	31
August ...	0	1	1	4	3	12	7	2	1	31
September ...	2	1	5	5	3	6	4	4	0	30
October ...	1	3	3	2	4	6	7	4	1	31
November ...	7	5	5	1	1	2	2	7	0	30
December ...	3	6	4	2	2	7	5	2	0	31
TOTALS ...	27	32	41	39	26	88	66	39	7	365
% (approx.)	7	9	11	11	7	24	18	11	2	100

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

*By the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health
(Maternity and Child Welfare)*

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**MATERNAL MORTALITY**

The maternal mortality rate remained at 0.28, the same as in the previous three years. This represents one death, the cause of which was as follows:—

Amniotic fluid embolism of lungs (ante-partum).

This patient had received full ante-natal care and it is difficult to say how death could have been avoided.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1958 increased to 22.88, compared with 21.52 in 1957; the actual number of infant deaths was 80 (76). An analysis of these figures (page 54) shows that in 1958 the deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life numbered 56 (57), and those from four weeks to one year 24 (19), making a neo-natal death rate of 16.01, compared with 16.14 in the previous year. Of the 56 neo-natal deaths, 46 occurred in the first week of life. The perinatal mortality rate rose slightly to 30.35, compared with 30.08 in 1957.

It is notable that for the first time congenital malformations were the largest single cause of infant deaths. It has been observed that during the past few years this has been an increasing cause of death.

A special investigation of infections in early pregnancy, under the auspices of the Public Health Laboratory Service, is felt to be most timely and Portsmouth is glad to be one of the authorities which will be taking part.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Special visits were made by midwives and health visitors to all premature babies. A premature baby outfit, including cot equipment, etc., is supplied by the local authority and is available for nursing premature babies on the district.

Wherever it is possible arrangements are made for premature births to take place in hospital and during 1958, 178 premature births occurred in Saint Mary's Hospital, compared with 153 in 1957.

The total number of premature births reported during 1958 occurring at home and in private nursing homes was 74 (64). Of the 33 (32) born and nursed at home, one baby died during the first twenty-four hours and 32 (30) were still surviving at the end of the year. 19 (15) babies born at home were transferred to hospital. Of the 21 (17) babies born and nursed in nursing homes, one baby died on the second day and 20 (17) were still surviving at the end of the year; one baby born in a nursing home was transferred to hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

The number of new patients attending the municipal ante-natal clinics showed a slight increase from 1,658 in 1957 to 1,738. During the year patients made a total of 10,833 attendances, compared with 10,742 in 1957.

Co-operation between the general practitioners and the staff of the ante-natal clinics continues to be most satisfactory.

The number of patients who attended the post-natal clinics for the first time decreased to 113, compared with 130 in 1957. Patients made a total of 232 attendances, compared with 219 in the previous year.

The child welfare clinics continued to be well attended as will be seen from the table on page 51. There was an increase in the total attendances made by the children—55,569, compared with 54,567 in 1957.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft talks, followed by practical instruction in ante-natal exercises and relaxation, continued to be given weekly by health visitors and midwives at the child welfare centre, Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Fratton. Because of the popularity of these classes, weekly classes were commenced during the year at the child welfare centre, Northern Road, Cosham, and were at once successful.

MOTHERS' CLUBS

The mothers' clubs continued to meet at the Portsea and Cosham child welfare centres. Handicraft and educational sessions, including lectures and the showing of films, were held and were appreciated by the mothers.

NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements for the distribution of national welfare foods continued to work smoothly and, as far as can be judged, to the satisfaction of beneficiaries. One W.V.S. distribution centre was closed in March because of accommodation difficulties, and from April, owing to decreased patronage on the days mentioned, the Northern Road centre ceased to open on Wednesday afternoons and the Elm Grove centre on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

The total issues during the year from 15 distribution centres to March and 14 thereafter were:—

National dried milk

62,186 tins (weekly average of 1,196, compared with 1,477 in 1957).

Cod liver oil

10,406 bottles (weekly average of 200, compared with 323 in 1957).

A and D tablets

10,820 packets (weekly average of 208, compared with 214 in 1957).

Orange juice

99,922 bottles (weekly average of 1,922, compared with 2,992 in 1957).

NURSERIES

During the year the total number of children under five years of age admitted to the day nurseries was 101 (107). In April the number of places available was reduced to 60 and the staff was adjusted accordingly. Five student nursery nurses completed their training for the certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board and all were successful in the examination.

Following the reduction in the complement of the day nurseries and the consequent uncertainty of being able to supply students with adequate practical work, it was decided to suspend temporarily the training of students.

Medical Officers of the Health Department continued to carry out regular medical examinations at the Cottage Homes Residential Nursery.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and of young children continued to be carried out mainly by the hospital authorities. During the year 205 cases were referred from the local authority's clinics to Saint Mary's Hospital, compared with 252 in 1957.

MIDWIVES SERVICE

The total number of domiciliary midwives who were practising at the end of the year was 27 (23 full-time and 4 part-time), all of whom belonged to the Portsmouth Municipal Service. The total number of cases delivered by them was 1,464 (1,422). Taking into consideration sickness and holidays, this represents an average of 79.7 (78.9) cases per midwife per annum. Municipal midwives also attended 324 (254) patients who were confined in Saint Mary's Hospital and discharged within a few days to their own homes for nursing.

Close liaison continues to be maintained between the maternity section of the Health Department and the hospital maternity booking office. The Supervisor of Midwives investigated the home conditions of 699 (809) cases who had applied for admission to hospital on grounds of inadequate accommodation.

The domiciliary service of midwives continues to undertake the district training of pupil midwives for their Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board. During the year 27 (29) pupil midwives entered for the examination and 26 (28) were successful, 25 at their first attempt.

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

There was a slight decrease in the percentage of cases to whom gas and air analgesia was administered on the district in 1958—90.7, compared with 91.9 in 1957.

The administration of pethidine or pethilorfan by the midwives continues to be most successful in bringing relief to mothers in labour.

The following is an analysis of cases:—

Gas and air and pethidine or pethilorfan used	905 (882)
Gas and air alone used	423 (425)
Pethidine or pethilorfan alone used	27 (22)

The remaining cases—109—fall into one of the following categories:—

1. Where a different form of analgesia was used.
2. Where, for medical reasons, it was contra-indicated.
3. Where the delivery was too rapid.
4. Where the mothers preferred to have no analgesia.

15 mothers who had attended the mothercraft classes for instruction in ante-natal exercises and relaxation were successful in using this method of relaxation during their confinements and preferred to have no analgesia.

HEALTH VISITING

The number of health visitors employed at the end of the year was 23 (22). One health visitor is engaged in full-time tuberculosis work, five of the remaining health visitors do part-time tuberculosis work and, in addition, two trained nurses are engaged as full-time tuberculosis visitors.

The total number of visits paid was 63,091, compared with 61,693 in 1957. The number of visits paid to children under five years of age was 52,230, compared with 51,256 in the previous year. 6,385 (6,027) visits

were paid to other age groups in the family, especially the aged, and 4,476 (4,410) to tuberculosis patients.

Each health visitor has approximately 600 families in her area.

A total number of 3,102 (2,868) visits was paid to old people, more and more of whom are being referred to the health visitors from general practitioners, the hospitals and various other sources. It is felt that the health visitor, with her nursing and social training, is the most appropriate worker in this field.

Portsmouth continues to be one of the six authorities co-operating with Southampton University in the training of student health visitors. Three students successfully completed the course in July, 1958, and are now serving as full-time qualified health visitors under their contract. One student commenced training in September, 1958.

PERINATAL MORTALITY SURVEYS

From March to May, much work was carried out in connection with the Perinatal Mortality Survey organised under the auspices of the National Birthday Trust. It is hoped that the result will be both informative and instructive.

In July, Portsmouth was asked by the Ministry of Health to take part in a further enquiry into perinatal mortality and this work is still continuing.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee, which was set up in 1957, continues to do most useful work. Arising out of this committee's deliberations, two case conference committees were established, one for the Wymering area and one for Portsea. These committees meet at two-monthly intervals and have proved to be of great value.

The number of families in Saint Mary's House has been further reduced during the year and, as previously, close supervision is kept on all families who are rehoused. During the year, close co-operation has been kept between the Health Department and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This Service continues to work satisfactorily and all cases receiving assistance are carefully selected and supervised.

The group scheme, in which a home help is given the care of approximately six old people whose homes are in close proximity to one another, continued to operate well. 13 of these groups were in operation at the end of the year. The number of hours worked by the home helps for old people represents 90.4% of the work of the Service, compared with 89.6% during 1957.

An analysis of the statistics for the year is as follows:—

Number of home helps at the end of the year	...	62	
Number of maternity cases helped	...	92	
Number of tuberculosis cases helped	...	14	
Number of chronic sick cases helped (including the aged and infirm)	...	615	
Number of other cases of illness helped	...	66	
Number of hours worked for maternity cases	...	4,347 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Total number of hours during which home helps were employed	...	88,044	(84,658 $\frac{3}{4}$)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

The number of attendances, new cases and children seen by the Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Centres functioning during the year are set out below:—

	Attendances	New Cases	Seen by the Medical Officer
Fratton (two afternoons per week)	9,500	614	1,435
Epworth Road (one afternoon per week) ...	7,339	323	717
Drayton (one afternoon per week)	3,255	162	343
Eastney (two afternoons per week)	10,413	640	1,270
Portsea (one afternoon per week)	3,871	360	708
Stamshaw (one afternoon per week)	7,156	438	781
Tangier Road (one afternoon per week) ...	3,951	164	395
Cosham (one afternoon per week)	3,656	248	349
Paulsgrove (one afternoon per week)	6,428	296	393
TOTALS	55,569	3,245	6,391
TOTALS for 1957	54,567	3,190	6,898

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year 1958, classified according to the age of the child concerned, were as follows:—

Children from 0 to 1 year of age	42,283
„ „ 1 to 2 years of age	8,597
„ „ 2 to 5 years of age	4,689
Total	55,569
Total for 1957	54,567

Proprietary brands of dried milk were issued from the Child Welfare Centres to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and infants, at a total cost of £5,330 (£4,685); £5,775 (£5,107) was recoverable from the patients.

DAY NURSERIES

The following are the statistical details relating to the two Day Nurseries:—

	Admissions during the year	No. on Register at 31st Dec.	Awaiting admission 31st Dec.
ST. PETER'S DAY NURSERY (Complement 25)	56	26	} 1
TWYFORD AVENUE DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	45	21	

MIDWIVES

The practice of district midwives and of those practising in nursing homes during the year was satisfactory, and the inspection of midwives' bags, books and appliances was carried out regularly.

	1958	1957
Number of midwives practising on the district and in nursing homes on December 31st	39	35
Total number of cases delivered by them	2,153	2,126
Number of cases delivered by municipal midwives	1,464	1,422
Number of cases delivered in nursing homes	689	704
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought where no doctor was engaged	66	77

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES

	1958	1957
Number of municipal midwives employed in Portsmouth at 31st December	27	26
Number of cases booked	2,133	2,032
Number of patients delivered	1,464	1,422
Excluding holidays and sickness:		
Average number of cases per midwife per month	6.6	6.6
Average number of cases per midwife per annum	79.7	78.9
Average weekly number of bookings	41.2	39.1

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Details of the work carried out at Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics during the year are given below:—

	ANTE-NATAL				POST-NATAL			
	No. of new patients		Total attendances		No. of new patients		Total attendances	
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
Fratton (A.N., 5 clinics weekly) ... (P.N., 3 clinics monthly)	1,126	1,045	7,100	6,893	101	122	195	182
Cosham (A.N., 2 clinics weekly) .. (P.N., 1 clinic monthly)	417	405	2,409	2,360	12	8	37	37
Portsea (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) ..	195	208	1,324	1,473	—	—	—	—
Saint Mary's Hospital (A.N., 7 clinics weekly) ... (P.N., 1 clinic weekly)	1,189	1,279	14,787	16,952	697	808	915	1,089
TOTALS	2,927	2,937	25,600	27,678	810	938	1,147	1,308

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF MATERNITY CASES

	Saint Mary's Hospital	Royal Naval Maternity Home
No. of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour)	74	19
No. of patients admitted	2,777	350
Average duration of stay	10 days	14 days
No. of cases delivered by—		
(a) Midwives	1,897	292
(b) Doctors	515	34
Cases in which medical assistance was sought by midwife	Doctor always available	15
No. of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia ...	8	—
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	—	—
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in Institution	489	76
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	—
No. of maternal deaths	3	—
No. of foetal deaths—		
(a) Stillborn	103	2
(b) Within 28 days of birth	65	1

HOME VISITING

The health visitors paid 63,091 (61,693) visits during the year:—

		Total Number of Visits	
		1958	1957
First visits to children ... ..	...	3,395	3,481
Subsequent visits to children from 0 to 1 year of age ...	...	18,629	17,889
" " 1 to 2 years of age ...	...	9,941	9,788
" " 2 to 3 years of age ...	...	8,108	8,187
" " 3 to 5 years of age ...	...	12,157	11,911
Visits to expectant mothers ... ..	...	1,285	1,226
Visits in respect of cases of illness and the aged ... ..	...	5,100	4,801
Visits in respect of tuberculosis patients ... ..	...	4,476	4,410

INFANT MORTALITY, 1958

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death				Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Measles	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	1	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	7	4	1	1	13	3	2	1	1	20
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	...	...	...	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16
Immaturity	...	...	...	9	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Other Causes	...	...	...	8	1	1	-	10	-	1	1	-	12
Accidents	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
TOTALS	...	...	...	46	7	2	1	56	6	7	6	5	80
Previous year (1957)...	...	...	...	49	6	2	-	57	3	10	3	3	76

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

By the Senior Dental Officer

The arrangements for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children remain unchanged. There is still no scheme for their routine examination by a Local Authority dental surgeon but, under an agreement with the Portsmouth Group Hospital Management Committee, clinics are held for them in the dental department of Saint Mary's Hospital. Here all forms of dental treatment are provided and, when necessary, dentures are supplied; the facilities of the X-ray department are also available.

In addition, a number of children under five are given treatment at the Education Committee clinic. These are usually the younger members of families who are already school clinic patients and are brought to the clinic or appointments sought by the parent when attending with other children. The number seen at the school clinic is probably higher than that given because these children attend the same clinics as the school children and some are undoubtedly accidentally recorded as such.

The children attending the welfare centres are usually referred to Saint Mary's for their dental treatment. There is no evidence that any have difficulty in obtaining the treatment they require.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:

Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
134	92	83	71

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Fillings
125	18	8	6

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL DENTAL CLINIC

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	73	71	69	69
Children under five	132	126	122	122

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Crowns or Inlays
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	1	68	68	—
Children under five	—	2	120	120	—

HOME NURSING

The Secretaries of the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association, Messrs. Edmonds & Co., have kindly supplied the following report for 1958:—

“The work of the Association continues to grow; over 5,000 more visits were made during 1958 than during 1957 and the number of cases increased by 400. These increases largely occurred in the outer northern areas of the City where there has been a considerable amount of development. In the heavily populated southern areas of the City the re-housing of the population in multi-storey flats has made the work of the district nurse even more fatiguing and increases the time taken between cases. The attention afforded to patients over 65 years of age represents over three quarters of the visits made to over half of the total cases. These patients, usually living alone or with another aged companion, require considerable nursing attention extended over a lengthy period of time. The domestic conditions and environments of these cases are often reported to the health visitors or other Social Services for their especial help and attention. The Association provided out of its charitable funds Christmas parcels which were distributed to many of the more deserving and needy cases. The proportion of work represented by pre-school and school children continues to be small, thanks to the work of the other medical services and a good standard of physical fitness.

In addition to the many bicycles used by the staff in visiting cases the Association operated eight motor vehicles to help in the remoter and more scattered parts of the City. Three male nurses were employed on the staff during the year.

Both homes of the Association are recognised training homes for district nurses and as well as training local candidates entrants have been sent for training by other Authorities in Southern and South Western England.

The superintendents and staff continue to work in close liaison with all other branches of the health service with whom they are associated in carrying out their duties.

The Executive desire to record their thanks to our superintendents and nurses for the very efficient and untiring manner in which they have carried out their increased work.

The Executive also wish to thank the representatives of the Portsmouth Corporation, who have continued to offer us their help, and also the doctors and other social service workers for their willing help in giving lectures to candidates for the Queen's Roll.”

PORTSMOUTH VICTORIA NURSING ASSOCIATION
STATISTICS FOR 1958

	NURSES' HOMES				TOTAL	
	Radnor House		Beddow House			
Number of nurses employed for visiting (average)	20	(16)	17	(17)	37	(33)
Minimum in any one month	18	(13)	15	(16)	33	(29)
Maximum in any one month	22	(21)	19	(19)	41	(40)
Supervisory staff	2	(2)	2	(2)	4	(4)
Number of cases visited in 1958:						
(a) Maternity	10	(7)	23	(33)	33	(40)
(b) Pre-school children	116	(19)	48	(44)	164	(63)
(c) School children	120	(109)	50	(51)	170	(160)
(d) Tuberculosis	55	(39)	29	(23)	84	(62)
(e) Other cases	2,848	(2,890)	1,850	(1,534)	4,698	(4,424)
	3,149	(3,064)	2,000	(1,685)	5,149	(4,749)
Total number of visits in respect of these cases:						
(a) Maternity	86	(25)	195	(293)	281	(318)
(b) Pre-school children	719	(511)	317	(234)	1,036	(745)
(c) School children	692	(504)	388	(354)	1,080	(858)
(d) Tuberculosis	2,412	(2,456)	1,751	(104)	4,163	(2,560)
(e) Other cases	73,133	(73,329)	46,569	(43,405)	119,702	(116,734)
	77,042	(76,825)	49,220	(44,390)	126,262	(121,215)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

*By the Medical Officer in Charge***Vaccination**

The numbers vaccinated by the Health Department and medical practitioners were as follows:—

			1958			1957		
			<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vacc.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vacc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health Department	...		732	239	971	725	360	1,085
Practitioners	...	...	1,656	520	2,176	1,766	556	2,322
			2,388	759	3,147	2,491	916	3,407

Children born in 1958 numbered 3,497 (3,532) and, of these, 1,198 (1,168) or 34·3% (33·1%) were vaccinated in the same year.

169 (219) international certificates were completed for persons going abroad.

Weekly vaccination sessions are held at all the nine child welfare centres, as well as twice weekly at the Vaccination and Immunisation Clinic, 'F' Ward, Infectious Diseases Hospital. Primary vaccinations are performed at the age of two months.

During the year members of the Health Department, including doctors, health visitors, public health inspectors, clerks, ambulance drivers and attendants, were again offered vaccination.

Vaccine lymph still continues to be obtained from the Central Public Health Laboratory, Winchester.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation sessions are held weekly at all nine child welfare centres and twice weekly at the Vaccination and Immunisation Clinic, 'F' Ward, Infectious Diseases Hospital. Primary immunisations are carried out from the age of four months, the vaccine used being Glaxo's combined Diphtheria and Pertussis. For the immunisation of school children F.T. vaccine (issued free by the Ministry of Health) is used for initial doses and T.A.F. for supplementary ones. These are given to the five year old group and again at nine and thirteen.

The following table indicates the work done since 1943:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Completed course</i>	<i>"Booster" doses</i>	<i>Cases of diphtheria admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Deaths from diphtheria</i>
1943 ...	4,784	75	31	1
1944 ...	2,518	106	17	2
1945 ...	3,633	820	13	2
1946 ...	4,763	4,243	17	—
1947 ...	4,375	3,060	15	1
1948 ...	4,917	5,452	6	—
1949 ...	4,437	3,335	7	1
1950 ...	3,428	3,756	1	—
1951 ...	3,479	5,261	5	1
1952 ...	3,214	6,551	—	—
1953 ...	3,243	5,292	1 Haslar	—
1954 ...	3,499	7,169	—	—
1955 ...	3,222	7,227	—	—
1956 ...	3,176	8,059	2	—
1957 ...	2,967	7,502	—	—
1958 ...	3,040	8,132	—	—

Supplementary doses are given mostly in the schools and the excellent support which is given by the head teachers is reflected in the record number of doses given this year. The usual annual letter was sent to the principals of private schools, offering immunisation, and this year the response was the best we have ever had; nine schools were visited.

It is worthy of note that, in spite of the extra commitments of poliomyelitis vaccination, the diphtheria 'booster' dose level has not only been maintained but a record figure has been achieved. From mid-March to the end of August (during the polio season) the use of combined vaccine was discontinued and whooping cough and diphtheria vaccines were given separately. This caused some extra discomfort to the children and parents, and also extra work at the clinics where five inoculations were required instead of the usual three to complete an immunisation.

The proportion immunised by the various agencies (shown as a percentage of children under 5 years of age) was:—

	1958	1957
Clinics	52.9	54.6
Schools	—	0.1
Nurseries	0.1	0.8
Private Practitioners	47.0	44.5

Number of children who received the completed course:—

Under five years	2,487	2,454
Five to fifteen years	551	511
Over fifteen years	2	2
TOTAL	3,040	2,967
Supplementary doses	8,132	7,502
	11,172	10,469

The number of children immunised since the inception of the scheme in 1935—92,789.

The percentage of children immunised during 1958 was as follows:—under one year 20.0%, one to four years 70.9%, and five to fourteen 80.9%, giving an overall percentage of 74.0.

REACTIONS

The number of reactions amongst the combined immunisations has remained the same. A very marked diminution in the number of reactions to 'booster' doses has been noted, due to the use of T.A.F. Reactions from F.T. used for primary immunisation in older children have been less than those resulting from A.P.T. and P.T.A.P.

Poliomyelitis and Immunisation

There were three confirmed cases of poliomyelitis in the City during the year and all of them were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. None of these cases had been immunised during the previous six months.

Whooping Cough (Pertussis) Immunisation

Immunisation is carried out with Glaxo's Diphtheria-Pertussis (combined) vaccine in most cases, though pertussis vaccine is available for cases where a child has already been immunised against diphtheria. Whooping cough vaccine was given separately before diphtheria immunisation when the vaccines were being used singly between mid-March and the end of August.

266 cases of whooping cough were notified by general practitioners and 30 (11.3%) were stated to have been previously immunised.

STATISTICS RELATING TO PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATION

	1958	1957
First doses	2,400	2,347
Second doses	2,294	2,113
Completed doses	2,322	2,130
Completed doses: Under five ...	2,292	2,106
Five to fifteen ...	30	24
	2,322	2,130

Cholera, Typhoid and Tetanus

103 (129) individuals, mostly persons going abroad, were vaccinated for one or more of the above diseases.

The actual numbers were:—

	1958	1957
Cholera	21	25
Cholera-typhoid	12	24
Typhoid and para-typhoid	59	65
Tetanus-typhoid	11	15
	103	129

33 (49) international certificates for cholera were issued.

Needle Sharpening

This is undertaken at the clinic, Infectious Diseases Hospital, by the male orderly and the number of needles sharpened during the year was:—

	1958	1957
Midwives Service	3,961	4,366
Victoria Nurses	1,586	1,724
Immunisation Clinic	5,271	4,829
	10,818	10,919

Sterilisation of syringes and needles is still carried out by the Central Laboratory Service; preliminary cleaning is done by the staff at the clinic.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Each Council school is usually visited annually and the 13-year-old scholars are offered vaccination.

The Superintendent School Nurse visited each school, by appointment, and applied the 'Heaf' multiple puncture tuberculin test using P.P.D. The Medical Officer in charge of Immunisation visited three days later to read the results of the tests and to vaccinate the non-reactors; all positive reactors were given appointments to attend the Mass Radiography Unit.

The acceptance rate by parents 77.1% (80%) remains at a satisfactory level.

There was no testing for conversion this year.

STATISTICS RELATING TO B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of visits to schools	Forms sent out	No. of acceptances	Number tested	Absent from initial test	Already att. Chest Clinic	Negative Reactors (vaccinated)	Positive Reactors	M.R.U. appts.	Absent from initial reading
20	1,607	1,239	1,171	68	7	1,022 (90.6%)	106 (9.4%)	95	43

During the year there was a tightening up of the follow up of positive reactors. Instead of the usual letter giving an appointment to attend at the Mass Radiography Unit for X-ray, a visit was paid to the household of each positive reactor by a health visitor in order to try and achieve a better response from the other members of the family to be X-rayed, from whom hitherto the response had been poor.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

This year saw another extension to the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme and young persons born in the years 1933 to 1942, inclusive, are now eligible for vaccination as well as the persons mentioned in the statistics given below. From October third injections were made available for persons who had been initially vaccinated at least seven months previously.

In October letters were sent to the parents of all school children, through the head teachers of Council schools and the principals of co-operating private schools, urging them, if they had not already done so, to register their children for vaccination, and, at the same time, other publicity measures were taken in an endeavour to raise the acceptance rate. The response was good.

ANNUAL STATISTICS 1958

Vaccinated with two injections:—

Class	M.O. i/c Immunisation	85 G.Ps.	TOTAL
Children born in the years 1943 to 1958	2,644	16,358	19,002
Young persons born in the years 1933 to 1942	11	498	509
Expectant mothers	112	886	998
General practitioners and their families	—	107	107
Ambulance staff and their families	8	9	17
Hospital staff, medical students and their families	—	11	11
Totals	2,775	17,869	20,644

Vaccinated with three injections:—

Totals	317	1,796	2,113
---------------	-----	-------	-------

Of the 93 private practitioners (59 practices) in the Portsmouth area all but eight (six practices) have agreed to come into the scheme and vaccinate their own patients. Patients of the eight non acceptors are sent appointments to attend for vaccination at St. George's Square, Portsea, Northern Road, Cosham, Child Welfare Centres and at the Vaccination Clinic, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Milton.

We have been much helped in distributing vaccine by Mr. R. G. Tremlett, Pharmacist, who runs a syringe service for general practitioners and has very kindly received and stored vaccine for 34 practices at two of his branches, so that the doctors have been able to collect the vaccine when calling for syringes. This has saved doctors a lot of extra journeys and been of great help to the department.

MUNICIPAL AMBULANCE SERVICE*By the Ambulance Officer***GENERAL**

This was a very busy year for the Ambulance Service, there being an increase of patients conveyed in comparison with the previous year, which made the total near the 1956 record. For the first time this increase was mainly stretcher cases — which made it the more noticeable.

Of the three general hospitals, the Royal Portsmouth Hospital had the highest number of patients conveyed and at about the same level as in the previous year; Saint Mary's Hospital had a decrease — mainly in outpatients; Queen Alexandra Hospital, in comparison with 1957, had the greatest increase. Chest Clinic patients conveyed increased, mainly in outpatients and inter-hospital transfers; in most of the other hospitals and medical establishments there was a decrease.

The peak hours remained the same as in recent years — from 8.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. The main concentration of patients was in the mornings, with the build up at about 9.30 a.m. and again at 2.0 p.m. The average busiest days were Fridays, but with no great variation in numbers on any day from Monday to Friday; there was a noticeable reduction in the numbers conveyed on Sundays. The number of patients during August was again below the monthly average whilst October was well above this average.

PATIENTS

There were 70,225 patients conveyed by the directly provided service during the year; 16,201 were stretcher and 54,024 sitting cases. The increase of 1,135 in comparison with the previous year was made up of 837 stretcher cases and 289 sitting. The daily average increased by 3.1 to 192.3; the three general hospitals accounted for 148.2 of these.

Admissions were 12.2% of the total. There was a very slight increase of 3 compared with the previous year.

The ratio of stretcher to sitting cases was 7 to 1.

Discharges were 6.2% of the total, a decrease of 140 in comparison with 1957.

The ratio of stretcher to sitting cases was 1 to 3.

Transfers were 13.8% of the total, an increase of 975 over the previous year.

The ratio of stretcher to sitting cases was 1 to 2.4.

Outpatients were 67.6% of the total; there was a small increase of 287 in this category in comparison with 1957.

The ratio of stretcher to sitting cases was 1 to 10.

The overall ratio was approximately 1 stretcher to 3 sitting cases.

Ambulances carried 16,201 stretcher and 26,170 sitting cases, and dual purpose and sitting case vehicles carried 27,854 sitting cases. Of the total, 2,039 were to places outside the City, an increase of 150 compared with the previous year; those conveyed by ambulance numbered 1,675 and there were 364 who travelled by train or boat. The greater number by ambulance were to places in S.E. Hampshire — these mainly being mothers and babies from Saint Mary's Hospital; those sent by rail were long distance patients, about one-third of them to London hospitals. There was only one real long distance journey by road during this year — 490 miles to and from Sheffield,

Patient carrying mileage was 232,043, an increase of 2,740 in comparison with the previous year. Ambulances covered 143,439 miles, dual purpose and sitting case vehicles covered 88,604 miles; the miles per patient were 3.3 which is the same as the previous year. Patients by rail travelled 28,274 miles, an increase of 6,110 in comparison with 1957.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

There were 2,795 calls and 2,636 patients during the year, an increase in calls of 81 and patients of 126. There were 204 calls wherein an ambulance was not required and 12 malicious calls throughout the year. Emergency call mileage was 12,552, an increase of 909 miles.

The average busiest day for emergencies was Saturday.

The distribution to hospitals was:—

Royal Portsmouth Hospital	...	...	...	2,296
Saint Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	101
Eye and Ear Hospital	...	...	...	19
Queen Alexandra Hospital	...	...	...	8
Taken home; R.N. sick bay, etc.	...	...	...	110
Deceased to mortuary	...	...	...	102

Average timing of ambulances:—

From receipt of call to arrival at emergency	...	6.5 mins.
From receipt of call to arrival at hospital	...	19.0 mins.

Areas whence casualties were picked up:—

North—431 Central—1,081 South—1,124

The period of the day:—

Midnight—6.0 a.m.	...	180	6.0 a.m.—noon	...	571
Noon—6.0 p.m.	...	1,120	6.0 p.m.—midnight	...	765

Age groupings:—

0—5 years	...	134	6—15 years	...	440	16—25 years	...	518
26—45 years	...	474	46—60 years	...	334	over 60 years	...	496

Of the total cases, 670 occurred in the home.

ANCILLARY

Mileage in the conveyance of analgesic apparatus was 8,237, an increase over the previous year of 398 miles. The number of machines delivered and collected was approximately 2,448.

Service and abortive mileage during the year was 12,130; this was approximately 1.8 miles per vehicle per day.

Civil defence mileage by Service vehicles was 765.

VEHICLES

The total number of vehicles on the 31st December, 1958, was:—

Operational ambulances	...	12
Dual purpose vehicles	...	4
Sitting case cars	...	2
Reserve car	...	1

Some mechanical trouble was experienced during the year with the older vehicles; these failures were generally of a minor nature but occurred fairly frequently. Four ambulances, two dual purpose and two cars had top overhauls during the year, two ambulances were repainted, two ambulances and one car had other major repairs. On two occasions vehicles broke down

on the road and caused some delay to outpatients — no seriously ill patient was delayed. The good liaison of the past with the Central Depot was maintained and did much in expediting repairs.

During the last quarter of the year, five new diesel-engined ambulances and two new dual purpose vehicles were received. The new ambulances and one dual purpose vehicle were in the replacement programme; the other new dual purpose vehicle was a replacement of a sitting case car wrecked in an accident.

There were periods in the first half of the year when the maintenance schedule was retarded because of the number of minor repairs requiring attention, weather and working conditions. With new vehicles and new maintenance facilities, the schedule was brought up to date and maintained during the latter part of the year.

There were fifteen reported accidents during the year wherein Service vehicles were involved. Injuries to four people occurred in these accidents; damage to vehicles was the usual bodywork dents, except in one case, when the extensive damage caused the vehicle to be written off and replaced.

STAFF

During the year all members required to do so re-qualified in first aid and a considerable number of them now have proficiency certificates and above. The examining doctor complimented the staff on their efficient practical first aid and general high standard in the examination.

There was no absenteeism and time keeping was generally good; only one case of disciplinary action by the Medical Officer of Health was necessary. Letters and messages of thanks to the staff were received and some measure of patients' appreciation could be judged by the receipt of a number of Christmas cards. No complaint of note was made against the staff.

The sickness rate was again fairly high at 419 days, but not so high as the previous year. The first and last quarters of the year had the highest rate; the third quarter, although not so high, coincided with the holiday period and caused staff shortage with consequent delays to patients.

RADIO

This equipment, obtained in March, 1953, gave comparatively little trouble for the work done, but there were increasing requests for minor faults to be rectified — mainly valve replacement. No major breakdown of the master set occurred.

Some measure of the economy effected can be judged by a comparison of 1952 with 1958 — 10,804 more patients, 28,897 less miles, a staff increase of only two, vehicle complement increased by one.

Servicing arrangements continued to operate satisfactorily, faults being attended to promptly by the agents.

MUTUAL AID

Arrangements with Hampshire and West Sussex regarding Section 24 cases continued to operate satisfactorily; with the exception of maternity case discharges, both these authorities conveyed most of the Section 24 cases. Where it was possible, Hants and Portsmouth gave each other assistance by using returning empty ambulances. The conveyance of premature babies and emergency obstetric cases from the County area operated well and no delays occurred in providing an ambulance, but there were occasions, particularly in evening and at night, when these cases left this Station at a

low level of staff. The conveyance of respiratory poliomyelitis from Hants, Dorset, S. Wiltshire, S. Surrey and W. Sussex operated satisfactorily.

The number of patients to be met and conveyed from trains and boats increased this year; the number sent from Portsmouth by rail increased. The mutual aid arrangements with other Ambulance Services in these cases operated well. A continued good liaison with Surrey saved both Services time and money by using returning empty ambulances.

Every assistance was received from the Portsmouth Stationmaster and his staff in transporting patients by rail.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The Hospital Car Service conveyed 96 patients covering 8,212 miles; this is a decrease of 11 patients and 43 miles compared with the previous year. The good liaison with the Area Organiser continued and the willing assistance, often asked for at short notice, was much appreciated.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade conveyed 21 patients covering 276 miles, a decrease of 11 patients and 134 miles compared with 1957.

The British Red Cross Society conveyed 2 cases covering 194 miles.

These two voluntary organisations covered Southsea beach, Portsdown Hill and various sporting events during the year and, whilst the number of patients conveyed was small, they saved this Service considerable time by attending those cases not requiring an ambulance.

CIVIL DEFENCE

The mileage covered in Civil Defence training was 7,983 — a decrease of 6,614 miles in comparison with 1957.

There were 9 students and 36 hours spent in convoy driving, an average of 4 hours each; there were 11 students and 96 hours of driving practice, an average of approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each; there were 3 local exercises in which 85 volunteers participated. In Section training there were 694 hours of instruction with 4,688 attendances — an average of approximately 6 students per session.

The Section were runners up in the area Buxton Trophy competition; in the Civil Defence Regional competition, the Section did very well and assisted the Portsmouth division to be runners up in the final.

A portion of the Hewitt Road Training Centre was converted into an ambulance station for the Section and commenced operating on 1st September, 1958.

AMBULANCE STATION

The new Ambulance Station was taken over on the 14th November, 1958. It provides covered accommodation for all vehicles, has good staff rooms, offices and stores, and a separate vehicle maintenance bay with adequate maintenance facilities. With the exception of the garage, all rooms, stores, etc. are centrally heated by oil fired boilers.

The transfer from the old station went smoothly. This was accomplished by the willing assistance of all the staff, the G.P.O. Telephones Section and Pye Telecommunications Ltd. No patient was delayed or call unanswered because of the transfer.

PATIENT CARRYING ANALYSIS

				<i>Patients</i>		<i>Mileage</i>	
Royal Portsmouth Hospital	...	...	...	20,754	(20,851)	58,648	(59,636)
Saint Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	17,866	(19,395)	63,634	(67,882)
Queen Alexandra Hospital	...	...	...	15,531	(13,267)	48,632	(43,650)
Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	...	1,277	(1,806)	6,625	(9,212)
Chest Clinic	...	...	...	4,104	(2,785)	7,020	(4,356)
St. James Hospital	...	...	...	688	(758)	4,241	(4,187)
Eye and Ear Hospital	...	...	...	1,196	(1,384)	4,642	(5,192)
Ministry of Health	...	...	...	431	(477)	1,490	(1,941)
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	438	(290)	2,723	(1,877)
Other requesting authorities	...	...	...	2,198	(1,957)	15,691	(12,940)
Spastic Unit	...	...	...	3,106	(3,610)	6,145	(6,787)
Accident cases	...	...	...	2,636	(2,510)	12,552	(11,643)
				70,225	(69,090)	232,043	(229,303)
Average per day	...	...	...	...	...	192·3	(189·2)
Average miles per patient	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	(3·3)
Average miles per day	...	...	...	...	...	638·4	(628·2)

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE*By the Consultant Chest Physician*

I feel it is appropriate to mention some of the changes which have come over the Chest Service since the establishment of the National Health Service in 1948. One of the major ones has been the fostering of closer co-operation with general hospitals, enabling much closer liaison with other specialities than was possible often in the past. This has been of great benefit to chest clinics, and particularly to their medical staffs. The division between the Tuberculosis Service and general hospital work in the past had led too often to the isolation of the former.

The enlargement of the scope of chest clinic work, away from a purely Tuberculosis Service to a Consultant Service covering all branches of chest medicine, has been fostered by the Regional Hospital Board. This needed expansion has been facilitated by the measure of control of tuberculosis which recent advances in treatment have brought about, leading to the spectacular fall both in new patients presenting with active tuberculosis and in deaths from the disease over the past eleven years. The figures for Portsmouth are of interest:—

	Deaths from tuberculosis	No. of new patients with active disease
1948	130	396
1958	18	123

Changes in treatment methods have also led to re-orientation of work done at the Chest Clinic. Refill clinics which accounted for a great body of work in 1948 have, with the revolution in methods of treatment brought about by modern chemotherapy, fallen away to nothing. Surgery, which in the intervening years has been the salvation of very many patients, is now becoming a rare event in the course of treatment. Long term chemotherapy is now the sheet anchor of our treatment, and because of this there are great numbers of out-patients attending the Clinic regularly for supervision of their treatment, which is often prolonged for two or three years. Many of these patients can remain at work for the larger part of their term of treatment. A larger proportion of the work of the Clinic is now able to be devoted to the control of non-tuberculous chest diseases, of which chronic bronchitis and carcinoma of bronchus are the most pressing. With this in view, a bi-monthly clinic for patients with chronic bronchitis was instituted last year.

The statistics for 1958 which are set out hereafter show some further improvement in the control of tuberculosis, although the number of new patients presenting with the disease — often indeed with advanced disease — is still formidable.

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	* NEW CASES						GRAND TOTAL
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		COMBINED		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
1—4	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
5—14	— (—)	4 (2)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	5 (3)	5 (3)
15—24	6 (12)	9 (9)	1 (2)	— (1)	7 (14)	9 (10)	16 (24)
25—34	11 (15)	11 (16)	— (—)	— (4)	11 (15)	11 (20)	22 (35)
35—44	14 (18)	5 (4)	1 (2)	4 (—)	15 (20)	9 (4)	24 (24)
45—54	13 (17)	6 (3)	— (—)	— (1)	13 (17)	6 (4)	19 (21)
55—64	13 (14)	4 (2)	1 (—)	1 (1)	14 (14)	5 (3)	19 (17)
65 plus	12 (12)	3 (3)	— (—)	1 (1)	12 (12)	4 (4)	16 (16)
TOTAL ...	70 (89)	43 (40)	3 (4)	7 (9)	73 (93)	50 (49)	123 (142)

*Includes all primary notifications and new cases coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health by other means

(Figures in brackets are those for 1957)

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1952	223	25	248
1953	260	24	284
1954	200	16	216
1955	165	17	182
1956	149	13	162
1957	129	13	142
1958	113	10	123

NEW PATIENTS EXAMINED

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1537	1528	1476	1407	1404	1438

CONTACTS

YEAR	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
No. of new contacts examined	903	1107	742	763	954	741
No. of contacts proved definite cases ...	33	13	9	10	5	3

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		COMBINED		GRAND TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
1—4	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
5—14	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
15—24	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
25—34	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)
35—44	5 (—)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	5 (—)	— (3)	5 (3)
45—54	2 (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)
55—64	1 (8)	— (1)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (8)	1 (1)	2 (9)
65 plus	5 (8)	2 (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	6 (8)	2 (1)	8 (9)
TOTAL	13 (17)	3 (6)	1 (—)	1 (1)	14 (17)	4 (7)	18 (24)

(Figures in brackets are those for 1957)

Of the 16 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, 3 cases were not notified during life

DEATHS

	Respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population	Non-respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population
1953	46	18.7	6	2.4
1954	38	15.6	7	2.9
1955	20	8.2	3	1.2
1956	26	11.3	1	0.4
1957	23	10.1	1	0.4
1958	16	7.2	2	0.9

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER 31ST DECEMBER

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Respiratory	2042	1993	2006	1970	1780	1757
Non-Respiratory	186	165	167	171	116	105
TOTAL	2228	2158	2173	2141	1896	1862

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON CLINIC REGISTER 1958

DIAGNOSIS	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL
	MEN	WM.	CH.	MEN	WM.	CH.	MEN	WM.	CH.	
A. (1) No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on Register 1st January, 1958	1,028	682	70	45	50	21	1,073	732	91	1,896
(2) Transfers from other Authorities	39	39	1	-	-	1	39	39	2	80
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. No. of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during 1958:										
(1) CLASS A (T.B. minus)	39	27	5	3	6	1	42	33	6	81
(2) CLASS B (T.B. plus)	31	10	1	-	-	-	31	10	1	42
C. No. of cases included in A and B written off the Register during the year as:—										
(1) Recovered	45	30	6	5	5	4	50	35	10	95
(2) Dead (all causes)	25	7	-	-	2	-	25	9	-	34
(3) Removed to other areas	34	45	3	-	-	3	34	45	6	85
(4) For other reasons	11	9	-	-	1	2	11	10	2	23
D. No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on Register 31st December, 1958	1,022	674	61	46	48	11	1,068	722	72	1,862

ALMONER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1958

The Almoner's reports for the years 1953-57 have outlined the work in the Department and explained how patients are referred to the almoner, and the reason for doing so.

Methods of help of a practical, straightforward nature to enable patients to carry out their treatment, and also the more skilled service based on an understanding of people, have been explained in previous reports, and the tuberculosis almoner in her work finds plenty of scope for both.

The Younghusband Report on Social Workers in the Local Authority Health and Welfare Services, which has just been published, points out that almoners are mainly employed in hospitals and that there is room for a considerable increase of qualified almoners in the Local Authority Services. This report also recommends the training of another type of welfare worker, termed 'Welfare Assistant', who would carry out straightforward work for the trained social worker in charge of a case. The Almoner's Department here has been fortunate in having an extremely competent clerk who, in addition to her other duties, has been able to relieve the almoners by carrying through straightforward types of help after the initial interview by the almoner has been made. The tuberculosis health visitors work in close association with the almoners, and during the course of their own work, which entails routine visiting, they are able to advise the people who require some simple service (for example, applications to the National Assistance Board, registration for housing, etc.), while referring those with more complex problems to the almoner.

During the year 1958, the number of patients referred or who made applications themselves was 690.

As in previous years, the work was carried out in close co-operation with all the other statutory and voluntary associations in the City. In this connection, special mention should be made of the Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee who, in addition to supplying material help in an infinite variety of ways, have made possible the carrying through of comprehensive plans for patients' present and future welfare. During the past year a patient, who had had a rehabilitation course at Egham and then completed a training course at Slough, wished to set up in business on his own, after gaining experience with a firm of watch and clock repairers. The Care Committee helped to finance him in this and he is now making a success of his own business.

The Care Committee's holiday scheme for patients and their families not only helps to restore people to good health and to prevent illness, but in some cases fulfils a deeper purpose. A period of ill health and the financial worries and problems that ensue impose a great strain on family life. Recently the breakdown of a family was averted by the timely arrangement of a holiday for the mother and children, and as a result family life is running smoothly again.

Patients in hospital are fortunate in having both an occupational therapist and an art therapist, and the Care Committee provides all the art materials free of charge. It would be very much appreciated if the services of both the occupational therapist and the art therapist could be extended to patients on treatment at home, as the need here is sometimes greater than in hospital, if patients are bored and lack company. Not only the patients on treatment and in bed at home, but those who are fit for light or part-time work, could also benefit very greatly by these services, as they frequently become frustrated and apathetic after a long period of enforced idleness.

Mention has been made in previous reports about the difficulties of finding suitable work for patients, and unfortunately the employment situation in Portsmouth has not improved. Until it does we are faced with the very big problem of people who have been restored to health and who are able and willing to work but for whom no suitable jobs can be found. The Remploi Factory, which serves the very useful purpose of providing patients with light work until they are fit for open employment, is now blocked and cannot take any more patients until those who are still there, although fit for open employment, can be transferred to other work and thus make room for the people on the waiting list.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY—1958*Report of the Medical Director***A.—GENERAL****ADMINISTRATION**

With effect from the 1st April, 1959, the Portsmouth Mass Radiography Unit will cease to be administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and will be taken over by the new Wessex Regional Hospital Board. We hope, with justification, for improvements in the technical apparatus.

POLICY

In the constant search to find fresh sources of active tubercle, the trend is for mass radiography units to become more selective in their work. Statistics over the past years have shown that the group of examinees referred by general practitioners consistently gives the highest yield of active tuberculosis, and it was therefore decided to amplify the facilities already available, in order to encourage general practitioners to send as many patients as possible to the Static Unit.

Special fixed evening and afternoon sessions were arranged, whereby any patient referred by a general practitioner could come to the Mass X-ray Centre, without the bother of arranging an appointment.

The response has been most encouraging, as the number of examinees referred by general practitioners during the year was more than double the number examined in 1957. Although the new system did not commence until 1st April, 1958, 3,564 cases were referred in the nine months following its introduction. (2,029 in the whole of 1957).

Unfortunately, it has not yet been found practicable to use the services of the Mobile Unit in this direction, due to its rather cumbersome layout. However, it is hoped that, by certain modifications and the use of a 100 mm. camera, it will be possible in the course of the next year or so to provide the same examination facilities for general practitioners in the centres of population in East Hants and West Sussex.

The Mobile Unit continued the work of seeking out communities which had never had the opportunity of attending a mass radiography unit and in all 41 moves were made. Obviously, the visiting of small villages and towns, with the large amount of travelling involved, affected the total numbers examined, especially when compared with 1957, but, as 41 per cent. had never been examined before, the surveys must be regarded as satisfactory.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of active cases of tuberculosis found in 1958 was 100, an increase of 3 over the previous year, and the rate per 1,000 remains the same—viz. 1.33.

As in previous years, the general practitioner group produced the highest incidence per 1,000—viz. 7.4. When compared with the figure of 4.4 per 1,000 for 1957, the value of this co-operation with the general practitioners is emphasised.

It is also interesting to note that males of over 65 years show an incidence of 4.75 per 1,000. As the next highest group to this is that of males between 60–64 years (2.84 per 1,000), it is apparent that as much publicity and pressure as possible should be used in persuading all of over 60 years of age to come for examination.

TUBERCULIN TESTING

The scheme of examining positive tuberculin reactors and their families has continued. Again less than one member of a positive child's family came for examination in spite of a new scheme whereby health visitors make special appointments for them.

The examination of children will be reviewed in the light of the report of the Adrian Committee on Radiation Hazards.

STAFF

I wish to thank all members of the staff for their loyal and hard work. A happy team makes the work easier.

I also thank the chest physicians for dealing with the cases referred to them, and the Medical Officers of Health for their co-operation. I will be sorry when Dr. Roberts retires, as he has been very co-operative and helpful on all occasions, and we all wish him a happy retirement.

B—PORTSMOUTH

As in 1957, the rate of active tuberculosis found in Portsmouth (1.44 per 1,000) was slightly lower than that found in the rest of Hampshire (1.56 per 1,000) but higher than in West Sussex (0.96 per 1,000), in which many rural areas were visited.

The figure of 1.44 shows an increase of 0.34 over the previous year and there is no doubt that this higher incidence can be attributed to the expansion of the general practitioner scheme.

TOTAL NUMBERS EXAMINED BY MINIATURE FILM AND AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION

TABLE I

AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION																						
	Under 14 years		14 years		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-59		60-64		65 and over		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male ...	342	45	1,776	2.37	4,982	6.63	3,684	4.91	7,410	9.87	7,409	9.87	6,900	9.19	2,640	3.51	1,761	2.35	1,894	2.52	38,798	51.67
Female	371	49	1,462	1.95	5,458	7.27	4,796	6.39	7,480	9.96	6,646	8.85	5,038	6.71	1,774	2.36	1,327	1.77	1,944	2.58	36,296	48.33
Total ...	713	94	3,238	4.32	10,440	13.90	8,480	11.30	14,890	19.83	14,055	18.72	11,938	15.90	4,414	5.87	3,088	4.12	3,838	5.10	75,094	100.

Number recalled for large film examination = 2,082 (% of total examined 2.77)

Number recalled for clinical examination = 599 (% of total examined 0.80)

ANALYSIS BY AGE—CASES SHOWING EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

(Rate per 1,000 in each group)

TABLE II

	Under 14 years		14 years		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-59		60-64		65 and over		Total previous columns	
	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000
Male ...	—	—	3	1.65	4	.8	6	1.63	10	1.35	8	1.08	13	1.88	4	1.52	5	2.84	9	4.75	62	1.6
Female ...	—	—	2	1.37	4	.73	4	.83	10	1.34	7	1.05	4	.79	3	1.69	1	.75	3	1.54	38	1.05
Total ...	—	—	5	1.54	8	.77	10	1.18	20	1.34	15	1.07	17	1.42	7	1.59	6	1.94	12	3.13	100	1.33

ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL FINDINGS

TABLE III

SECTION A. NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.					Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000
0.	Cases of tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinic or Hospital and considered on investigation to require close Clinic supervision or treatment:							
	(a) Non-infectious							
	(b) Infectious							
	(c) Not examined							
	(d) Domiciliary treatment							
	(e) Hospital treatment							
	Code	(a)	...	...	3	1	4	
		(ad)	...	...	12	7	19	
		(ae)	...	...	18	8	26	
		(bd)	...	...	—	3	3	
		(be)	...	...	25	14	39	
		(c)	...	...	—	1	1	
		(cd)	...	...	2	2	4	
		(ce)	...	...	2	2	4	
					62	38	100	1.33
1	Cases of tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only ...				67	89	156	2.08
SECTION B. NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS.								
2.	Malignant neoplasms:							
	(a) Primary carcinoma bronchus ...				53	2	55	.85
	(b) Others ...				3	6	9	
3.	Non-malignant neoplasms ...				1	5	6	
4.	Lymphadenopathies, excluding sarcoids ...				1	1	2	
5.	Sarcoids (including enlarged hilar glands) ...				1	6	7	
6.	Congenital cardiac abnormalities ...				4	5	9	
7.	Acquired cardiac abnormalities ...				49	87	136	
8.	Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F. ...				4	—	4	
9.	Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F. ...				1	1	2	
20.	Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs ...				54	62	116	
21.	Bronchiectasis ...				65	38	103	
22.	Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous) ...				45	34	79	
23.	Spontaneous pneumothorax ...				11	1	12	
24.	Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus				24	31	55	
25.	Pleural effusion (non-tuberculous) ...				9	4	13	

SURVEY ANALYSIS
(ORGANISED GROUPS)
TABLE IV

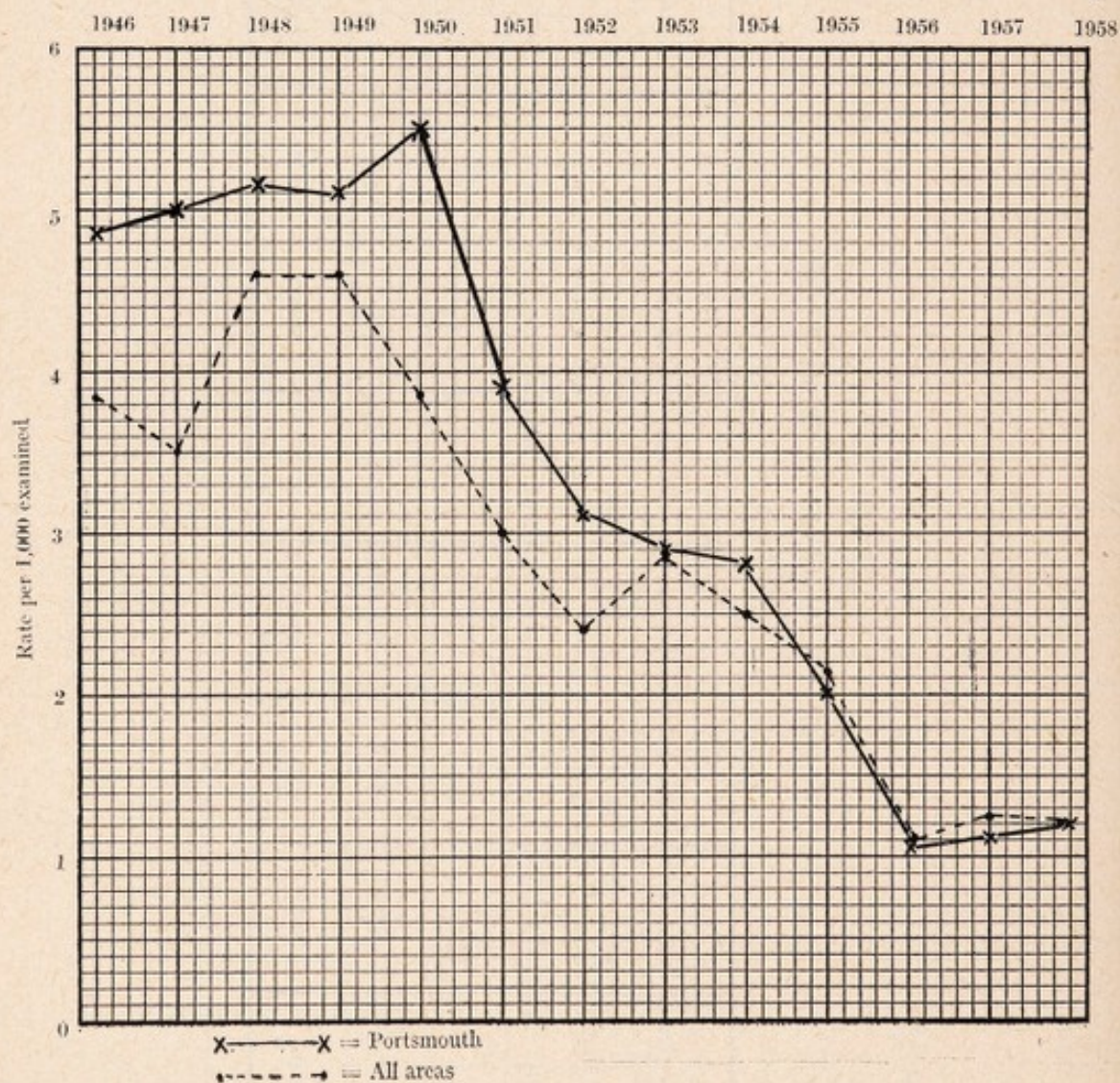
TYPE OF SURVEY	NUMBER EXAMINED				NUMBERS SHOWING EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS					
	Code	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male		Female		Combined Total	Combined Incidence per 1,000
					No.	Incidence per 1,000	No.	Incidence per 1,000		
A. General public	7	10,478	18,222	28,700	19	1.81	15	.82	34	1.18
B. Industrial groups	6	20,255	9,154	29,409	16	.79	6	.66	22	.75
C. School children	3	3,476	2,180	4,656	2	.81	—	—	2	.43
Positive reactors—school children	3V	405	105	510	—	—	1	9.52	1	1.96
D. General practitioner groups ...	2	2,038	2,287	4,325	20	9.81	12	5.25	32	7.4
E. Mental hospitals and institutions	9	916	1,079	1,995	1	1.09	—	—	1	.5
F. National service recruits ...	1	1,086	—	1,086	3	2.76	—	—	3	2.76
G. Contacts	4	71	173	244	—	—	1	5.78	1	4.1
Families of positive reactors— school children	40	191	264	455	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Out-patients: general hospitals ...	0	479	841	1,320	1	2.09	1	1.19	2	1.51
I. Special surveys	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Ante-natal groups	8	—	1,991	1,991	—	—	2	1.0	2	1.0
K. Borstal, prisons and approved schools	6X	403	—	403	—	—	—	—	—	—

PORTSMOUTH
CASES OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS
TABLE V

	Under 14		14 years		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-59		60-64		65+		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number examined	243	246	1,129	866	3,514	3,354	2,541	2,878	4,049	3,557	3,881	2,792	3,605	1,883	1,466	623	869	392	674	406	21,971	16,997
Number of active cases	—	—	—	2	3	—	4	3	6	7	4	4	7	—	3	2	4	1	5	1	36	20
Rate per 1000 examined	—	—	—	2.31	.85	—	1.57	1.04	1.48	1.97	1.03	1.43	1.94	—	2.05	3.21	4.6	2.55	7.42	2.46	1.64	1.18
Combined rate	—	—	1.0	—	.44	—	1.29	—	1.71	—	1.2	—	1.28	—	2.39	—	3.97	—	5.56	—	1.44	—

RATE OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 EXAMINED BY YEARS

TABLE VI



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

By the Executive Officer

1.—Administration

(A) *Committee*

The prevention, care and after-care of mental illness and mental defectiveness are undertaken by the Mental Health Service, which is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Services Committee.

(B) *Staff*

Under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health the work of the Service is performed by the following staff:—

One medical practitioner employed on a sessional basis on the supervision of mental defectives in their own homes.

Executive Officer — lay administrator, petitioning officer, with duly authorised officer powers.

Psychiatric social worker — has petitioning officer and duly authorised officer powers.

Six mental health social workers — three men and three women, of whom the former have duly authorised officer powers. Of the three men, two were for many years relieving officers and the third a charge nurse in a mental hospital. Of the complement of three women, one lady who had, in addition to the social science degree, the mental health certificate resigned on leaving the district during the year and was replaced by a lady who possesses a social science degree. This is also possessed by the other two.

OCCUPATION CENTRE STAFF

Supervisor.

Handicraft Instructor.

Six Assistants (female).

Home Teacher.

(C) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committee*

There is still user of the local health authority's staff by Saint Mary's Hospital in the supervision of mental defectives on licence from that Hospital.

The advisory service of the psychiatrists of St. James Hospital continues to be available to the local health authority through the normal consultant channels.

(D) All members of the staff are trained social workers or teachers of the mentally handicapped. During the year students taking the diploma course for teachers of the mentally handicapped, organised by the National Association for Mental Health, have been taken for periods of practical training at the Day Training Centre.

2.—Account of Work undertaken in the Community

(A) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946*

The Service continues to maintain a close liaison with the various regional and local departments of the National Health Service, and with the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Pensions, and all other social agencies in the City, in the provision of community care for the prevention of mental illness, and the care and after-care of mental patients and mental defectives.

Reference has been made in past reports to the difficulty in rehabilitating mental patients and mental defectives because of the absence of large industries, the high unemployment rate in the City, and the lack of suitable employment for mental defectives in particular, most of which is domestic and confined to the holiday season. The arrival of Service people with acute problems (mostly Royal Navy and usually without warning) continue to produce difficulties, since they make demands on the Mental Health Services of equal urgency with those of resident Portmuthians, and not uncommonly leave the City as suddenly as they came, whilst endeavours are still in train to adjust their problems.

The insistence of the Board of Control on discharge from Order of mental defectives who have been on licence from mental deficiency hospitals for 18 months has not, in the main, given rise to acute problems of rehabilitation, but cases have occurred from time to time in which patients would have benefited by being allowed to remain subject to the discipline of licence for a longer period, and there have been indications that this view is shared by the physician superintendents of mental deficiency hospitals.

(B) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930*

594 (622) persons were referred as cases of alleged mental illness. Of those cases dealt with under the Lunacy Act, 1890, 267 were admitted to designated wards under Section 20, 44 were admitted thereto by Order of Justices under Section 21, 23 were admitted to mental hospitals under Section 16 and 1 was admitted to a mental hospital by Urgency Order under Section 11. Of those dealt with under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, 82 became voluntary patients under Section 1, and 79 were admitted to mental hospitals as temporary patients under Section 5. Because of the lack of more appropriate accommodation, 2 cases were admitted to a geriatric ward. In 96 cases brought to the notice of the duly authorised officers, action under the mental health statutes was found to be inapplicable and they were disposed of in other ways, e.g. by referral to other social agencies, the Out-Patient Department of St. James Hospital, probation officers (in cases of marriage difficulties), etc., whilst in some cases no action at all was felt to be necessary. The extreme shortage of hospital observation beds, designed for the purpose of Section 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, is still attended by the undesirable risk of recourse to admission to mental hospitals by reception and temporary treatment orders.

Portsmouth is a 'hospital area', and numerous patients are brought to the mental observation wards of Saint Mary's Hospital or are taken, with a view to voluntary admission, to St. James Hospital by duly authorised officers of adjacent local health authorities; patients from these areas admitted to the general or infectious diseases hospitals have sometimes to be admitted to St. James Hospital. Besides this, during the summer months large numbers of visitors (from the Midlands in particular) enter the City, among whom there are quite frequent cases of mental illness which break down here — having come to the seaside after nervous breakdown, and so on. All this results in a considerable number of persons brought to the notice of the duly authorised officers having eventually to be taken by them to mental hospitals other than St. James Hospital — sometimes at a considerable distance. It is for this reason that the local health authority does not accept the 'knock for knock' principle understood to be adopted by certain local health authorities in operating Section 25 of the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938*

(i) ARRANGEMENTS FOR ASCERTAINING AND SUPERVISING MENTAL DEFECTIVES

The liaison with other departments and agencies mentioned above has been developed to the extent that the powers and duties of the local health authority concerning mental defectives are widely known. In the process of ascertainment, where diagnostic confirmation is required, this is available through the consultant services of the psychiatric staff of St. James Hospital and supervision is carried out by the foregoing staff of social workers.

At the end of 1958 there were 307 mental defectives under statutory supervision, and a further 444 under voluntary supervision, not being 'subject to be dealt with'.

(ii) GUARDIANSHIP

Mental defectives under guardianship (of whom there were 20 at the end of the year) are similarly supervised, the frequency of visitation being determined by the nature of the case. Medical supervision under Article 76(1) of the Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1948, is carried out by a medical practitioner on a sessional basis. Of the number given 14 cases were, at the end of the year, placed with nominees of the Guardianship Society. Of these and local cases, the majority of those needing pecuniary assistance are now maintained by the National Assistance Board.

(iii) ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROVIDING OCCUPATION AND TRAINING FOR DEFECTIVES

At the end of the year there were 104 trainees on the register of Langstone House Day Training Centre, consisting of a senior male class of 20, a senior female class of 17, an intermediate mixed section of 42 and a junior mixed section of 25. Absorption of the waiting list for admission takes place at a rate consistent with the demands that new entrants make upon the attention of the staff, and their reaction to other trainees.

In May, the senior female class, which had hitherto met on afternoons only, was established on a full time basis. As the instructress formerly in charge of this section was also functioning part time as a home teacher, a redistribution of staff responsibilities took place; the instructress took over, on a full time basis, the duties of home teacher (see below), and an additional assistant was appointed to take charge of the senior female section under the direction of the Supervisor.

The home teacher is engaged on the instruction of patients who for various reasons, chiefly physical disabilities, are unable to take advantage of the training afforded at the Centre, and of these cases there were 14 at the end of the year.

The instruction given at the Centre is that normally given in such establishments, i.e. sense training, elementary and advanced handicrafts, reading and writing and physical training. The integration of the senior female section on a full time basis has enabled great progress to be made in the mental and social development of that section. Hitherto, the section has been considerably hindered by the fact that for a variety of reasons, chiefly lack of accommodation, it has been away from the main Centre for some years; and it must in fairness to the former instructress be recorded that she worked, during that time, under even greater difficulties than those experienced by her colleagues at the main Centre. This lady's engagement on

full time home teaching was arranged because it was felt that she, having already had many years' experience of providing this amenity as part of her duties, would be best qualified to continue to undertake it on a full time basis, since she possessed the requisite degree of experience and is not in need of technical supervision whilst working on her own.

The Parent Teachers Association for Mentally Handicapped Children has been very active in co-operating with the local health authority in providing parties and outings for trainees and items of equipment for the Centre of a nature which, had the local health authority been asked to provide them, might justifiably be looked on as luxuries.

The service of ready cooked mid-day meals continued to be undertaken by St. James Hospital.

The shortage of institutional accommodation for mental defectives continues to produce many grave difficulties, and the situation steadily worsens. There were no developments during the year following the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on the law relating to mental deficiency and mental illness, and doubtless, because statements were made that a Parliamentary Bill incorporating recommendations in this Report would very soon be introduced, no guidance was received from the Ministry of Health on the question of the admissibility or otherwise of local health authorities alleviating these problems by the provision of hostels. It is, of course, obvious that, even if such a Bill appeared very soon, it would be a long time before any provision for such matters could be implemented even after its being passed into law.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

By the Physician Superintendent

ADMISSIONS

The total number of admissions was lower than in 1957.

During the year, 953 fever (in 1957—1,195), 186 geriatric (in 1957—226), and 312 tuberculosis (in 1957—220) cases were admitted, making a grand total of 1,448 (in 1957—1,641).

Of the fever cases, 313 (in 1957—458) were admitted from outside the City boundary. There were 13 Service cases (in 1957—25).

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS (FEVER)

Discharges—932. Deaths—32. TOTAL—964.

Of this number, 309 discharges and 14 deaths were outside the City boundary, making a total number of Portsmouth cases—641.

CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1958

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Other Infections	Non- Infectious	Deaths	TOTAL
January ...	2	—	68	6	5	81
February ...	1	—	78	2	3	84
March ...	1	—	89	13	2	105
April ...	1	—	86	6	2	95
May ...	1	—	82	12	3	98
June ...	2	—	55	8	1	66
July ...	5	—	67	8	2	82
August ...	2	—	51	4	2	59
September ...	1	—	44	6	1	52
October ...	4	—	58	5	1	68
November ...	4	—	60	5	5	74
December ...	8	—	78	9	5	100
TOTAL ...	32	—	816	84	32	964
Outside cases ...	6	—	259	44	14	323
Portsmouth cases ...	26	—	557	40	18	641

DEATHS—1958

During the year there were 32 (51) deaths from the causes stated below:

Pneumonia	1
Bronchopneumonia	3
Influenza and Bronchopneumonia	1
Measles and Bronchopneumonia	1
Bronchopneumonia due to Cellulitis of Neck	2
Gastro-enteritis and Bronchopneumonia	1
Gastro-enteritis	5
Pertussis and Convulsions	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	1
Acute Lymphocytic Chorio-Meningitis	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1
Poliomyelitis	3
Polio-Encephalitis	1
Acute Encephalitis	1
Acute Ascending Polyneuritis	1
Bronchial Carcinoma	1
Hydrocephalus, Suprasellar Tumour, Cranio-pharyngioma	1
Congenital Heart, Internal Hydrocephalus, Cranio-Stenosis	1
Hypertensive Cardiac Failure and Hypertension	1
Lacerated Scalp Wound, Gross Sub-dural Haemorrhage	1
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage	1
Tetanus	1
Toxaemia, Chronic Osteitis Femur (R), Senectus	1
TOTAL	32

The following table gives in more detail the deaths for 1958.

Under 1 year	9
1-5 years	3
5-20 years	2
20-70 years	12
70+ years	6
TOTAL	32

This gives an over all mortality rate for infectious diseases of 3.31% (4.26%).

It will be noted that, of the 32 deaths, 15 occurred in the extremes of life, i.e. under 1 year and 70+ years. Also, 11 deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission to this hospital. The following table gives a more detailed analysis of the ages of the cases which died with 24 hours of admission.

Under one year	0-14 days ...	1
	14-28 days ...	—
	1-3 months ...	—
	3-6 months ...	1
	6-9 months ...	1
	9-12 months ...	1
1-5 years ... ..	...	2
5-20 years ... ..	...	1
20-70 years ... ..	...	4
70+ years ... ..	...	—
TOTAL ... ..	...	11

Diphtheria

There were 5 cases (Portsmouth—3) admitted as observation diphtheria. None of these proved to be this disease.

Paratyphoid

One case (Portsmouth) was admitted as paratyphoid. Two cases (Portsmouth) proved to be this disease. In addition, one Portsmouth case originally diagnosed as food poisoning was subsequently found to be a case of paratyphoid B.

Scarlet Fever

There were 39 cases (Portsmouth—31) admitted as scarlet fever.

Pueperal Pyrexia

There were 17 cases (Portsmouth—5) admitted as puerperal pyrexia.

Poliomyelitis

During the year, 46 cases (Portsmouth—15) were admitted as poliomyelitis, 25 cases (Portsmouth—4) proved to be this disease.

Respiratory ...	9
Paralytic ...	15
Non-paralytic ...	1

One Portsmouth case was originally diagnosed and admitted to hospital outside the City; the patient was only transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for later treatment.

Meningitis

45 cases (Portsmouth—19) were admitted as meningitis and 3 cases (Portsmouth—1) as tuberculous meningitis. 16 cases (Portsmouth—7) proved to be meningitis, and 2 cases (Portsmouth—1*) tuberculosis meningitis.

* This case was already known as one of pulmonary tuberculosis prior to admission to Infectious Diseases Hospital.

		Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Polio-myelitis		Tuberculosis			Encephalitis		Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia	Paratyphoid Fevers	Enteric or Typhoid	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Malaria	Total	
					Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Pulmonary	Meninges & C.N.S.	Other forms	Meningococcal Infections	Infective											Post-Infectious
Jan.	4	1	3	129	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	11	1	5	91	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	11	
"	18	1	-	41	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	25	-	4	69	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Feb.	1	-	6	59	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	11	
"	8	-	8	68	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	15	2	7	93	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	11	
"	22	3	12	97	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Mar.	1	1	3	107	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	11	
"	8	1	6	78	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	15	1	8	87	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	22	-	4	91	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	11	
"	29	4	16	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	11	
April	5	2	4	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	11	
"	12	2	6	127	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	19	-	6	127	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	11	
"	26	-	7	89	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	
May	3	2	3	58	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	10	1	10	62	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	
"	17	1	5	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	11	
"	24	-	2	60	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	
"	31	4	8	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	11	
June	7	1	2	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	14	2	7	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	21	-	5	23	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	11	
"	28	5	8	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	
July	5	1	2	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	12	1	7	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	
"	19	1	-	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	11	
"	26	1	3	27	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Aug.	2	1	6	13	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11	
"	9	-	7	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	11	
"	16	2	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	23	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	30	-	9	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Sept.	6	2	13	4	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	13	1	15	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	20	2	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	
"	27	1	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	11	
Oct.	4	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	11	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	11	
"	18	2	7	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	25	3	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Nov.	1	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	8	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	15	2	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	11	
"	22	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	
"	29	7	1	16	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	11	
Dec.	6	1	1	32	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	13	1	3	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	
"	20	6	1	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	
"	27	4	2	10	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	
Total	1958	82	268	2174	3	-	113	-	10	2	1	-	108	-	13	89	3	1	22	22	-	298
	1957	64	298	1706	17	9	129	1	12	6	-	-	19	1	35	157	-	1	29	16	2	250
Deaths	1958	-	1	1	-	-	16	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	16
	1957	-	1	-	2	-	23	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	17

* All Forms

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1958

	1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(2)	—	15(23)	5 (8)	20(26)	7(12)	11 (9)	9 (9)	47 (60)	21 (29)
Malignant necplasm—lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(2)	-(2)	27(43)	8 (8)	29(31)	3 (2)	7 (6)	7 (1)	66 (82)	18 (13)
Malignant neoplasm—breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(3)	— (1)	25(22)	— (1)	14(18)	—	13(15)	— (2)	55 (58)
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ...	—	—	—	—	1(-)	—	—	2(5)	—	11 (9)	—	2 (5)	—	7 (5)	—	23 (24)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	-(2)	8(9)	5(6)	33(49)	35(33)	49(41)	35(29)	46(53)	42(32)	136(154)	117(102)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	1(-)	—	—	-(1)	—	2(-)	1 (-)	— (-)	2(1)	1 (1)	— (-)	— (-)	4 (1)	3 (2)
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	76	84	100	62	64	78	253	237 490
1957 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	116	80	100	67	68	62	299	228 527

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE

By the Venereal Diseases Officer

It is very gratifying to report the continued shrinkage in the figures for syphilis. There were only two cases of early infectious syphilis during the year, both of whom presumably were infected from sources outside this area. The total gonorrhoea figures have shown an increase from 100 cases as compared with 86 in the previous year. This compares favourably with the national figures which show a 20% rise.

Again I think we can attribute this favourable state of affairs to the excellent co-operation in contact tracing with the Naval Health authorities and the good work put in by the Health Visitor attached to this Department.

It is also very gratifying to report that in this year no new cases of congenital syphilis were seen.

It is with deep regret I have to record the death of Mr. A. G. Fowell who has been a technician in this Department since its inception in 1917.

DETAILS OF WORK OF THE ALMONER

						1958	1957
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of patients helped by the Almoner	...	...	...	...	...	83	98
Number of visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	38	59
Letters and reports sent	...	...	...	...	...	65	60
Letters and reports received	...	...	...	...	...	35	23
Number of interviews	...	...	...	...	...	157	106
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1,077	1,313

TABLE OF STATISTICS

	SYPHILIS			GONORRHOEA			OTHER CONDITIONS		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
Patients under treatment or observation on 1st January ...	60 (90)	92 (103)	152 (193)	11 (11)	4 (10)	15 (21)	38 (54)	17 (16)	55 (70)
Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ...	9 (3)	6 (4)	15 (7)	— (-)	— (-)	— (-)	3 (-)	— (-)	3 (-)
Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis ...	2 (2)	1 (3)	3 (5)	9 (6)	4 (4)	13 (10)	11 (8)	4 (-)	15 (8)
Patients dealt with for the first time ...	10 (12)	10 (16)	20 (28)	59 (52)	41 (34)	100 (86)	255 (297)	100 (107)	355 (404)
Patients completing treatment and/or observation ...	8 (22)	16 (16)	24 (38)	35 (28)	31 (26)	66 (54)	205 (208)	92 (80)	297 (288)
Patients transferred elsewhere ...	9 (19)	9 (11)	18 (30)	21 (20)	4 (3)	25 (23)	58 (85)	12 (20)	70 (105)
Patients not completing treatment and/or observation ...	2 (6)	9 (8)	11 (14)	11 (10)	4 (15)	15 (25)	12 (28)	— (5)	12 (33)
Patients under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	62 (60)	75 (92)	137 (152)	12 (11)	10 (4)	22 (15)	32 (38)	17 (17)	49 (55)
Attendances by patients—									
seen by physician ...	571 (638)	403 (564)	974 (1,202)	432 (532)	228 (209)	660 (741)	1,367 (1,512)	446 (458)	1,813 (1,970)
not seen by physician...	88 (118)	62 (76)	150 (194)	49 (62)	— (6)	49 (68)	327 (465)	33 (-)	360 (465)
Contacts attending for examination referred by patients, etc.	4 (6)	6 (5)	10 (11)	3 (1)	31 (32)	34 (33)	— (1)	11 (13)	11 (14)

PARASITIC INFESTATION*By the Medical Officer in charge, Disinfestation Clinic***Scabies**

There was a marked increase in attendances and infestations over the previous year.

Total number dealt with during the year:—

					1958	1957
Cases	...	...	...	...	90	44
Contacts	...	...	...	...	58	36
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	148	80

In addition, ten infested cases and four infested contacts not included in the above were referred by an outside health authority.

Eighteen cases were referred by general practitioners, seven by the local hospitals and one by Portsmouth City Police. Eleven cases were the result of an outbreak at the Day Training Centre for Mental Defectives.

	Under 5			5-15			Over 15			Totals		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infested ...	5	7	12	14	18	32	22	24	46	41	49	90
Not Infested	2	6	8	12	15	27	11	12	23	25	33	58
Totals ...	7	13	20	26	33	59	33	36	69	66	82	148
Cases attending subsequently	5	6	11	15	21	36	23	24	47	43	51	94

Total attendances for the year—Original ... 148 (80)
Subsequent ... 94 (51)

GRAND TOTAL 242 (131)

The following table shows the number of infested cases for previous years:—

Year	Cases	Contacts	Year	Cases	Contacts
1947 ...	656	521	1955 ...	78	46
1949 ...	160	127	1956 ...	41	49
1951 ...	47	65	1957 ...	44	36
1953 ...	87	82	1958 ...	90	58

The absence of any satisfactory legislation for dealing with suspected cases since the Scabies Order, 1941, was withdrawn has rendered control of scabies difficult.

Pediculosis

The steady decrease in incidence of pediculosis first started in 1952 has continued.

During the year 32 households of 32 families comprising 84 individuals have attended.

Total number of cases dealt with during the year:—

	1958	1957
Cases	59	62
Contacts	25	52
	84	114

The distribution as to age and sex was:—

	Under 5			5-15			Over 15			Totals		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infested ...	2	3	5	9	31	40	7	7	14	18	41	59
Not Infested	3	1	4	1	5	6	2	13	15	6	19	25
Totals ...	5	4	9	10	36	46	9	20	29	24	60	84

ATTENDANCES

	Under 5			5-15			Over 15			Totals		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Original ...	5	4	9	10	36	46	9	20	29	24	60	84
*Subsequent	2	3	5	8	37	45	6	6	12	16	46	62
Totals ...	7	7	14	18	73	91	15	26	41	40	106	146

* cases re-attending

54·8% (56·5%) of those infested were school children aged 5—15.

Eight of the cases were infestations of *phthirus pubis* (crab lice) and one of *pediculus corporis* (body lice).

No cases were sent by general practitioners, four were sent from local hospitals and two from the Dockyard.

It was not necessary to use any threats of prosecution under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

On no occasion was it necessary to fetch patients by Ambulance Service vehicles.

A proprietary emulsion containing D.D.T. and Pyrethrin was used for treatment of heads. For *phthirus pubis* infestations B.H.C. gamma isomer solution was used.

The following table gives comparative figures of infestations during the last ten years:—

1949	...	...	...	826	1954	...	...	...	279
1950	...	...	...	916	1955	...	...	...	135
1951	...	...	...	733	1956	...	...	...	82
1952	...	...	...	850	1957	...	...	...	62
1953	...	...	...	479	1958	...	...	...	59

REPORT OF THE BATHS SUPERINTENDENT

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I present this report of a record year for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1959.

The entire establishment catered for no fewer than 183,533 (167,644) persons, made up of 157,852 (144,411) general public and 25,681 (23,233) from free passes, season tickets, special instruction and private clubs.

Thus, the grand total increase over last year was 15,889 patrons, whilst that for the general public alone was 13,441. In consequence of these record attendances, the revenue has now reached £6,270 0s. 3d. (£5,864 3s. 8d.), whereas in 1949 (ten years ago) it was only £2,000.

SWIMMING BATH

This department continues to improve in patronage, in spite of the bath being crowded during almost all the public hours. Its attendance was 120,363 (107,022) which includes all public swimmers and schoolchildren in classes, irrespective of special entry patrons, such as evening clubs and passes, thus creating a new record. All sections of trade, except two, are up on the previous year, and records have been created in no less than seven of these, including 1/- ladies' swims 2,571 (2,406); 6d. boys' swims 35,956 (30,645); 6d. girls' swims 19,827 (15,857); 3d. girls' swims 4,455 (3,776), and this year's total of schoolchildren attending in classes, which was 43,452 (41,071); 1/- male swims 9,836 (9,666) and 3d. boys' swims 4,266 (3,601) were also up on last year.

Spectators, with a total of 2,503 (2,484), again sets up a new record, showing the scope for this relaxation if the accommodation were more attractive to the viewers.

Private lessons given by the Baths staff show a decrease of 296, 1,264 having been taken (the record is 1,560), the reason being that I had to suspend the service temporarily owing to the crowded bath, which made private instruction almost impossible under such conditions and unsatisfactory to the pupil.

Private hire again maintained a high exclusive booking, entailing the Baths being open some 14 hours a day during the summer months, with 756 $\frac{3}{4}$ (689) hours booking; here again another record was achieved.

PRIVATE BATHS

Here the report is not so attractive; no records have been created, but one thing is definite, we have not depreciated on the previous year.

Paradoxically, the sections show increases in the higher priced baths and a decrease in the lower priced one. For instance, 1/2 men's baths has an increase of 248, whilst the 9d. men's baths has a decrease of 247, so it is 'statu quo' with the exception of an increase of one patron in the male division; with two small increases in the female section there was a total departmental improvement of 81 private bath patrons.

Six additional new slipper baths were installed in the men's second class suite in place of old porcelain clay type ones which were in a bad condition.

GENERAL REMARKS

Deposit receipts maintained their good demand. This service, whereby monies and valuables can be left at the Baths office for the small charge of 2d., is providing a means of reducing thefts.

The automatic scent machine installed in October is not proving the success I anticipated; however, after a full year's survey I hope to give a more satisfactory report. The installation and replenishing of this machine does not involve any expenditure by the Corporation; consequently no loss can be incurred by this department, yet it still provides an amenity for our customers.

Plant and machinery continued to give satisfaction, especially the laundry equipment and filtration plants, but there was a deterioration of brickwork in the surrounds of the Cornish boiler.

The ancillary services, such as automatic weighing machine, Brylcreem machines and hair dryers, continue to be a good source of income and show an increase in revenue over the preceding year. If better space were available, more hair drying machines could be installed to deal with peak periods.

Staff continue to be proficient in their work by re-examination in various swimming tests. One employee has had the distinction of gaining the Diploma of the Royal Life Saving Society.

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1959

PRIVATE BATHS				SWIMMING BATHS								PRIVATE BATHS AND SWIMMING BATHS											
MALE				FEMALE				Grand Total				MALE				FEMALE				Grand Totals			
1/2	9d.	Total		1/2	9d.	Total		1/-	6d.	3d.	Total	1/-	6d.	3d.	Total	Male	Female						
1958/59	17,596	10,377	27,973	2,453	4,560	7,013	34,986	9,836	35,956	4,266	50,058	2,571	19,827	4,455	26,853	78,031	33,866	111,897					
1957/58	17,348	10,624	27,972	2,431	4,502	6,933	34,905	9,666	30,645	3,601	43,912	2,406	15,857	3,776	22,039	71,884	28,972	100,856					
Increase	248	—	1	22	58	80	81	170	5,311	665	6,146	165	3,970	679	4,814	6,147	4,894	11,041					
Decrease	—	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					

Brylcreem	...	12,081	£	s.	d.
Hair Dryers	...	15,945	66	8	9
Self Weigh	...	2,361	9	16	9
Scent (Commenced Nov., 1958)	102	2	11	0	
Deposit Receipts	943	7	17	2	

Grant Total	...	157,852
Add:—		
Club Attendances	...	22,348
Free Passes	...	2,025
Season Tickets	...	444
Special Instruction	...	864
Grand Total, 1958/59	...	183,533 (167,644)

CLASSES	SPEC-TATORS	GRAND TOTALS	HIRE OF BATH Hrs.	TUITION FEES	LUMA BATHS	SEASON TICKETS	TOTAL CASH £ s. d.			
1958/59	43,452	2,503	157,852	756½	1,264	75	16	6,270	0	3
1957/58	41,071	2,484	144,411	689	1,560	84	25	5,864	3	8
Increase	2,381	19	13,441	67½	—	—	—	405	16	7
Decrease	—	—	—	296	9	9	9	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER**MEAT INSPECTION**

With the exception of June, according to the Ministry of Agriculture's returns dealing with the notifiable diseases, the existence of foot and mouth disease was confirmed in this country every month during the first half of the year. Following the confirmation of an outbreak at Lovedean in February the City was included in the standstill area scheduled by the Ministry. This necessitated irritating movement restrictions on species of food animals susceptible to the disease and interfered with the normal activities of the wholesale meat trade. This state of affairs existed until nearly the end of March when the restrictions were removed. Although it is true that the disease reappeared in Great Britain in the months of August and October, the City remained free from restrictions since it did not form part of any of the areas scheduled by the Ministry. As in previous years retailers from a large number of districts outside the City came to wholesalers in the vicinity of Greetham Street for their supplies. The wholesale meat market, Greetham Street, and some local retailers received supplies of home-killed and imported meat and offal from Fontley, Petersfield, Swindon, Westbourne, Wimborne, Southampton, Chichester, Salisbury, Islington, Brighton, Isle of Wight, Yapton, Scotland, Holyhead, and London. Throughout the year there was no direct shipment of meat and offal from Eire to the Camber but regular consignments reached the City following importation at Holyhead. The condition known as bone-taint, which spoils meat for human consumption, was detected frequently in imported hindquarter beef and occasionally in home-killed hindquarters supplies. Another condition which has been troublesome during the year which necessitates the rejection of imported supplies of beef for human consumption is that known as fatty degeneration. Besides 'blown' canned meat, rejection of meat as unfit for human consumption was necessary due to abscess, bone-taint, bruising, contamination, decomposition, fatty degeneration, mould and septic. In order to protect the public regularly each month throughout the year a number of visits to cold stores was necessary to ensure that home-killed beef carcasses and offal known to have a parasitic infestation were submitted to refrigeration treatment specified by the Authorities.

MEAT CONDEMNATIONS

English: 651 lb. hindquarter beef; 25 lb. lamb; 126 lb. pork; 368 lb. pigs plucks; 14 lb. pigs tops; 440 lb. ox liver; 80 lb. veal.

Imported: 1,033 lb. hindquarter beef; 336 lb. forequarter beef; 205 lb. pigs kidneys; 12 lb. pigs plucks; 173 lb. pigs livers; 664 lb. lamb livers; 21 lb. lamb; 30 lb. sheep livers; 273 lb. ox liver; 1,276 lb. ox tripe; 6 lb. mutton; 180 lb. pigs lungs; 20 lb. pigs melts; 84 lb. beef spleens; 32 lb. bacon.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

As in previous years most of the work relating to the provisions under the Food Hygiene Regulations was carried out at the wholesale meat premises in the vicinity of Greetham Street. From their commencement these Regulations have been well received by the wholesalers and no evidence has reached me to indicate that the general provisions on the whole have not been carefully observed. Thanks to the wholesalers I feel that the right impression relating to the principles of hygiene must be made on local traders and retailers from a large number of districts outside the City served by the

wholesale meat market. The difficult task of meat transport was carried out smoothly throughout the year and again I must pay tribute to the satisfactory work of the manager and staff of British Road Services (United Carriers). Most of the meat and offal consigned to the City and supplies distributed from the wholesale meat market were carried in road vehicles. British Road Services (United Carriers), who have good facilities at the meat market for keeping their vehicles in a satisfactory condition, were responsible for the distribution of most of the meat supplies despatched by the wholesalers to the City and surrounding districts.

ANTHRAX

Last year was one of exceptionally low incidence for anthrax and probably its annual details were the most encouraging feature for the Ministry of Agriculture in the information given relating to the notifiable diseases. This satisfactory state of affairs continued without a break into the new year, when a drop of over 50% in the monthly total of outbreaks for January was recorded, compared with the same month in 1957. Although one was justified in describing its incidence last year as exceptionally low, it is a fact that the figures associated with it for the opening months this year were even more favourable. Evidence of the marked improvement in the position was seen in the comparable aggregate for the year's first quarter. At the end of March a total of 52 outbreaks was recorded against 133 at the same date last year. The Ministry of Agriculture's returns continued without interruption to show satisfactory details throughout the year's second quarter, resulting in a striking improvement in the comparable figures for the first 6 months. 91 outbreaks involving 92 animals were detected at the 30th June this year compared with 227 outbreaks and 251 animals at the corresponding date in 1957. During the next quarter favourable details appeared regularly in the returns and the satisfactory position remained unchanged until the end of September. It is true that this country is never completely free from this deadly disease but I believe that seldom if ever during recent years has the position been better than it was during August, when only 4 animals were attacked. The tendency for the figures associated with anthrax to rise observed during September and October appeared to have been arrested in November, when the monthly total was 6 outbreaks. From the returns it would appear that the Ministry experienced a setback in December, when 24 outbreaks were confirmed. Information regarding it issued recently was more encouraging. According to the Ministry's annual details it was a year of extremely low incidence and the fall in the annual figures compared with 1957 was nearly 50%—the actual totals being 167 and 318.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Following a year when foot and mouth disease caused great activity and expense the position relating to it in the first month of the new year was not very encouraging, as a total of 43 outbreaks was confirmed. The anxiety which it caused continued throughout February when its existence at Lovedean was confirmed and the City was included in the standstill area scheduled by the Ministry of Agriculture. Despite the fact that a decrease was recorded in March, clearly the year's first quarter was an expensive one for the Ministry. At the end of March the aggregate number of outbreaks was 100 compared with 15 at the same date in 1957. Following evidence of considerable easing of the situation in April only one outbreak was recorded during May. Since no outbreak was detected in Great Britain throughout June the position could not have been better. Although the slaughter and compensation policy succeeded in stamping it out there is no doubt that its

eradication was a costly item during the first half of the year. A total of 111 outbreaks involving over 19,000 was recorded at the end of June. Great Britain's freedom from it continued throughout July. Unfortunately the period of freedom was of short duration since it re-appeared in this country in August, when 3 outbreaks were recorded. In September the slaughter and compensation policy was again successful since its existence was not detected. Already, however, there were indications that the year was likely to be a costly one. Nearly 20,000 animals were involved in 114 outbreaks detected at the end of September against 64 outbreaks and over 11,000 animals for the corresponding period last year. News of its reappearance in this country came in October, when 2 outbreaks were detected. At this time the aggregate number of outbreaks was similar to that of 1957. The fact that its existence was not detected throughout November and December influenced favourably the annual figures which have now been released. According to the Ministry of Agriculture's returns 116 outbreaks involving over 20,000 animals occurred during the year compared with 184 and over 30,000 animals in 1957. No doubt the Ministry's successes in stamping it out will give some additional support to the slaughter and compensation policy.

SWINE FEVER

Last year the returns issued by the Ministry of Agriculture showed that the comparable totals for swine fever had run unfavourably throughout 1957 and one was unable to see any evidence pointing to real progress in the struggle with it. During 1958 there was an absence again of any evidence of progress and a considerable increase in the number of outbreaks was recorded. The year opened with a serious deterioration in the position during January, when a substantial increase in the figures occurred. The improvement in the position recorded in February was not maintained and the Ministry's returns for March showed that the figures associated with swine fever were the most unsatisfactory ones for a notifiable disease. At the end of March the comparable aggregate was 268 outbreaks against 213 for the corresponding period in 1957. The monthly totals for April, May and June remained high and the trend for the figures to rise continued without interruption throughout the year's second quarter. The monthly total for June was 205 outbreaks. The comparable total for the first half of the year was running unfavourably — the actual figures being 691 outbreaks at the end of June this year against 455 at the same date in 1957. Following a decrease of 75 outbreaks being recorded in July the satisfactory trend in the figures continued throughout August. The improvement in the position ended in September when an increase in the number of outbreaks occurred. Already at the end of September it was clear that the annual total would be considerably over 1,000 outbreaks. Decreases in the monthly totals for October and November were recorded with the comparable aggregates still running unfavourably. The Ministry's returns showed a serious deterioration in the position during December, when a total of 117 outbreaks was detected. Long before 1958 ended it was clear that the year was likely to be an unsatisfactory one for the Ministry. This has been confirmed by the annual figures now issued which show that a total of 1,263 outbreaks was recorded during 1958 compared with 960 in the previous year.

FOWL PEST

Unlike foot and mouth disease the Ministry of Agriculture's policy of slaughter and compensation has not yet succeeded in eradicating fowl pest in this country. From experience one learns to expect relatively high monthly totals at the end of a year and at the beginning of a year. Although 120 outbreaks were detected in January it is true that this represents a decrease

compared with the previous month and shows a continuation of the favourable seasonable trend anticipated. The returns showed a striking improvement in the position relating to fowl pest during February and March. The steady favourable seasonal trend which no doubt the Ministry anticipated continued without interruption throughout the first quarter of the year. At the end of March no doubt the Ministry regarded the position as satisfactory since the comparable aggregate this year was 195 outbreaks against 251 for the same period in 1957. The favourable seasonal figures appear to have ended in April when 47 outbreaks were confirmed. The position during May virtually remained unchanged but in June it improved when a satisfactory monthly total was recorded. The returns showed a marked improvement in the comparable totals for a period of 6 months — the actual figures being 309 at the end of June this year and 455 at the same date in 1957. The Ministry experienced a setback in the struggle with fowl pest during July and the position worsened considerably in August, when a total of 106 outbreaks was recorded. A marked improvement in the position occurred in September and at the end of the quarter the comparable aggregate was running very favourably. One learns to expect considerable fluctuations in the figures associated with this disease. Following the improvement in the position observed during September there was a considerable increase in the figures for October. A decrease in the monthly total for November was followed by a substantial increase in December when 92 outbreaks were detected. There is little doubt, however, that the Ministry will derive some satisfaction and encouragement from the favourable annual details just published. According to the returns 759 outbreaks were confirmed this year compared with a total of 1,034 in 1957.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

It seems to me that possibly there is some evidence contained in the annual figures relating to fowl pest to support the Ministry of Agriculture's suspicions during recent years that premises licensed under the Pet Animals Act might play a part in the spread of this disease. The provisions under the Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956, coupled with the precautions taken under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, may have helped to reduce the number of outbreaks. Compared with last year there was a decrease of 275 outbreaks. I have no evidence that the general provisions of the Act were not on the whole well observed. It is noteworthy that frequently one finds wives playing a prominent part in the conduct of these licensed premises. Probably this is a factor which tends to enhance the care taken in the animals' welfare and I suggest that a great deal of the credit is due to the licensees and their assistants for the smooth working of this comprehensive Act. One provision of the Act which is probably not so well known as it should be is that it is an offence to sell pets to children under 12 years of age. A total of 30 pet shops was licensed in the City and 81 visits were made during the year.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

Considerable progress was made during the year in the work under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order. This important preventive Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to food animals and insists on boiling for at least one hour by means of efficient plant in accordance with the provisions of the Order. Precautions are also given in the Order relating to the collection and carriage of waste foods intended for animal feeding. The Order is designed to prevent the spread of diseases like foot and mouth disease, fowl pest and swine fever.

FISH

The following is a list of the various species of fish relating to parcels surrendered after inspection and condemnation:—haddocks, skate, cod, halibut, salmon, grilse, prawns, cockles, herrings, eels, mackerel, crabs and escallops.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS

As in previous years, practically all kinds of foodstuffs, other than fish, home-killed and imported meat already mentioned, were handled under this heading. Canned foods were an important item, 5,263 tins being surrendered as unfit for human consumption following inspection.

DUTIES AT THE PORT

No clinical evidence of the existence of any notifiable disease was detected in livestock landing at Point and all animals were able to proceed to their destinations. A total of 56 visits was made to the Dockyard, Camber and Flathouse. A number were of a preventive nature to prevent certain livestock coming into this country illicitly. The Regulations are designed to prevent disease, e.g. rabies and psittacosis, entering at the ports. Other visits to the Port were associated with the trade in the importation of foodstuffs at the Camber and Flathouse.

VISITS

1,682 visits were made during 1958, including 530 to meat premises (wholesale and retail), 68 to fish premises (wholesale and retail), 754 to provision shops (wholesale and retail), 49 to piggeries, 104 to sausage makers, 56 in connection with my duties at the port, 25 to institutions, 81 under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, and 319 relating to complaints.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year, 1,667 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 59 were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled or otherwise unsatisfactory, or 3·5% compared with 6·9% in 1957. Of these 2 were formal samples, 49 informal or test samples and 8 private purchase samples. They were dealt with by issuing cautions or reference to the appropriate Ministry.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

During the year, 36 licences were issued for the sale of pasteurised milk; 13 for sterilised milk and 17 for tuberculin tested milk.

Seventy-three samples of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk were examined and passed the test for this type of milk.

Three hundred and twenty-one samples of pasteurised milk were examined and passed the test for this type of milk.

Seventy-one samples of pasteurised milk supplied to schools were examined and found satisfactory.

Twenty samples of sterilised milk were examined and passed the test.

MILK

Six hundred and forty-seven samples of milk were taken during the year; 7 were found to be adulterated and 17 not up to standard, the deficiencies being due to natural causes. Of this number, 230 represented milk supplied by farmers to retailers in the City, 7 being found to be adulterated.

ICE CREAM

Forty-seven samples of ice cream were taken for examination, with the following results:—

30 samples were Grade 1	2 samples were Grade 3
11 samples were Grade 2	4 samples were Grade 4

DRUGS

One hundred and eight samples of drugs were taken and 11 were found not to be in accordance with the standards or requirements laid down in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, The Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, and the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, 1933.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL MADE THERE- UNDER

During the year 101 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these Orders were being complied with.

WATER

One hundred and twenty-eight samples of swimming pool, paddling pool and sea water were taken during the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. F. APPLETON, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

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

At the close of the year under review, three public health inspectors had transferred to other authorities and lengthy advertisement of the vacancies failed to attract the required officers. By the advent of 1959 eleven districts were being operated by seven inspectors with a further impending resignation, and the housing survey staff were similarly depleted. My concern over staff shortage therefore returns to that of previous years. Offset against this was the introduction of a new system into the method of recording and with it the acquisition of a clerk whose activities relieved the inspectors of certain time-wasting enquiries and recordings, and ensured methodical and accurate filing. Another potential inspector joined the student inspector already under training.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

The year 1958 with its 31.69 ins. of rain brought with it an increase in the number of complaints, of which 2,663 were entered at this office, 1,539 relating to various conditions in dwelling houses, and 3,269 inspections were made in the course of abating nuisances, and 7,657 revisits secured that the notices served were complied with.

Abatement of nuisances or conditions prejudicial to health were required by

1,128	Intimation notices
616	Abatement notices
245	Letters requiring work "without further delay"
173	Letters requiring work "within 7 days"
13	Letters requiring work "forthwith"

Failure to abate nuisances necessitated action against 87 persons and in the ensuing procedure by the Town Clerk's department the following transpired:—

Settled without legal proceedings	...	...	57
Withdrawn before case heard	...	...	9
Adjourned sine die	...	...	2
Orders made	...	...	11
Work completed before proceedings but costs obtained	...	...	7
Summons not served	...	...	1
			<hr/> 87 <hr/>

HOUSEBOATS

No applications for stationing of houseboats were made during 1958 and no complaints were received regarding the Corporation's approved site.

NUISANCES FROM DEPOSITS, DUST, SMELLS, ETC.

One hundred and seventeen alleged nuisances from unlawful depositing, etc. were notified to the Department and were given priority of attention according to their estimated urgency. The number of vacant plots of land in the city has been increased by prefab. demolitions which contributes largely to the figure given above. Complaints involving organic matter were few, and owing to the insurmountable difficulty in identifying the offenders

no legal proceedings resulted. The reports of the district inspectors who investigated these complaints show that, despite the vigilance of police and neighbouring residents, car bodies, perambulators, bedsteads, mattresses, etc., continue to arrive on vacant land in the city. It is beyond comprehension that any person should risk a substantial fine, as well as expend time and energy in dumping unwanted material which could probably have been collected by the Corporation's refuse disposal service.

Either more people are becoming litter-conscious and civic-minded or more accumulations are occurring, because successive years have shown increases in this type of complaint. The inexplicable little oases of unoccupied land on the Corporation housing estates act as loadstones to rubbish tippers and it has been found that, where they are sufficiently obscure and have been missed for dumping, they are weed-ridden and the origin of slug infestations. I am glad therefore that the future of these little parcels of land is being explored by the Parks and Open Spaces Department.

The defiling of Portsdown Hill by trippers has caused great concern and in an endeavour to obviate faecal deposits temporary conveniences were erected, only to suffer severe damage by hooligans within a short space of time. Meanwhile, the problem of litter on the slopes has increased and it is hoped that the Anti-litter Act will eventually defeat the litter louts.

Reminiscent of 1953 was a complaint regarding a large quantity of seaweed washed up on Southsea beach, but there was no recurrence of the infestation of *coelopa frigida*.

As the swan colony multiplied at the Canoe Lake complaints were made to the Public Health Department of the fouling of the footway. In an endeavour to establish the extent of the prejudice to public health specimens of swan droppings were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, but no pathogens were isolated.

A miscellany involving trees, dust from tips, deposits from pigeons, misuse of public and private places, were also dealt with and the usual quota were referred to the Chief Constable where police action was indicated.

Where comment on insanitary deposits is made it is inevitable that discussion of the subject of Portsmouth's dog-fouled pavements should ensue. It is time that a minority of the population were prevented from subjecting a vast majority to such disgusting hazards.

REFUSE RECEPTACLES

It is hoped that an outcry from a misinformed section of the public will not prevent the proposed long overdue standardisation of Portsmouth's refuse receptacles.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

Mould was the principal extraneous matter found in or on food and the subject of complaints by the public. It may well be that the particularly humid atmosphere of 1958 contributed to its increase, for against four cases of mould contaminated foodstuffs in 1957 there were 15 in 1958. Of the latter, two were virtually discounted, as the two comestibles, an apple turnover and a custard tart, were not submitted for examination on the day of purchase.

The remarkable increase of popularity of the mass produced meat pie or pasty has led to serious problems affecting their condition before they reach the consumer. That of rotation of stock in the retailers' premises is one which can easily be solved, but the complications involved in the transit of the manufactured foodstuff from the manufactory to the final purchaser are manifold, and there does not seem to be any practicable means of ensuring

that the product always reaches the buyer with the minimum delay. In nearly every case of mould-affected foodstuff investigated by this Department the makers have claimed that their coding of wrappers, checking of delivery dates, instructions to staff and salesmen make it impossible for their wares to be suspect. Similarly, retailers insist that their sales system and staff instruction render it incredible that any unsound product could pass over their counters. Yet, in 1958, of five instances of mouldy meat pies or pasties, although each case was meticulously investigated, only in one instance was the guilt fixed. This occurred in legal proceedings against a cafe proprietress charged with selling two mouldy cornish pasties. It was established that she had received the pasties from the manufacturers ten days prior to their sale to the complainant, and for this offence she was fined £3 and ordered to pay the costs. It is evident that the ultimate factor is the personal integrity of each person engaged in production, wholesaling and retailing of foodstuff, and all codings, wrappings and instructions can fail where the individual decides. The best deterrent is the press report stating plainly the name and address of the offender and the nature of the offence.

An interesting solution to a complaint occurred in the matter of a tin of salmon in which a complainant had found a number of "glass particles". Submitted to the Analyst's Department, the alleged foreign bodies, which admittedly were all the appearances of glass, proved to be crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate — a natural constituent of canned fish and not deleterious to health.

Several loaves with various alleged foreign matters were also brought to notice but in the majority were found to contain carbonaceous dust and not soil. Two were discovered to have vegetable fibres in their crusts, one from sacking and the other from gloves used when handling the hot bread. Most unpleasant were a bun containing an elastoplast finger dressing and a bottle or orangeade containing a moth larvae.

With the exception of the case above-mentioned, it was found expedient to deal with these complaints by various degrees of warning.

<i>Material or Object</i>	<i>Found in</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Mould	Chocolate cream filled roll	Warning
Mould and carbonaceous matter	Loaf	Severe warning
Mould	Cornish pasty	Fined £3 and to pay costs
Mould	Pork pie	Warning
Mould	Custard tart	Severe warning
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	Warning
Vegetable fibre	Loaf	Warning
Mould	Cakes	No action
Oil	Loaf	Warning
Suspected glass	Red salmon	No action
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	Severe warning
Mould	Loaf	Warning
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	Severe warning
Mould	Sausages	Severe warning
Elastoplast	Bun	Severe warning
Insect	Cheese roll	Severe and final warning
Pebble	Mince tart	Warning
Fibre	Loaf	No action
Larvae	Orangeade	Warning
Electric flex	Fruit pie	Warning
Glass	Sweets	Warning and sweets withdrawn
Mould	Custard tarts	Warning
Mould	Apple turnover	Warning

<i>Material or Object</i>	<i>Found in</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Dirt	Cocoanut cake	Warning
Mould	Cakes	Severe warning
Carbonaceous matter and mould	Loaf	Severe warning

PESTOLOGY

There was a decided increase in the number of infestations of vermin, a total of 243 cases being investigated. 214 of this total referred to bugs and fleas. The latter insect prevalence occasioned much bitter comment from the unfortunate inspectors concerned in the investigation of these infestations. To the usual catalogue of steam flies, beetles, ants, woolly bears, bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, woodlice, moths, furniture beetle, were added some newcomers in centipedes, plaster beetles, mites and spiders. A particularly healthy specimen of the latter caused a complaint from one lady who thought it was a tarantula.

ANIMALS

Extraordinary conditions prevailed in a yard in the heart of the City where in a space 50' x 60' were kept 24 pigs, 4 dogs and 1 horse. The filthy condition of the yard justified the service of a notice on the person responsible and further action secured the removal of the pigs.

A sceptical inspector listened to a complainant telling of a horde of monkeys, and on visiting he actually found a tree full of monkeys. The owner of a pet shop next door had housed some of the stock by chaining them to the branches of a tree.

Used as it is to the unexpected, the Department was rather intrigued with a complaint of fox deprivations on the boundary, but no hunt ensued.

EXHUMATIONS

No faculties were issued for the exhumation of individual remains in the City.

The Department maintained surveillance over the third mass exhumation within recent years, when the Mile End Cemetery had its frontage transformed into a modern petrol filling station. The metamorphosis from consecrated ground to commercial enterprise occurred between the 2nd and 10th June, when with due reverence the vaults were opened, some for the first time this century. 23 family tombs were entered and 42 adults and 10 child relics were lifted for re-interment at Milton Cemetery. Pathetic evidence of the high rate of infantile mortality in the early part of the 19th century existed in the number of stillborn children found wrapped in newspaper of current date to the burial. The collection of the remains, their casing in 28 cases and the reburial were conducted in a dignified manner by a Portsmouth firm of undertakers. Shortly after the site had been cleared of the defunct and the emptied graves thoroughly treated with lime the demolition contractors entered for destruction of the vaults. Unlike other burial places converted to modern uses, the Mile End Cemetery provided a curiously intriguing architectural feature in an otherwise drab and uninspiring stretch of road. Though progress has fortunately rid the City of an unsightly and derelict plot of land, it is to be regretted that the dilapidation included the dignified colonnade.

HOUSING

In accordance with the priorities for slum clearance recommended by the November, 1957, meeting of the Special Joint Housing Redevelopment Sub-Committee, the principal work of this section revolved round the representation, first to the Committee and then to the Council, of the first of these priorities — the Arundel Street area.

The survey having been carried out and certain dwellings classified as unfit for human habitation, five clearance areas were proposed to be dealt with as follows:—

Station Street No. 1
 Station Street No. 2
 Surrey Street No. 1
 Upper Arundel Street No. 1
 York Street No. 1

The preparation of the map and the information required for the official representation was carried out and on 16th July, 1958, representations were made to the Committee of the conditions existing in these five areas which contained some 270 dwellings. The Committee resolved that the areas defined on the submitted map be declared to be Clearance Areas within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1957, and further that the land be acquired by the process of two Compulsory Purchase Orders to be known as the City of Portsmouth (Upper Arundel Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958. The Council confirmed these resolutions on the 9th September, 1958, in regard to the following premises:—

CLEARANCE AREAS

	<i>No. of houses Families Persons</i>		
Station Street No. 1			
Station Street—Nos. 49, 51 and 53	3	2	10
Station Street No. 2			
Station Street Nos. 57, 61, 63, 65 and 67	5	5	18
Other building, 59 Station Street	1		
No. of persons occupying other building			—
Surrey Street No. 1	37	33	87
Dorset Street—Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8			
Lower Church Path—Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92 and 94			
Station Street—Nos. 79 and 81			
Surrey Place—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4			
Surrey Street—Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 87, 89, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74 and 76			
Upper Arundel Street No. 1	221	199	529
Arundel Street—No. 98			
Bridport Street—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34			
Durham Street—Nos. 1, 3, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41			
Hereford Street—Nos. 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 55a, 57/59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58			
Mary Street—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 22, 24, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 54 and 56			
Palmerston Place—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9			
Railway View—Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 29, 31, 33, 35, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 59, 61, 63 and 65			
Surrey Street—Nos. 97, 99, 103, 105, 109, 111, 113, 115, 96, 98, 100 and 108			

	<i>No. of houses Families Persons</i>		
Upper Arundel Street—Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 63, 75, 77, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 70 and 72.			
York Street—Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 6 and 8			
York Street No. 1			
York Street—Nos. 1, 3/5 and 2	...	...	...
Lower Church Path—No. 100	4	3	8

The census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprising the Clearance Areas was taken on 4th March, 1958.

DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDERS

Prince George Street No. 1 C.P.O.

Representations were made to the Committee on 16th July, 1958, that certain houses might be included in a Declaration of Unfitness Order and approval was given to Unfitness Orders being promoted in respect of the following properties:—

Cross Street—Nos. 54 and 57 (which is also known as 30 Prince George Street)
King Street—Nos. 11, 12, 17, 29a (embraced with 56 Cross Street), 32, 33, 34 and 45
North Street—No. 19
Prince George Street—Nos. 54, 57 and 58

Church Street No. 1 C.P.O.

Representations were also made to the Committee on 19th November, 1958, that the following houses might be included in a Declaration of Unfitness Order:—

Church Street—Nos. 42 and 54
North Street—Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20
North Cross Place—Nos. 1, 2 and 3

Concurrently with the above procedure the representations of 1957 came to fruition when local Public Inquiries were held with the following results:—

City of Portsmouth (Beck Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957

<i>Clearance Area</i>	<i>Inquiry held</i>	<i>Result</i>
BECK STREET No. 1		
Beck Street—Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	18.3.1958	Confirmed without modification by M.O.H. and L.G. on 10.7.1958

City of Portsmouth (Lion Terrace No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957

<i>Clearance Area</i>	<i>Inquiry held</i>	<i>Result</i>
LION TERRACE No. 1		
Lion Terrace—Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 41a and 42	29.4.1958	Confirmed without modification by M.O.H. and L.G. on 9.10.1958

City of Portsmouth (Lion Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957

<i>Clearance Area</i>	<i>Inquiry held</i>	<i>Result</i>
LION STREET No. 1		
Lion Street—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11	29.4.1958	Confirmed with modification by M.O.H. and L.G. on 9.10.1958
Hay Street — Nos. 12, 13 and 19		

As all the objections to the confirmation of the following Order were withdrawn, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Order without modification on 14th November, 1958.

City of Portsmouth (St. James Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1957*Clearance Areas*

ST. JAMES STREET No. 2

St. James Street—Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 36, 36a, (36½), 37, 38, 39 and 40.

ST. JAMES STREET No. 3

St. James Street—Nos. 43a, 46, 47 and 48

AYLWARD STREET No. 1

Aylward Street—Nos. 3 and 4

AYLWARD STREET—No. 2

Aylward Street—Nos. 5 and 6

Cardigan Place—No. 6, also known as Cardigan Place No. 8

City of Portsmouth (Union Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957*Clearance Areas**Inquiry held**Result*

UNION STREET No. 1

Union Street—Nos. 8 and 9 23.7.1958 Confirmed with modification by M.O.H. and L.G. on 30.12.1958.

UNION STREET No. 2

Union Street—Nos. 14, 15 and 16

UNION STREET No. 3

Hanover Street—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 32, 33, 34, and 36

Union Street—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49 and 50

UNION STREET No. 4

Union Street—Nos. 26 and 27

UNION STREET No. 5

Hanover Street—Nos. 7, 8 and 9

During the examination and collation of the information resulting from the 1958 inspection information was coming in throughout the year in regard to houses in:—

Church Street

All Saints' Road

Staunton Street

Wingfield Street

and other houses in the Landport area.

The foregoing process necessitated 1,937 inspections and 3,620 visits.

HOUSES CONSIDERED FOR PURCHASE IN ADVANCE OF REQUIREMENTS

97 premises were inspected

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE**Period—1st January—31st December 1958**

	<i>Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced</i>	
		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation ...		2	1
Not in Clearance Areas			
4. Formal or informal procedure under Section 17 Housing Act, 1957 ...	54	146	45
5. L.A. owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H. ...	1	1	1
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ...	47	112	29
8. Unfit houses closed under Sections 16, 17 and 35 ...	32	114	34
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 ...	1	2	1
Unfit Houses made fit and in which defects were remedied		<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
11. After Informal Action by L.A. ...		927	
12. After Formal Notice under P.H. Acts ...		507	1
Purchase of Houses by Agreement		<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>No. of Occupants</i>
16. Houses in Clearance areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or C.P.O's ...		1	3

PERSONS INADEQUATELY HOUSED

Housing applications requested by the Medical Officer of health for assessment	917
Housing applications referred to the Medical Officer of Health by the City Treasurer for assessment	620
Housing applications forwarded for the Public Health Inspector's investigation of housing conditions prior to allocation	—
Housing applications issued to the Public Health Inspectors	412
Total number of housing applications dealt with from 1ST JANUARY—31ST DECEMBER, 1958	1,537

RENT ACT, 1957

PART I—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1. Number of applications for certificates	294
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	2
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	156
(a) In respect of some but not all defects	115
(b) In respect of all defects	41
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	133
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of First Schedule	—
6. Number of certificates issued	156

PART II.—APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	79
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	26
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections	4
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	63

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 AND FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

CATERING PREMISES

There were few complaints of deficiencies and irregularities in catering establishments and this was fortunate because of the dispersal of the inspectors assigned to this duty, either by appointment to other authorities or being seconded to sections requiring re-inforcement. From September onward a certain amount of assistance resulted from the remaining district inspectors but had perforce to be desultory.

Two complaints about premises masquerading as a hotel were received from visitors to the city. A small hotel adjacent to the Department's office was acquired by an individual notorious for his local "antique store". The enormities perpetrated on his new clientele, who found the solid exterior of the premises to be reassuring, were revealed by one guest, who, after paying in advance for two nights bed and breakfast, could not sleep in the bed provided. The bed-linen comprised used and stained pillow-slips and top sheet and for actual contact with the person was produced an old and questionable army blanket. Unfortunately the guest was unable to see this preparation for his stay as he was told that the room was not ready when he first enquired but would be ready when he returned and after he had made his payment. It being too late to find other accommodation the luckless visitor spent the night in an armchair. His discomfort was complete on the following morning when his breakfast table was covered with a stained plastic apology for a tablecloth, and he found his cup and saucer cemented together with the last user's sugar. Fortunately for the City's reputation the complainant left these premises and found satisfaction at a real hotel in the same terrace. At the premises complained of domestic and food hygiene were so appalling that the investigating inspector harangued the so-called "staff" for an hour in an endeavour to impress on them their obligations to the public.

This homily was followed almost immediately by a second complaint and the inspector's prompt visit, carrying with it a threat of prosecution, caused the would-be hotelier to close the premises.

A vastly different establishment from that last mentioned was involved when an irate resident resented the penetration of his home by cooking fumes from a first-class hotel. This emanation apparently came from a snack-bar contrived in the hotel basement, and was the subject of considerable research and experiment by the management and a firm of consultants specialising in odour control. The Department's attitude is confined by the fact that the permeation is both unpleasant and objectionable but is not injurious to health. The snack-bar being a seasonal activity closed down before the effect of the experiments could be determined in 1958.

Fewer observations were made this year for the benefit of persons proposing to open up premises as cafes. It would almost appear as if saturation point had been reached in this type of business.

SECTION 16

Thirty-three premises were registered for preparation or manufacture of preserved foods, and of this figure 17 were sausage manufacturers.

FOOD HYGIENE

No prosecutions under the Food Hygiene Regulations took place.

Herein, again, the effect of staff losses is emphasised in the decrease of written intimations of contravention.

A number of useful contributions to the public weal were made during 1958. One was the decision by the management of a chain of cake shops to close down in the City, presumably because all their premises were the subject of notices of contravention.

Where market stalls were under surveillance it was found that the principal contravention was the desire of certain stall holders to preserve their anonymity.

Long and patient observation was kept in a market on the vendor of open foodstuffs, who attracted much custom by selling his goods at remarkably low prices. This vigilance failed to record any infringement of the Regulations, although the open food was displayed, prepared and sold from a van the equipment of which was primitive. Exasperation at this borderline case had reached its limit when the situation was relieved by the vendor producing a mobile food-purveyor which included all the modern food-hygiene requisites.

Public vigilance noted the undesirable practice of handing in unwrapped footwear over counters displaying open food in a multiple concern's stores, where the staff were instructed to collect items for their repair department. Investigation of the complaint secured the wrapping of all footwear passed for repairs and any possible contamination of food is avoided.

One premises notably sub-standard to the Regulations' requirements was found to be the canteen of a well-known Southsea school and the urgent need for alterations was communicated to the Chief Education Officer.

The protection of cakes from possible contamination by customers making their selection was pursued with all firms having branches locally, but there are still some shops where precautions are not adequate. Negotiations with the defaulting firms are proceeding.

Also under observation during the year were a number of City butchers whose methods of unloading meat from transport were questionable, and in some cases definite breaches of the Regulations. These were dealt with by letter informing the person responsible that any further contravention is likely to lead to prosecution, and in four cases notices were issued.

SUMMARY OF WORK REQUIRED BY NOTICES OF CONTRAVENTION OF FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

<i>Regulation No.</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>
5	"Unsanitary premises"	1
6	Cleanliness of equipment, etc.	2
8	Protection from contamination	26
14	<i>Re</i> sanitary conveniences	35
15	Provision of water supply	1
16	Provision of hand washing facilities	56
17	Provision of first aid materials	20
18	Provision of accommodation for clothing, etc.	14
19	Provision of sinks, etc. for washing equipment	25
21	Ventilation of food rooms	1
23	Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	24
24	<i>Re</i> accumulations of refuse, etc.	3
26	Requirements as to stalls	8
29	Transport of meat (vehicles)	2
30	Carrying of meat (persons)	2
		<hr/> 220

Written intimations (including letters) issued—90. Notices complied with—276.

TOMATOES

Boats of tomatoes containing 12–13 lbs. of foreign tomatoes being sold in a market for 2/- attracted much custom and were watched by the Department for the possibility of unsound food being passed on to the public. There was no deception as the purchasers were informed that the condition of the contents of each container was a matter for speculation, hence the extremely cheap price. There were no complaints recorded from the purchasers who in many cases obtained sound goods at approximately 2½d. per pound when current prices of indifferent fruit varied from 1/8d. to 2/- per pound. The tomatoes were received from the Canary Islands and were delayed at the port of entry by the dock strike. A minor amount of deterioration by mould growth was remarked in a slight percentage and instead of being pulped for destruction by tipping it was felt that the major part of the consignment was fit for human consumption and was accordingly passed to the wholesalers. The retailers subjected the foodstuffs to a certain amount of sorting but in no way was the public deceived about quality or soundness, and there was no danger to public health.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

On the 1st June, 1958, the Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1958, brought into operation the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which were not already in force.

No smoke control area was declared in the City in 1958 and indeed the necessity to establish one had not been contemplated.

A recrudescence of the chemical deposits on paintwork of houses in the Copnor area recalled the mysterious "rain of oil" which was commented on in 1953 and 1954 under Nuisances from Deposits, etc. In those years, the origin being unconfirmed it was assumed that the incident was due to freak meteorological conditions unlikely to recur. Discolouration of paintwork and other materials by fresh deposits allied to the presence of a sulphurous smell

<i>Re</i> Rent Act, 1957	600
Swimming pools	44
<i>Re</i> informal application for Improvement Grant	281
<i>Re</i> formal application for Improvement Grant	70
<i>Re</i> completion certificates	48
<i>Re</i> Loans	12
Aged persons homes	3
Maternity homes	1
<i>Re</i> water supply	16
Pet shops and <i>re</i> animals	8
Housing Act (census)	160
Ships	85
Public conveniences	19
Burial Act, 1857	8
	<hr/>
	9,257

VISITS

To dwelling houses <i>re</i> notices	7,657
Factories <i>re</i> notices	103
Housing Acts	3,620
<i>Re</i> obstructed and defective sewers and drains	461
Rodent infested premises (not included in rodent control report)	83
New buildings <i>re</i> occupation certificates	1,040
<i>Re</i> -visits <i>re</i> Rent Act, 1957	548
Abortive visits	910
Miscellaneous visits	405
<i>Re</i> Food Hygiene Regulations	2,929
Miscellaneous visits <i>re</i> Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and interviews	169
	<hr/>
	17,925

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES (FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 AND FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS)

Restaurants, cafes, etc.	228
Ice cream manufacturers and depots	168
Ice cream retailers	248
Factory canteens	14
Tripe boilers	3
Bakeries (including crumpet manufacturers)	123
Shellfish vendors	6
School meals cooking depots	13
Fish friers	26
Fishmongers—wet and dry retailers	50
Fish wholesalers	19
Butchers—Retail	168
Wholesale	28
Bread and cake shops	97
Retail grocers	531
Greengrocers	139
Sweets retailers	118
Cooked meats	17
Breweries	1
Soft drinks manufacturers	2
Sugar boilers	5
Tea packers	3
Poulterers	22
Market stalls (including vans)	1,750
Crisp manufacturers	9
Barbecues	2
Meat vans	31
Preserved food premises—Section 16	31
Dairies	228
	<hr/>
	4,080

OTHER ACTION RE FOOD

Building plans examined <i>re</i> food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
<i>Re</i> meat and food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
							<hr/> 94

INVESTIGATIONS

Recorded complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,663
Secondary complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Smoke nuisances and observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
Typhoid and suspected typhoid and contact	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Contacts of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Paratyphoid B, cases and contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food poisoning and suspected food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Council house applications and enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	612
Verminous persons and premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Rodent infestation complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Mosquito infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fly infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cleanliness in factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sea water	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 128
Swimming and paddling pool water	...	...	...	...	...	...
							<hr/> 4,520

NOTICES AND NOTIFICATIONS

Abatement Notices, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
Letter forms <i>re</i> defects (Intimation notices)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,128
Letters requiring work "without further delay"	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Letters requiring work "within 7 days"	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Letters requiring work "forthwith"	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Notices of intention to enter buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Obstructed or defective sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Occupation certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	429
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Factories Act (informal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Factories Act (verbal notices)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Food Hygiene Regulations—verbal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Completion Certificates—Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Permitted Nos. Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
							<hr/> 3,241

RODENT CONTROL

Number of complaints received and investigated	...	1,574
Number of premises visited during survey	...	10,955

TOTAL ... 12,529

Number of premises treated by rodent control staff ... 2,724

2,087 of the premises treated were private dwelling houses, 372 business premises, and 266 Council premises.

22 Naval Establishments and 1 Agricultural properties are included in the business premises.

6 major and 1,368 minor infestations of rats and 1,350 minor infestations of mice relate to the 2,724 premises treated by the Council's rodent control section.

Of the 4,206 manholes in the sewerage system 3,027 were baited twice during the year and excellent results obtained. The remainder were found to be either free of rats or surcharged.

Council flats — all drainage inspection chambers are treated twice each year. The number of chambers is increasing in proportion to the rate of building.

Refuse tips, sewage disposal, etc. works, docks, foreshores and allotments were treated twice during the year, or as found necessary.

A complaint was received from British Railways in respect of the permanent way being infested by rodents. This was successfully dealt with and no further complaint was received.

All Education Committee premises were visited and treated where found to be necessary.

The contract between the Council and the Director of Navy Contracts affecting infestations of Admiralty property within the City continues in operation, and during the year treatments were successfully carried out at A.S.R.E. Portsdown Hill; Royal Naval Barracks; R.M. Barracks; H.M.S. *Vernon*; H.M.S. *Excellent*; H.M.S. *Phoenix*; Fraser Gunnery Range; Horsea Island; P. and R.T. School, Pitt Street; Tipnor Range, and M.T. Repair Depot, Stamshaw.

The principal poison used was again Warfarin, but sewer treatments alternated between ANTU (alpha-naphthyl-thiourea) and arsenic.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. APPLETON,
Chief Health Inspector.

REPORT ON CLEANSING

I am indebted to the Manager of the Cleansing and Haulage Department for the following report on the Cleansing Service during the year:—

Facilities for the storage of refuse at premises in the City occupied the attention of the Cleansing and Haulage Committee and Council during 1958. Annual references in the report of the Chief Health Inspector to the unsatisfactory conditions of refuse storage in the City, together with legal problems and delay in enforcing the provision of a dustbin, influenced the Council. At the November meeting it was decided that dustbins should be provided as a charge on the rates.

The provision of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yard containers at trading premises, at hospitals and at schools has increased the number in use in Portsmouth to about 240. This type of container is favoured wherever it has been installed as it presents a clean and tidy appearance and occupies much less space than an equivalent capacity in dustbins. Further expansion of this principle is delayed until additional bin-lifting machines are available, as the two vehicles in present use are fully occupied throughout the week.

As additional mechanical sweepers could not be bought during the year and the wages allowance for street orderlies had been reduced in the revenue estimates, the standard of street cleansing was not as high as desirable. The problem of shortage of staff was overcome by using the four mechanical sweepers to the greatest possible extent and transferring street orderlies as required to areas needing attention.

In August the Long Meadow tipping site was completed and refuse tipping reverted to the Salterns area pending completion of preparatory work at Dundas Lane clay pit. The clay pit was pumped dry as two bulldozers pushed surrounding land into the deepest areas. As a result, tipping commenced at the pit in mid-November and it was not necessary to tip refuse in water. Some concern is now felt about future tipping sites as it is anticipated that those available will be completed before the Milton Lake area is ready to receive house refuse. During the year two dragline excavators were disposed of as unnecessary.

A steady market continued for the sale of waste paper and an average of over 200 tons of all grades of paper were sold to the mills.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

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

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Health Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the work of the Port Health Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1958.

SECTION I—STAFF

TABLE A				
<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of appointment</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other appointment held</i>
T. E. ROBERTS	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.11.47	M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.	Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, City of Portsmouth.
W. F. APPLETON	Chief Port Health Inspector	1.1.52	F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Portsmouth.

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health:

Official: 1 WESTERN PARADE, PORTSMOUTH 22251, Ext. 144

Private: 3 CARMARTHEN AVENUE, COSHAM, PORTSMOUTH 76143

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports ...	396	110,471	—	36	—
Coastwise* ...	4,300	858,149	—	59	—
TOTAL ...	4,696	968,620	—	95	—

*Includes local traffic between Southampton, Isle of Wight and Portsmouth

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

There is no passenger traffic.

Cargo Traffic. The principal imports were coal, cement, stone, oil, timber, glassware, building materials, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, cauliflower, citrus fruits, apples, pears, peaches, nuts, chocolate and general cargo traffic, from France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Norway, North Africa, Spain and Channel Islands.

The principal exports were pitch, machinery, scrap iron, fertilisers, oxide, barley and general cargo.

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic.

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

No change.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

No change.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

- (1) Cases of smallpox are removed to the smallpox hospital at Crabwood, near Winchester.
- (2) Cases are conveyed by the Portsmouth Municipal Ambulance Service, the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews being: 25 vaccinated in 1958, 5 in 1957, 3 in 1955, 2 in 1954, 4 not known.
- (3) The smallpox consultant is Dr. I. M. McLachlan, Physician Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Portsmouth (Tel. 22331).
- (4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox exist, by arrangement with the Portsmouth and Isle of Wight Area Pathological Service, at the Central Laboratory, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Portsmouth.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

No change.

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports, but have been disposed of before arrival ...	—	—	—	—
Cases landed from other ships ...	—	—	—	—

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No malaria occurred in ships during the year.

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No plague or suspected plague occurred in ships during the year.

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

- (1) Vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Health Inspector. Rat disinfestation is carried out by the Rodent Control Section of the Health Department in the port area.
- (2) Bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents can be carried out at the Central Laboratory, Infectious Diseases Hospital; none was examined during the year.

- (3) The Port is not approved for the deratting of ships and, by agreement with Southampton Port Health Authority, this is undertaken by them, and nine Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued during the year.
- (4) When necessary, rat guards are placed on ropes between ships and quays

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports:

Category	Number
Black rats	—
Brown rats	—
Species not known	—
Sent for examination	—
Infested with plague	—

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

(*Not applicable*)

SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Primary 61	—	19	—
Others 34	—	—	—
Total 95	—	19	19 complied with

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948
No change.

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR THE LANDING OF ALIENS)

No change.

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

No change.

I desire to express my thanks to the Queen's Harbour Master and H.M. Collector of Customs and their staff for their cordial co-operation and valuable assistance during the year, and to record my appreciation of the service rendered by the Port Health Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. E. ROBERTS,

*Medical Officer of Health,
City and Port of Portsmouth.*

13th February, 1959.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

THE PUBLIC ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT,
TRAFALGAR PLACE,
CLIVE ROAD,
PORTSMOUTH.

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

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work carried out in my Department during the year ending 31st December, 1958.

The total number of samples submitted for examination was 3,635. These may be summarised as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	1,667
Designated Milk	...	...	...	...	416
Ice Cream (Hygienic quality)	...	...	...	...	47
City Water	...	...	...	...	22
Swimming Bath Water and Sea Water	...	...	...	...	128
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	9
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	1

SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR:—

Borough of Gosport	...	...	...	...	207
Isle of Wight County Council	...	...	...	...	156
Fareham Urban District Council	...	...	...	...	160
Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council	...	...	...	...	108
Other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	110
Portsmouth Corporation Departments	...	...	...	...	254
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	350
TOTAL					3,635

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION TESTS:—

Daily Sulphur dioxide	...	...	...	...	895
Daily smoke	...	...	...	...	893

Of the 1,667 samples purchased in the City of Portsmouth and submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 59 (equal to 3·5 per cent.) were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled or otherwise unsatisfactory.

I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the efficient and loyal service of the technical and clerical staff and the valuable co-operation of the Sampling Officer.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. WILLIAMS,

Public Analyst.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods			
Milk	647	640	7
Alcoholic Beverages	1	1	-
Angelica	1	1	-
Arrowroot	3	3	-
Baking Powder	12	9	3
Blancmange Powder	4	4	-
Biscuits	3	3	-
Butter	48	48	-
Cake Confectionery	17	8	9
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	4	4	-
Canned Fish	4	4	-
Canned Fruit	26	25	1
Canned Meat and Vegetables	1	-	1
Canned Peas	4	3	1
Canned Soup	17	17	-
Canned Tomatoes	4	4	-
Cereals	23	23	-
Cheese and Cheese Preparations	32	31	1
Cherries with Semolina	3	2	1
Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	4	4	-
Coffee and Coffee Preparations	10	10	-
Condensed Milk	17	17	-
Cooking Fat	18	18	-
Cornflour	3	3	-
Cream	6	6	-
Crystallised Fruit	14	12	2
Curry Powder	4	4	-
Custard Powder	8	8	-
Dressed Crab	9	8	1
Dried Fruit	15	15	-
Edible Oil	4	4	-
Fish Paste	6	5	1
Flour (Self Raising)	7	7	-
Fruit Curd	6	4	2
Fruit Juice	11	11	-
Gelatine	1	1	-
Golden Raising Powder	3	3	-
Ground Almonds	15	15	-
Honey	8	7	1
Ice Cream	32	31	1
Jam, Marmalade and Preserves	43	42	1
Lard	46	46	-
Malted Milk Powder	1	1	-
Margarine	48	48	-
Marzipan	9	9	-
Marzipan Substitute	1	-	1
Meat Paste	8	7	1
Meat Pies	19	15	4
Meat Preparations	21	20	1
Milk Drink	1	1	-
Mincemeat	14	14	-
Peanuts... ..	1	1	-
Peas Dried	1	-	1
Potatoes	11	11	-
Salad Cream	8	8	-
Sauce	5	5	-
Sausages	14	14	-
Shredded Suet	8	8	-
Carried forward	1,314	1,273	41

Nature of Sample					Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods—cont.							
Brought forward					1,314	1,273	41
Soft Drinks (concentrated)					16	16	—
Soft Drinks (ready-to-drink)					10	7	3
Solid Soft Drink					10	9	1
Spices					32	32	—
Spirits					10	10	—
Stuffing					4	4	—
Sugar					55	55	—
Sugar Confectionery					45	43	2
Table Jelly					12	12	—
Tea					50	49	1
Vinegar					1	1	—
Total Foods					1,559	1,511	48
Drugs							
Aspirin Tablets					12	11	1
Bicarbonate of Soda					4	4	—
Boracic Acid					3	3	—
Borax					1	1	—
Calamine Lotion					5	5	—
Camphorated Oil					6	6	—
Castor Oil					2	2	—
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion					1	1	—
Cream of Tartar					1	1	—
Easton's Syrup					4	4	—
Formalin Tablets					2	2	—
Friars Balsam					2	2	—
Fuller's Earth					3	1	2
Glycerine					12	8	4
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey					1	1	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Ipec					2	2	—
Kaolin Poultice					1	1	—
Liquid Paraffin					1	1	—
Liquorice, Aniseed and Squills					1	1	—
Oil of Eucalyptus					4	4	—
Peroxide of Hydrogen					5	5	—
Proprietary Medicines					5	5	—
Seidlitz Powders					6	5	1
Tannic Acid Jelly					2	2	—
Tincture of Iodine					4	4	—
White Precipitate Ointment					4	3	1
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream					4	4	—
Zinc and Starch Powder					6	4	2
Zinc Ointment					4	4	—
Total Drugs					108	97	11
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS					1,667	1,608	59

					Number Examined	Number Irregular	Percentage Irregular
Milks					647	7	1.1
Other Foods					912	41	4.5
Drugs					108	11	10.2

CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

Changes which effect the work of this department include the following:
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) (AMENDMENT)
REGULATIONS 1958 S.I.1319 AND S.I.2167

These Regulations permit the addition of certain chemicals which have the property of restricting mould growth.

The first amendment permits the importation and sale of citrus fruits containing 100 parts per million of diphenyl or 70 parts per million ortho-phenyl-phenol or a pro rata mixture of the two.

The second permits ortho-phenyl-phenol in certain other fruits (and articles containing them) provided that the amount does not exceed specified maximum limits.

THE ANTIOXIDANTS IN FOOD REGULATIONS 1958 S.I.1454

These Regulations permit the importation and sale of oils and fats containing one or more of the following antioxidants:—propyl, octyl and dodecyl gallates, butylated hydroxy-anisole and butylated hydroxy-toluene. These compounds are used in small quantities to delay oxidation and restrict the development of rancidity. The maximum amounts to be used are prescribed; for most oils and fats the amount is limited to 300 parts per million.

LABELLING OF FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1958

These Regulations revoke the Labelling of Food Order which dealt with the labelling of mixed beverages of the cocktail type. It is to be regretted that this amendment discards some useful definitions for mixed alcoholic beverages.

FOOD STANDARDS COMMITTEE REPORTS

Copper in Food. After consideration of the 1956 Report on this subject the appropriate Ministers have agreed that no further legislation is required but they have approved the issue of a circular which recommends limits providing a valuable guide to the maximum contamination from copper which is consistent with good commercial practice.

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1958

This publication, issued by the British Medical Council, provides authoritative standards and descriptions for the important substances which are used in medicine. This amended issue emphasises the increasing complexity of modern drugs and the consequent increase in the analytical problems which can arise. English nomenclature is used in place of Latin and there is a continuance of the policy of elimination of the monographs on the old vegetable drugs and the inclusion of the newer synthetic drugs, antibiotics, hormones, etc.

MILK

ORDINARY MILK

All the 565 samples were free from added colour and preservative. The sources of the samples were as follows:—

265 from retailers selling to the public in pint bottles

230 from farmers delivering to local dairies.

70 from deliveries of one-third pint bottles to various schools.

All the school milks and all the samples from retailers were of satisfactory quality.

The 230 samples from farmers were derived from 88 herds.

6 samples of milk from three herds were deficient in fat. Two farmers were referred to the Agricultural Advisory Service and were given advice on the feeding and management of their herds.

The proportion of inferior milk from farmers is a small fraction of the whole because the average quality of the mixed milk sold in pint bottles to the public is remarkably constant as shown by the following table:—

Month	% Fat	% Solids-not-Fat	% Totals Solids	No. of Samples examined
January	3·87	8·69	12·56	35
February	3·82	8·64	12·46	27
March	3·75	8·66	12·41	30
April	3·55	8·65	12·20	4
May	3·62	8·69	12·31	34
June	3·59	8·67	12·26	37
July	3·66	8·58	12·24	20
August	3·74	8·65	12·39	18
September	3·86	8·67	12·53	35
October	4·02	8·76	12·78	37
November	3·98	8·73	12·71	26
December	4·02	8·65	12·67	32
Average 1958	3·79	8·66	12·45	335
" 1957	3·81	8·70	12·51	369
" 1956	3·73	8·67	12·40	399

CHANNEL ISLAND MILK

82 samples of Channel Island Milk were examined during the year from retailers selling to the public in one pint bottles. All these samples were satisfactory containing at least 4·0 per cent. of milk fat as required by law.

The superior quality of the Channel Island Milk sold to the public has been maintained:—

*Average fat per cent. in mixed milk
from one pint bottles*

Channel Island Milk Ordinary Milk

1957	4·58	3·81
1958	4·66	3·79

HYGIENIC QUALITY OF MILK

In 1958, 416 samples of milk were tested and all passed the tests for hygienic quality. The samples were efficiently pasteurised and satisfied the test for keeping quality.

ICE CREAM

NUTRITIVE QUALITY

During the year 32 samples were examined for nutritive quality. Only one sample was unsatisfactory, being deficient of 10 per cent. of the minimum standard of fat. The samples represented the products of 12 different manufacturers and the proportion of fat present by weight was as follows:—

<i>Fat per cent.</i>	<i>No. of Manufacturers</i>
Less than 5%	0
5·0%—7·9%	2
8·0%—9·9%	3
10·0% and over	7

HYGIENIC QUALITY

Of the 47 samples examined, 6 were found to be inferior or unsatisfactory from a hygienic (bacteriological) viewpoint.

The following table gives the results of all samples together with those for the previous two years.

		1958	1957	1956	
Satisfactory	Grade 1 ...	64%	60%	36%	
Satisfactory	Grade 2 ...	23%	10%	34%	
		} 87%		} 70%	
Inferior	Grade 3 ...	4%	18%	27%	
Unsatisfactory	Grade 4 ...	9%	12%	3%	

It is very encouraging to note the decrease in the proportion of unsatisfactory samples and the consequent increase in satisfactory samples. Once again, as in other years, manufacturers and retailers have willingly co-operated to provide a minimum of handling of ice cream.

SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
K1	Sausage Roll	P	Contaminated with mould	Retailer cautioned
K49	Dressed Crab	I	No ingredients given on label	Label to be amended
K62	Processed Peas	I	Label offence. No name and address of packer. The word 'peas' not preceded by the word 'processed' and ingredients not given in order of decreasing proportions	Label to be amended
K74	Candied Peel	I	Contained 35 parts per million of copper	Referred to Food Manufacturers' Federation for collective trade action
K93	Meat Pie	P	Contained a brass grease nipple embedded in the meat of the pie	Manufacturer cautioned
K128	Cocktail Pork Pie	P	Contaminated with mould	Retailer cautioned
K162 K394	} Lemon Cheese	I	Misleading label. Implied that only butter fat was used. The samples consisted of 4 parts margarine and 1 part butter	Label to be amended
K168 K356 K357				
	} Baking Powder	I	Samples failed to conform to the minimum requirements of 8.0 per cent of Available Carbon Dioxide	Stock withdrawn from sale
K263	French Cream Sponge	I	Filling consisted wholly of imitation cream	Caution
K264	Cream Puff	I	Filling consisted wholly of imitation cream	Caution
K265	Non-Alcoholic Blackcurrant Flavour Wine	I	Misleading description. 'Wine' in association with 'non-alcoholic' is a contradiction in terms	Old stock. New labels printed with appropriate designation
K269	Dried Peas (prepacked)	I	Label offence. Ingredients of steeping powder omitted	Label to be amended
K282	Apricots in Syrup	I	Falsely described as 'in Syrup'. The sample consisted of apricots packed in water	Manufacturer has undertaken to take the necessary action to prevent a recurrence
K288	Cherries with Semolina (baby food)	P	Decomposed by fermentation	Manufacturer to adopt new type of cap to seal jar

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
K374	White Precipitate Ointment	I	Label offence. Incorrect designation — should be 'Ammoniated Mercury Ointment'	Old stock withdrawn from sale
K376	Compound Zinc and Starch Powder	I	False description. Sample consisted of boric acid and talc	Retailer cautioned. Outer correct wrap-around label removed by retailer
K379	Seidlitz Powders B.P.	I	3 out of 6 White Papers contained excess tartaric acid	Manufacturer has undertaken a closer control of hand weighing
K439	Borated Zinc and Starch Dusting Powder	I	Misleading description. Contained 42 per cent. calcium carbonate. Description of this article is sufficiently similar to the official preparation 'Zinc, Starch and Boric Powder' to mislead. The instruction 'Not to be applied to raw or weeping surfaces' not printed on label	Pack has been discontinued
K457	Honey	I	Label failed to give the address of packer	Label to be amended
K514	Processed Gruyere Cheese	P	Grossly contaminated with cheese mites	Stock withdrawn
K535	Jelly Trifle	P	Contaminated with heavy growth of mould	Retailer warned
K538	Fish Paste	I	Label offence. The words 'Fish Paste' not prominently and conspicuously displayed	Label to be amended
K539	Meat Paste	I	Label offence. The words 'Meat Paste' not prominently and conspicuously displayed	Label to be amended
K552	Boiled Beef and Carrots (canned)	I	Label failed to give name and address of packer	Label to be amended
K553	Tea (canned)	I	Label failed to give name and address of packer	Label to be amended
K753	Clotted Cream Caramels	I	Label offence. Ingredients not given in order of proportion by weight. The unqualified word 'Glucose' used to describe Liquid Glucose	Label to be amended

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
K823	Solid Soft Drink	I	Label offence. The ingredient 'Edible Gum' should be given the specific description which identifies the gum used.	Label to be amended
K891	Aspirin Tablets B.P.	I	Contained an excess of salicylic acid	Manufacturer cautioned
K929 K1022	Rich Cherry Fruit Cake 'Made with butter, fruit and eggs'	I I	False claim. The fat in these samples consisted of margarine	Retailer cautioned
K1005	Cream Puff	I	Filling consisted wholly of imitation cream	Retailer cautioned
K1019	Steak and Kidney Pie	P	Contained a significant mould growth on meat	Retailer cautioned
K1131 K1136	Fuller's Earth B.P.	I I	Label erroneously described the product as an official preparation of the British Pharmacopoeia	Stock withdrawn
K1213	Pork Luncheon Meat	I	Label offence. Farinaceous filler not disclosed	Label to be amended
K1182 K1315	Home Made Sultana Cake (made with new laid eggs and pure butter)	I F	Contained no butter fat	Caution
K1263	Cut Mixed Peel	I	The unqualified word 'Glucose' used to describe Liquid Glucose	Label to be amended
K1316	Sponge Cakes (made with new laid eggs and pure butter)	F	Contained no butter fat	Caution
K1391	Ice Cream	I	Deficient of 10 per cent. of the minimum standard of fat prescribed	Caution
K1400 K1401 K1405 K1411 K1436	Glycerine (prepacked) Just Ginger	I I I I I	Failed to comply with the standards of purity prescribed by the B.P. 1958 Inadequate description. Consisted of Ginger in Sugar Syrup. List of ingredients not given on label	Two Manufacturers to check bulk supplies on hand Label to be amended
K1440	Marzipan Substitute	I	The unqualified word 'Glucose' used to describe Liquid Glucose. The ingredient 'Kernels' should be given the specific designation	Label to be amended

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
K1483	Milk (1 pint bottle)	P	Bottle contained a trace of soil firmly attached to side	Caution
K1528	Liqueur Chocolates	I	Liquid centres contained no alcohol	Label to be amen- ded
K1590	Non-Alcoholic Raisin Flavour Wine	I	Misleading description. 'Wine' in association with 'Non-Alcoholic' is a con- tradiction in terms	Labels to be amen- ded
K1591	Non-Alcoholic Ginger Wine	I		

ADULTERATED AND UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

SAUSAGES. 14 samples of sausages were all satisfactory. It would appear that the trade is co-operating with the City Council by providing the meat content which has been recommended as the quality demanded by the purchaser. This minimum quality is 65 per cent. meat for pork sausages and 50 per cent. meat for beef sausages.

CREAM CAKES. A significant proportion of the cream-like filling in cakes now consists of genuine dairy cream and confusion would be inevitable if articles containing imitation cream were permitted to carry the same description as those containing genuine dairy cream. The law deals with the matter by demanding that the word "Cream" shall only be used to describe genuine dairy cream in goods of this kind. When cakes contain an imitation cream filling the purchaser must be so informed either orally or by a printed notice prominently displayed.

During the year 5 samples of cream cakes were satisfactory but 3 samples were sold under misleading descriptions. Two retailers were found to be using display notices "Cream Puff" for articles containing imitation cream. A third retailer displayed a notice "French Cream Sponge" in the shop window although inside the shop another notice clearly stated that all goods were filled with imitation cream. The retailers were cautioned.

LIQUEUR CHOCOLATES. A market salesman was found to be selling chocolates which he orally described as genuine liqueur chocolates. They were attractively packed in a box with a transparent window showing chocolate bottles labelled with the names of various liqueurs. No other label appeared on the box.

Analysis showed that the liquid centres consisted of a flavoured syrup; no alcohol was present indicating the complete absence of any liqueur. The salesman was able to produce a display card printed by the packer and this described the product as "Liqu. Filled Chocolate Bottles". The packer was informed that the description was misleading in that the abbreviation "Liqu." could read as liquid or liqueur. He gave an undertaking to amend the labelling of this pack and other confectionery lines similarly described so as to indicate the true nature of the contents to the purchaser.

LEMON CHEESE must contain a certain amount of fat and this fat (minimum 4 per cent.) may consist of margarine. In one instance, however, the following claim was given on a jar of lemon cheese:—

"This perfectly blended Lemon Cheese gains its superb flavour and smoothness from the use of fresh Lemons, Eggs and real Butter."

This claim would surely lead the purchaser to think that the product contained at least the minimum standard of 4 per cent. of fat in the form of butter fat. Analysis showed the presence of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of butter fat with an additional 7 per cent. of margarine fat. Clearly the smoothness was largely derived from margarine and, when the misleading implications were pointed out to the manufacturer, he undertook to amend his claim with an added disclosure of the presence of fats other than butter fat.

CANDIED PEEL was again found to be contaminated with excess copper. This contamination was first noted in 1957 and it was traced to the spraying of fruit with copper sulphate solution in certain districts of Sicily. Future supplies should be free from criticism as a result of the action taken by the Food Manufacturers' Federation.

BAKING POWDER loses its raising power when stored under damp conditions. This was the likely explanation for the inferior quality of stocks of baking powder held by two retailers. The stocks were withdrawn from sale.

LABELLING OFFENCES

Misleading labels included the following:—

Non-Alcoholic wine was used as the description for 3 soft drinks containing sugar and flavouring. This form of labelling was discontinued.

"Just Ginger" was not a fully informative description for an article consisting of Ginger in Syrup.

The descriptions Fish Paste and Meat Paste on two samples were printed in insignificant type although great prominence was given to the words "Beef and Ham" and "Salmon and Shrimp". The manufacturer undertook to amend the next printing.

Two manufacturers of cake confectionery claimed "Made with Butter" although only margarine had been used in the recipe.

A sample of canned fruit was erroneously labelled "Apricots in Syrup". The fruit had been canned in water presumably in error.

15 samples failed to comply with a strict interpretation of the Labelling of Food Order, i.e. No ingredients given on 3 samples; no name and address on 4 samples; incorrect order of ingredients 2 samples; generic names for ingredients 4 samples.

GLUCOSE. The confusion which results from the use of the word glucose on food labels to describe both a pure sugar and a syrup made from starch still remains.

The labels of cut peel, marzipan substitute and sugar confectionery were criticised because they used the unqualified word glucose to describe the ingredient corn syrup. The labels were amended.

During 1958, greater interest was shown in this problem of nomenclature by the trade, analysts and the Ministry. The problem is important because consumers are being persuaded that glucose is a wonder substance with exceptional therapeutic properties. It would appear that a manufacturer has only to use the magic words "Contains Glucose" in order to increase sales; the addition is sometimes the pure glucose and sometimes corn syrup and the quantity may sometimes be substantial and sometimes insignificant.

In all cases the claims are partly true but the situation adds emphasis to the old saying "exaggeration of a half truth is worse than a direct lie".

DRUGS

During the year 108 samples of drugs and medicinal preparations were examined. 11 samples (10.2%) were unsatisfactory.

An ointment was labelled "White Precipitate Ointment B.P." although the correct description has been "Ammoniated Mercury Ointment B.P." since 1953. A sample of Fuller's Earth was misdescribed as B.P. It is not included in the B.P. but it is the subject of a monograph in the B.P.C.

A carton labelled "Compound Zinc and Starch Powder" contained a mixture of Boric Acid and Talc. The carton had originally carried two labels and the retailer had removed the correct outer label because it was soiled.

A sample labelled "Borated Zinc and Starch Dusting Powder" was not prepared from the formula of the official preparation "Zinc, Starch and Boric Powder" of the B.P.C. but the description was sufficiently similar to lead the consumer to think that the official preparation was being offered. No formula was given and no warning that it was unsuitable for application to raw or weeping surfaces. The B.P.C. gives no less than ten different ways of describing the official preparation in an effort to standardise all the possible variations of descriptions for this preparation but none has the exact wording of this sample. It is not surprising, however, that the retailing pharmacist thought that he was supplying an article which complied with the B.P.C. requirements. After much correspondence the manufacturer undertook to amend both his formula and label.

Aspirin tablets failed to satisfy the B.P. limit for free salicylic acid. The manufacturer stated that this fault was unique in 50 years experience and suggested that a possible explanation was the action of damp air from a damp bottle or damp cotton wool packing.

Four samples of glycerine failed the B.P. test for excess water and for reducing substances. The water could be acquired from damp air and the reducing substances from unsuitable inserts of screw caps.

SWIMMING POOL WATERS

At regular intervals during the summer months samples of the water from the swimming and paddling pools were examined chemically and bacteriologically.

By the use of chlorination it has normally been possible to provide water with a bacterial content as low as drinking water and, even on occasions of exceptionally high bathing loads, a reasonable standard of purity has been maintained.

As a result of careful control of the chlorine residual and the alkalinity, no complaints of deleterious effect upon eyes were received.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the City water supply have confirmed that the water is pure and wholesome at all times. The chemical characteristics have been shown to be constant with a high degree of organic purity. The chlorination of the water has been carefully controlled to give a dosage which is adequate for safety without the inconvenience of excess.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

Of the 9 samples submitted under this Act, 6 were satisfactory. A sample marked "Bone Meal Fertiliser" unqualified, was of inferior quality and the law required that it should be described as Grade II. A compound fertiliser, sold at a high price, was deficient in nitrogen; a Blood and Bone Fertiliser was deficient in phosphoric acid. The manufacturers were cautioned.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Daily tests of the atmosphere in the area within half a mile of the gas works at Hilsea have continued to show no abnormal pollution from sulphur dioxide. The results from four testing stations have indicated that the City as a whole is favourably placed as one of the least contaminated areas so far as atmospheric smoke and sulphur dioxide are concerned.

Complaints of air pollution which causes stains on paint work and discolouration of brass door fittings in a small area of Copnor could be the result of occasional contamination from hydrogen sulphide gas and every effort is being made to deal with the matter.

OTHER FOOD AND DRUG AUTHORITIES

Acting in the capacity of official Public Analyst, the following samples were examined for neighbouring authorities:—

<i>Samples Submitted</i>	<i>Isle of Wight</i>	<i>Gosport</i>	<i>Fareham</i>	<i>Havant</i>
Food and Drugs ...	149	207	160	180
Unsatisfactory ...	14	17	24	15
Per cent. unsatisfactory	9.4%	8.2%	15.0%	8.33%

Some of the unsatisfactory samples are distributed throughout the area and consequently likely to be sold in Portsmouth. The following samples are in this category. In all cases the appropriate action was taken to protect the interests of the public.

ISLE OF WIGHT

Two "Sultana Cakes" contained insufficient butter to justify the manufacturers advertising claims. Concentrated orange drink contained an insignificant amount of glucose although it was labelled "contains glucose for immediate energy". Excess benzoic acid preservative was found in another orange drink.

GOSPORT

Excess lead arsenate from horticultural spray was detected on imported apples. The implied presence of vitamins in "Vitaglucose" Tablets was not in accord with a disclaimer elsewhere on the packet. "Vienna Sausages" made from tripe; "Cheese" from partially skimmed milk and "Non Alcoholic Wine" with the ingredients of an ordinary soft drink were all reported to be misleading descriptions having regard to the chemical composition.

FAREHAM

A flavoured yeast extract claimed the presence of Vitamin D but did not say how much, contrary to the Labelling of Food Order. "Chicken Fillets in Jelly" was recommended as a more informative description than "Chicken Fillets" when the article contained only 72 per cent. of chicken. A solid soft drink gave "edible gum" as an ingredient whereas the specific gum should be named. A deficiency of crab was found in two samples of crab paste.

HAVANT

Objection was taken to the designation "Whipped Cream Bon Bons" for sugar confectionary containing no milk fat. The small size of the words "meat paste" compared to the word "chicken" on a sample of "Meat Paste—Chicken" was misleading contrary to a code of labelling supported by the trade. A chocolate spread claimed glucose (unqualified) as an ingredient although, in fact, corn syrup had been used.

MISCELLANEOUS

Under this heading are included a wide variety of problems which reach the department from many sources.

67 specimens were submitted by the Coroners for Portsmouth, South Hants and Isle of Wight; they were associated with 18 inquests. The analytical work included a search for barbiturates, alcohol, aspirin, phenacetin, codeine, methylated spirits (methyl alcohol) and nicotine.

For the Schools Meal Service, 87 samples of various foods were examined. The cans of some canned fish were corroded from long storage and likely to deteriorate quickly. Canned Luncheon Meat had an inferior meat content but the same criticism could be applied to much of the Luncheon Meat sold to the public; efforts are being made to obtain national agreement on the appropriate minimum meat content. Four complaints of abnormal odour, taste or decomposition of food were not supported by examination. In general the foods supplied to the Service were correctly designated, of good palatability and free from adulteration. Advice was given to the kitchen staff on matters of hygiene.

Last year public interest was shown in home made alcoholic drinks prepared with the aid of a particular type of yeast popularly known as the ginger beer plant. Laboratory experiments have shown that the recognised recipes produce a ginger beer with about 2 per cent of proof spirit and this could safely be consumed by children. On the other hand, if the amount of sugar is increased, and the water and ginger restricted, it is possible to produce an alcoholic beverage with the potency of home made wine with this "ginger beer plant". To describe such a product as "home made ginger beer" is misleading and dangerous.

Public interest was also shown in the alcohol content of draught Cider known to naval personnel as "Scrumpy". The "rough" variety contained up to 12 per cent. of proof spirit — equal to the popular strong ales. The sweet variety was slightly weaker but was nevertheless much stronger in alcohol content than average beer.

For the Health Department 36 foreign bodies which had been found in food were indentified.

FEES

Fees charged for miscellaneous samples together with the fees for work carried out under official appointments to neighbouring authorities amounted to a total of £2,010 for the year ending 31st December, 1958.

Private			Cooked Meat ...	2	Chichester City and R.D.C.		
Alcoholic Beverages	11		Cooked Sausages ...	1	Cake ...	1	
Barley ...	1		Crisps ...	1	Potatoes ...	6	
Breeze Block ...	1		Crystals from Canned Fish ...	1			
Carpet ...	1		Deposit ...	1	Aldershot U.D.C.		
Cream ...	43		Eggs ...	2	Water ...	12	
Deposit ...	1		Glycerine ...	3			
Dripping ...	56		Liquid ...	1	Alton R.D.C.		
Dog's Liver ...	1		Ice Cream ...	47	Sludge ...	1	
Olive Oil ...	1		Meat Pies ...	2	Water ...	1	
Light Alloy			Porridge Oats ...	2			
Corrosion Product	2		Sewage Effluent ...	1	Cowes U.D.C.		
Milk ...	126		Soap ...	1	Metal ...	1	
Plaster ...	2		Soft Drinks ...	2	Water ...	1	
Processed Peas ...	3		Sub-floor Space				
Salt ...	1		Water ...	13	Fareham U.D.C.		
Salt Bath ...	1		Sugar Confectionery	2	Sewage Effluent ...	2	
Soft Drink ...	7		Washing Powder ...	2	Spoon ...	1	
Spraying Chemical ...	1		Water Softener ...	1	Water ...	1	
Stained Cloth ...	1				Havant U.D.C.		
Stream Water ...	2		Laboratory Information		Biscuit ...	1	
Sub-floor Space Water	4		Cake ...	4	Sea Water ...	2	
Urine ...	2		Chitterlings ...	1	Soil ...	1	
Vomit ...	2		Clinker ...	1			
Water ...	13		Custard Tart ...	1	Isle of Wight R.D.C.		
Contracts and Supplies			Ginger Beer ...	2	Bread ...	1	
Disinfectant ...	7		Ginger Beer Plant ...	1			
Floor Polish ...	5		Jelly Trifle ...	3	Isle of Wight Water Board		
Sausage ...	1		Lemons ...	1	Deposit ...	1	
Tea Cloth ...	2		Minced Meat ...	2	Pipe ...	1	
Architect's Dept.			Milk ...	3	Spirit ...	1	
Plaster ...	3		Oranges ...	1	Water ...	28	
Sand ...	1		Sausages ...	1			
Engineer's Dept.			Sausage Rusk ...	1	Petersfield U.D.C. and R.D.C.		
Pitch Fibre Pipe ...	1		Coroners' Specimens		Sewage Effluent ...	5	
Education Dept.			Portsmouth ...	32	Water ...	6	
School Meals Service	87		Isle of Wight ...	19			
Welfare Services			South Hants ...	16	Sandown, Shanklin U.D.C.		
Kettle ...	1		Borough of Gosport		Bread ...	1	
Parks Dept.			River Water ...	5	Brine ...	1	
Sea Water ...	3		Water ...	1	Honeycomb Toffee ...	1	
Seeds ...	16		Borough of Newport		Water ...	4	
Soil ...	1		Cake ...	1			
Health Dept.			Sewage Effluent ...	2	Ventnor U.D.C.		
Bread ...	12		Sugar Confectionery	2	Water ...	4	
Cake Confectionery...	5		Water ...	1			
Canned Rhubarb ...	1		Borough of Ryde				
Cheese Roll ...	1		Bottle of Milk ...	1			
			Sewage Effluent ...	2			
			Water ...	1			