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"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1959
including
THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST





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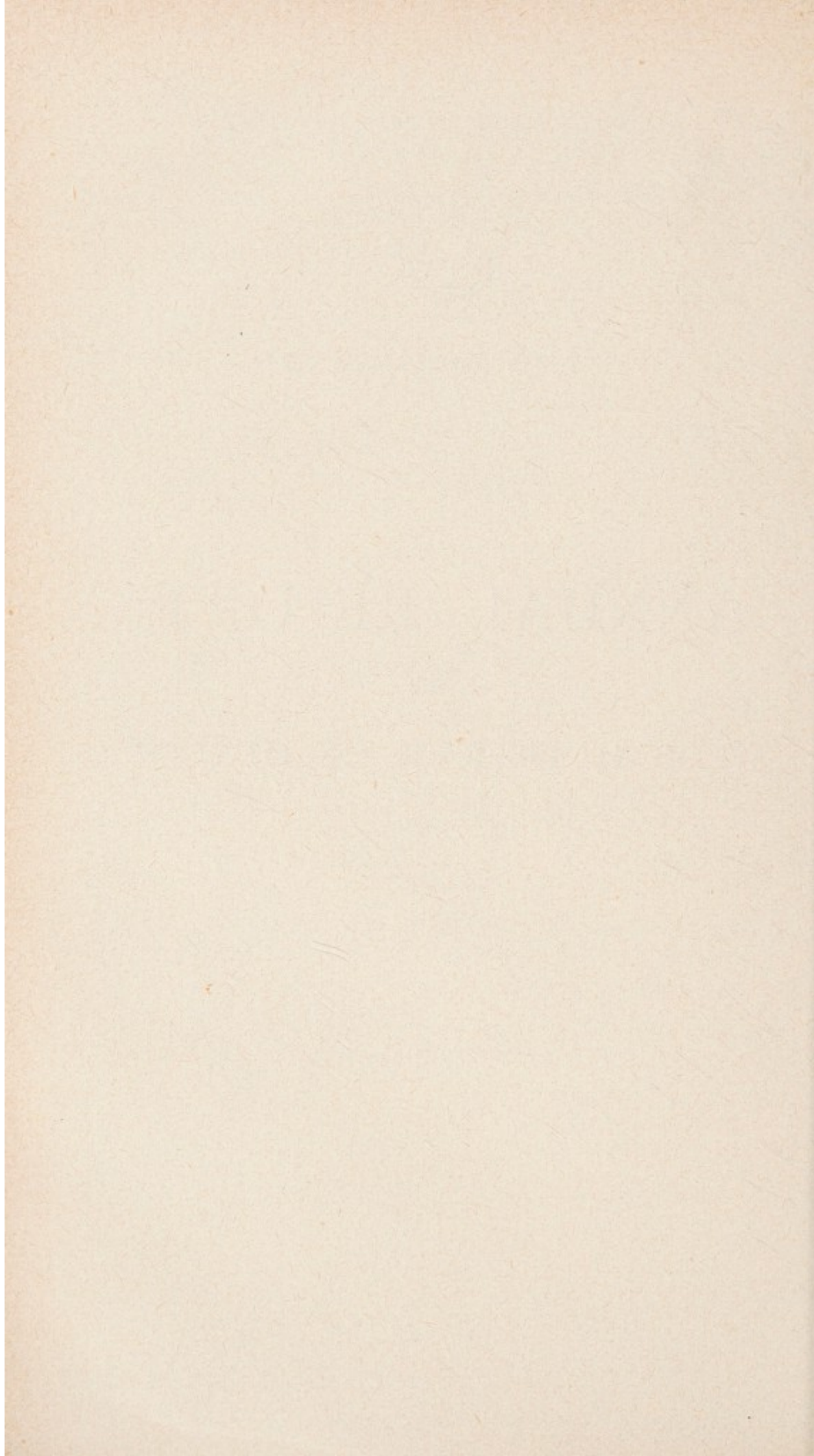


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The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor
COUNCILLOR L. J. EVANS, M.P.S., PH.C., J.P.

HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

1959-1960

Chairman

ALDERMAN J. P. D. LACEY, O.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman

COUNCILLOR C. W. STEVENS, O.B.E., J.P.

Aldermen

ALBERT JOHNSON MRS. S. A. C. SHARPE

T. J. SMITH

Councillors

J. F. FREESTON	G. F. COLLINS	MRS. M. D. MARKS
M. J. E. WALLIS	H. SOTNICK, J.P.	M. BRESLER
A. R. NYE	MRS. G. D. M. SKINNER	MRS. E. MACK, J.P.
D. C. KILLBERRY	MISS H. M. BRADY	G. B. COOPER, D.F.C.
H. W. J. FORD	F. LINES	L. J. EVANS, M.P.S., PH.C., J.P. (Lord Mayor)

Co-opted Members

MRS. C. E. ATKINS, J.P.	DAME ELISABETH KELLY, D.B.E., J.P.
DR. T. BEATON, C.B.E.	MRS. D. MONARD
MRS. D. BOWLES	MRS. L. C. NICHOLSON
DR. M. N. S. DUNCAN	MR. J. PRIESTLEY PRICE
MRS. A. HILL	MRS. D. SPITTLE

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

1959-1960

Chairman

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

Vice-Chairman

ALDERMAN A. W. WEST

Aldermen

ALBERT JOHNSON J. P. D. LACEY, O.B.E., J.P.

Councillors

A. G. ASQUITH-LEESON, T.D., J.P.	H. HANDLEY	L. FLAGG, J.P.
J. A. NYE, J.P.	W. J. EVANS	M. BRESLER
R. A. BRIDGER	A. F. BICKNELL	G. A. W. HILL
G. A. DAY, J.P.	MRS. G. D. M. SKINNER	MRS. H. M. KER
R. BRADFELD	MISS H. M. BRADY	W. H. CLARK
	A. H. W. POPE	

The following ladies were co-opted to serve on the Committee
for housing purposes:

MRS. A. C. FERGUSON-BAKER; MRS. N. FERRE; MRS. A. G. NEWMAN

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. (to 31.8.59)
P. G. ROADS, M.D., D.P.H. (from 1.9.59)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal
School Medical Officer

R. WOODROW, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (to 8.11.59)

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

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the health of the City of Portsmouth and the work of the Health Department during the year 1959. This report will follow the pattern of previous years, partly because the trends in health have continued from other years, and partly for ease of reference.

The various aspects are presented in detail in the different sections of the report. This introduction is to direct attention to some of the important developments during the year.

Dr. T. E. Roberts retired at the end of August, having been Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer since 1947 and before that School Medical Officer since 1926. The Annual Reports over this considerable period show the great improvements in the health of the City and will convey something of the services rendered by Dr. Roberts to his fellow citizens.

Dr. R. Woodrow who, as Deputy Medical Officer of Health, had ably assisted Dr. Roberts since 1948 resigned in October on being appointed to a post in Canada.

Infant mortality is generally considered one of the most sensitive indices of health and the rate has never been lower, whether calculated per 1,000 live births or as a percentage of total deaths. The perinatal mortality rate has correspondingly decreased below 30 per 1,000. The staff co-operated in a national study of infection in early pregnancy and its relation to abortion, stillbirth and congenital defects. From this study it is hoped that ultimately these good figures can be yet further improved. It is also a great pleasure to report that there was no maternal death during the year.

These good results, which are more fully described in the main report, come from much steady and unobtrusive work and co-operation between general practitioners, hospital and Health Department staffs. One cause for anxiety is the difficulty in recruiting sufficient health visitors or even suitable students to undertake training.

The contribution should be noted of the District Nursing Service, which is provided by the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association as agents for the Corporation. Nursing care to almost five thousand persons, the majority of whom are aged, brings comfort to many patients in that they can remain in their own homes, and enables general practitioners to utilise more fully their abilities and knowledge, and relieves the hospitals of the need for many extra beds.

The vaccination and immunisation programme has steadily continued its progress. While the percentage of babies vaccinated against smallpox in the first year of life (34%) is not as high as I should like, it is nonetheless higher than in many areas. Immunisation against diphtheria (almost 80% of children within the last four years) presents an excellent picture reflecting great credit on those responsible.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was extended during the year to additional groups. The response was, regrettably, apathetic except for a sudden rush following the death of a well-known footballer. The City was, however, fortunate in having only two cases notified, neither of which, incidentally, had been immunised.

Vaccination against tuberculosis was continued and the leeway from the previous year was made up.

The Ambulance Service had a very busy year with a record number of patients. The increase was mainly in stretcher cases, or patients who required two men to lift them. It was therefore necessary to appoint two additional driver/attendants and a part-time telephonist, and to acquire an additional dual-purpose vehicle. In January the Ambulance Station was officially opened. These new premises have improved control and operation of the service, vehicle maintenance is facilitated, which should reduce repair costs, and each request for ambulance service can now have appropriate privacy. The improved working conditions for the staff have stimulated their interest and the sickness rate has been reduced.

The Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service and the Consultant Chest Physician have kindly provided full reports on their work. These show that, while tuberculosis infection is, fortunately, becoming much less common in the community, much routine and preventive work must be continued. With this maintained the favourable situation should continue. Other chest conditions, particularly cancer of the lung, as shown in the Almoner's report, are meanwhile becoming more prevalent and require increasing attention.

During the year the Mental Health Act — its preparation, enactment, and the consequent regulations — focused a great deal of attention on mental disorder. While some disappointment must be felt in a health department that the Act did not encourage prevention of mental disorder, the stimulus given to care and after-care work is most welcome. Meanwhile, the City's Mental Health Service continued to discharge its duties and gave assistance to many mentally disordered persons and their families during the year, as is shown in the Executive Officer's report.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report details a vast amount of routine work carried out at times with a depleted staff. It will be realised that much of the City's housing, built in the last century and heavily bombed in the last war, required a great deal of maintenance or renewal. This imposes a considerable burden on tenants and landlords and, in cases of difficulty, on the public health inspectorate, to raise the standards to modern requirements. Similarly, the modern standards for food hygiene require continual vigilance for their acceptance, particularly in a City with fluctuating demands and temporary staff.

METEOROLOGY

It is a pleasure to write about the weather for 1959 — a year to be remembered for its long and warm summer, in great contrast to the best-forgotten previous year. The total sunshine recorded was 2,091.9 hours (compared with 1,515.2 in 1958), which has only been exceeded twice since records were first kept in 1890, i.e. in 1949 — 2,095 hours and 1911 — 2,108 hours.

Apart from the sense of well-being produced by this more generous ration of sun, it resulted in the elevation of Southsea in the sunshine league from 18th to 6th amongst the holiday resorts on the mainland and from 30th

to 16th amongst the 353 meteorological stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Jersey (St. Helier) with 2,290.7 hours was top and Dunoon with 856.9 was the wooden-spoonist. We had 301 (269) days of half-hour or more and the sunniest month was July with 329.9 hours.

Rainfall amounted to 26.45 ins. — 5.24 less than 1958 — on 129 (164) days, of which only 5.79 ins. fell during the holiday months of May, June, July and August. The wettest month was December with a record fall of 7.11 ins. Mean temperatures all round was higher than in the previous year.

One feature worthy of particular mention is the persistence of fogs during February — 10 out of the 16 for the year occurred during that month, in two spells, namely, 5th – 10th and 16th – 20th.

The following phenomena were registered:—

Snow or sleet on 5 occasions compared with 12 in 1958;
thunder on 11(8) occasions, 16(16) fogs, 9(4) gales,
43(52) ground frosts.

Prevailing winds were again from the south-west quarter.

MINOR SICKNESS

In 1959, 33,310 people made a claim for sickness benefit to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, who kindly furnish me with a return weekly. This provides a valuable picture of the incidence of "minor sickness" in the City (independently of those diseases which are notifiable by family doctors).

An outbreak of influenza in February and March caused the first quarter's total to be the highest for six years. Despite the hot, dry summer, the totals for both the April – June and the July – September quarters were substantially higher than the 10-year averages for these periods. The last quarter was unremarkable — showing the customary seasonal build-up preliminary to the spring peak.

The weekly totals of deaths in the City are plotted on the same graph (using the ratio of 1 death: 10 sickness cases, for ready comparison), and a close correspondence in their seasonal fluctuations is observed. One interesting discrepancy is worthy of note: disregarding "peak" periods (when, e.g. influenza, is prevalent), from Christmas to August bank holiday the two lines are very close and often cross; but from August bank holiday to Christmas the "sickness" line is consistently higher than the "deaths" line. This was particularly marked in 1959. Perhaps there may be some sociological explanation of this phenomenon.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The normal circulation of posters, leaflets and filmstrips continued as before, and the following additional activities and general expansion were undertaken.

A stand, staffed by health visitors, at the June Dairy Festival (3rd – 6th June), illustrated the work of a Child Welfare Clinic.

Displays provided by the Crusader Insurance Company were again used at the clinics and the Elm Grove window.

Special bent-iron stands for display cards were prepared at the Central Depot for use in the Elm Grove window.

A number of stout cardboard poster folders (made by Remploy) were obtained to house the ever-growing selection of posters. We now have a separate folder for each subject — arranged alphabetically for easy reference

Preliminary arrangements were made for the publication of a new edition of the Health Services Handbook, which should be ready later in 1960.

A modest "Falls in the Home" campaign was conducted in November, to coincide with national publicity initiated by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Towards the end of the year two new projects were put in hand — obtaining a tape recorder; and fitting the new Paulsgrove (Falmouth Road) Clinic with a spring-roller filmstrip screen. If the latter proves a success, then the three other permanent clinics can similarly be equipped with their own screens in the future, thus making the filmstrip projector more readily available (as, by itself, it could be taken in a small private car, or even on a 'bus; whereas at the moment projector and screen have to be transported by the Department's vans).

CANCER EDUCATION

The seventh Annual General Meeting of Portsmouth Cancer Education Committee was held in April, 1959 — for the first time in that month, previous Annual Meetings having taken place in November or December. Mr. John Wakefield, B.A., Executive Officer, the Manchester Committee on Cancer, gave an encouraging account of "Cancer Education" in that area, illustrated by a special flannelgraph (a copy of which was subsequently purchased).

In June the Central Office of Information film "Facts and Figures (Smoking and Lung Cancer)" — a copy of a recording of a B.B.C. television programme — was shown to a group of head masters and head mistresses of secondary schools, a number of whom intended to book it for showing to their older children.

A further £50 (for the emergency relief of cancer patients) was received from the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, as their original grant was nearly exhausted.

The three copies of the coloured filmstrip "The Problem of Lung Cancer" (concerned mainly with the dangers of cigarette smoking) continued to be circulated to secondary schools (together with leaflets and posters), and attracted favourable comment. A total of 14 schools has now seen this strip.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report would be incomplete if I did not record my thanks to all members of the staff who have given me their loyal support and help. While I should like to name many, I will mention only Dr. Roberts who, after handing over the leadership of such a successful team, returned to the staff temporarily until Dr. Woodrow's successor could take up his appointment. Finally, may I thank the Chairmen and members of the several Committees for their assistance and encouragement during my first months in office.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. ROADS,

Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1961.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES FOR 1959

Total population (estimated by the Registrar General)	..	220,300
Population (Census 1951)	.. .. .	233,545
Area in acres (land and inland water)	.. .. .	9,249
Number of dwellings	.. .. .	63,387

VITAL STATISTICS

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
LIVE BIRTHS:					
Legitimate	..	3,249	1,663	1,586	Rate per 1,000 population 15·86
Illegitimate	..	244	127	117	
Total	.. ..	3,493	1,790	1,703	

Percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births—6·99

STILLBIRTHS:					
Legitimate	..	58	25	33	Rate per 1,000 total births 17·99
Illegitimate	..	6	4	2	
		64	29	35	

TOTAL LIVE AND
STILL BIRTHS 3,557

INFANT DEATHS (i.e. under one year of age)
Legitimate—68; Illegitimate—6; TOTAL

74

Infant mortality rates:

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	21·18
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. .. .	20·93
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. .. .	24·59

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e. first four weeks)

TOTAL 47

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. 13·45

EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS

(i.e. under one week) TOTAL 39

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births .. 11·17

PERINATAL DEATHS (i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) TOTAL

103

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births .. 28·96

MATERNAL DEATHS TOTAL

Nil

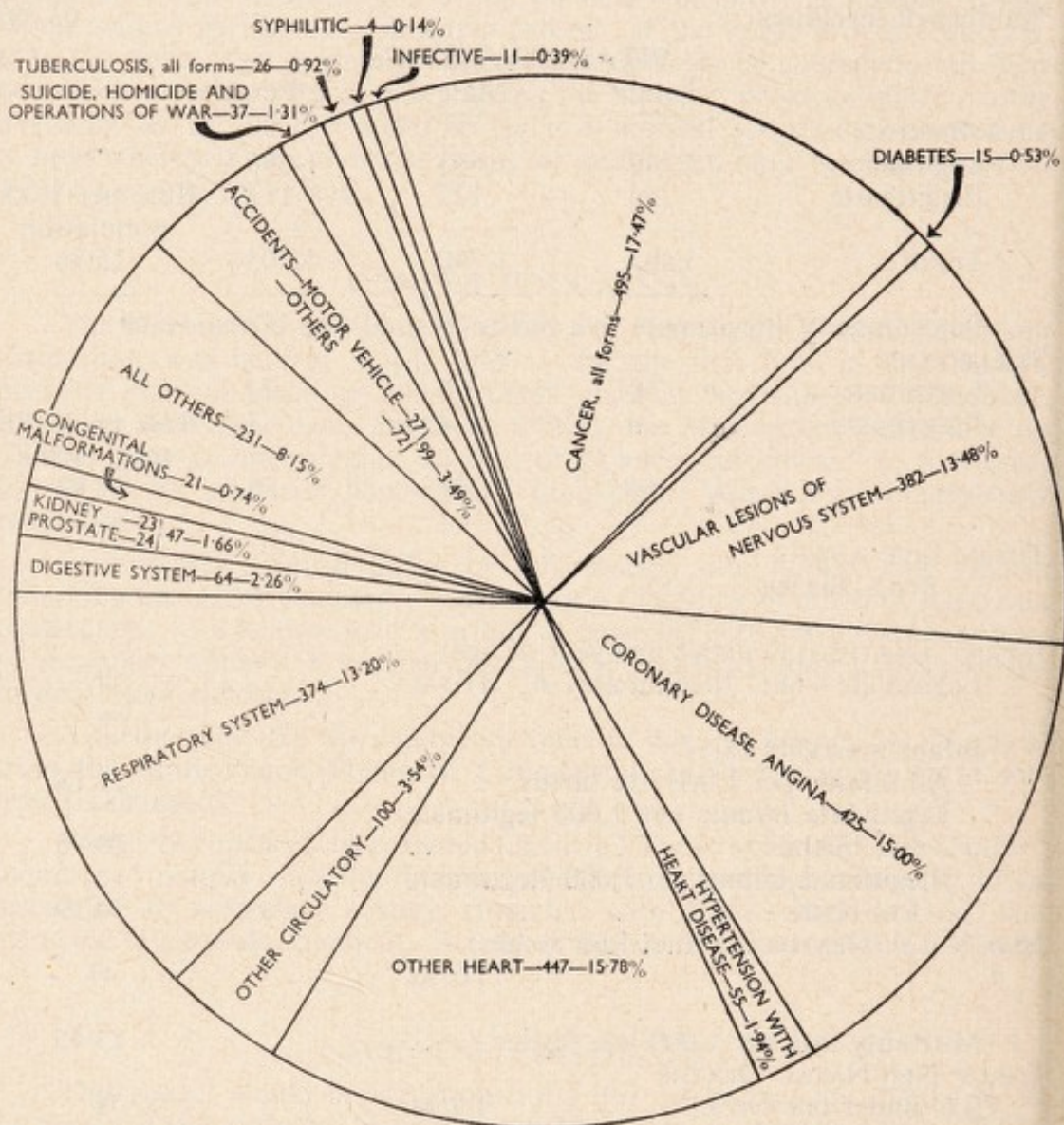
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births

Nil

DEATHS	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	Rate per 1,000 population 12·86
		2,833	1,397	1,436	

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL DISEASES

TOTAL- 2,833



ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Total	2,833	2,735	2,664	2,825	2,571
Under 1 year	74	80	76	84	81
1—4 years	12	5	9	12	12
5—44 years	108	108	131	142	143
45—64 years	595	561	602	593	552
65+	2,044	1,981	1,846	1,994	1,783
Causes					
*Other heart disease	447	488	395	441	407
Coronary disease, angina	425	435	375	387	369
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	382	329	334	366	337
*Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms —other sites	238	253	256	225	232
*Defined and ill-defined diseases — various	231	228	252	230	229
Pneumonia	185	143	144	150	100
Bronchitis	148	146	124	176	146
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus	111	84	95	98	85
*Other circulatory disease	100	88	117	132	114
Accidents, other than motor vehicle	72	61	56	76	58
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ..	67	68	89	75	71
Hypertension with heart disease ..	55	84	74	110	80
Malignant neoplasm—breast ..	46	55	60	44	48
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	40	24	34	43	23
Suicide	32	23	26	40	34
Motor vehicle accidents	27	28	25	21	24
Influenza	26	11	31	3	9
Tuberculosis—respiratory	24	16	23	26	20
Hyperplasia of prostate	24	16	6	15	18
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea ..	24	19	17	15	18
Nephritis and nephrosis	23	25	20	24	27
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ..	22	23	24	26	25
Congenital malformations	21	26	17	24	24
*Other diseases of respiratory system	15	17	26	35	23
Diabetes	15	13	15	10	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	11	7	3	16	10
*Other infective and parasitic diseases	10	8	11	6	5
Homicide and operations of war ..	5	4	2	2	1
Syphilitic disease	4	6	5	7	9
Tuberculosis—other	2	2	1	1	3
Meningococcal infections	1	2	3	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	—	1	1	—	—
Measles	—	1	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	2	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—

*Causes not specified elsewhere in table.

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

TABLE I
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR (1958)

	1959 Population 220,300		1958 Population 222,800	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 living	Number	Rate per 1,000 living
Births	3,493	15.86	3,497	15.70
Deaths	2,833	12.86	2,735	12.28
" Principal Infectious Diseases	4	0.02	3	0.01
" Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—
" Whooping cough	—	—	1	0.004
" Measles	—	—	1	0.004
" Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
" Dysentery	—	—	—	—
" Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—
" Enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2)	4	0.02	1	0.004
" Influenza	26	0.12	11	0.05
" Pulmonary tuberculosis	24	0.11	16	0.07
" Other form of tuberculosis	2	0.01	2	0.009
" Cancer (including leukaemia)	495	2.24	490	2.20
	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births
Deaths under 1 year of age	74	21.18	80	22.88
	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births
Deaths—Maternal:				
Sepsis	—	—	—	—
Other causes	—	—	1	0.28
Total	—	—	1	0.28

TABLE II
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATES AND POPULATION
FOR YEAR 1959 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)
1959	15.86	12.86	0.02	2.61	21.18	220,300
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
Average for 10 yrs. 1949-58	15.57	11.50	0.04	3.34	24.61	—

*Total population

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

METEOROLOGY—1959

BAROMETER. The mean barometric pressure (corrected to sea level) for the year was 29.956 inches (29.911). The highest observed reading was 30.844 on 17th February (30.631), and the lowest 28.746 on 27th October (28.19).

TEMPERATURES. The mean temperature in the shade was 53.5° (51.3°).

Maximum. The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 58.8° (55.9°), the highest being 82° on 26th August (77°).

Minimum. The mean minimum temperature was 48.1° (46.7°), the lowest being 26° on 14th January (24°).

Minimum on Grass. The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 43.1° (42.5°), the lowest being 19° on 14th January (15°).

Earth Temperature. The mean temperature at one foot below the ground was 54.1° (52.6°), and at four feet 54.4° (53.1°).

Frosts. The minimum temperature in the shade, four feet above the ground, fell to and below freezing point on 20 days (28), and there were 43 (52) ground frosts during the year.

SUNSHINE. 2,091 hours 54 minutes (1,515 hours 12 minutes) of sunshine were recorded by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. The greatest amount on one day was 15 hours 24 minutes on 17th June (15 hours).

RAINFALL. The total rainfall was 26.45 inches (31.69). The greatest fall in twenty-four hours was 1.96 inches on 10th July (1.74).

HUMIDITY. The mean humidity of the air (saturation 100) was 78 (84).

The following phenomena were recorded:—

HAIL on eight occasions (2).

SNOW or SLEET on five occasions (12).

THUNDER on eleven occasions (8).

FOGS. Sixteen (16).

GALES. Nine—7 fresh, 2 moderate (four—3 fresh, 1 moderate).

AVERAGES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS (1950-1959)

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>
27.9 inches	1,768 hours	51.58°

(Figures in brackets refer to 1958)

TABLE III
MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1959

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.	Total ins.	Days of 0.01 ins. or more		
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.								
January	29.934	52	26	42.7	34.3	103 hrs.	18mins.	23	82.0	3.23	13	87	
February	30.431	56	29	44.1	35.5	65 "	36 "	14	3.9	0.15	5	90	
March	29.867	56	36	51.9	42.5	133 "	12 "	26	53.6	2.11	14	85	
April	29.776	60	37	55.8	46.1	172 "	48 "	23	44.7	1.76	12	76	
May	30.029	77	41	63.9	50.3	263 "	18 "	30	6.4	0.25	6	67	
June	30.074	76	48	68.2	55.3	246 "	—	30	11.8	0.46	6	72	
July	30.009	80	54	71.8	58.9	329 "	54 "	31	65.2	2.57	7	69	
August	30.049	82	52	71.7	60.7	246 "	36 "	31	63.8	2.51	7	73	
September	30.103	79	50	70.7	55.1	248 "	54 "	30	3.4	0.13	1	70	
October	29.937	71	39	62.5	52.4	171 "	54 "	28	65.4	2.57	13	77	
November	29.746	59	34	52.6	44.3	66 "	54 "	21	96.0	3.60	21	85	
December	29.513	55	34	50.3	41.8	43 "	30 "	24	180.6	7.11	24	85	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,091	54 "	301	676.8	26.45	129	—	
MEAN	29.956	—	—	58.8	48.1	174	18 "	25	56.4	2.2	11	78	

TABLE IV
TABLE SHOWING SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE SINCE
1860

Year	Total Sunshine	Total Rainfall in inches	Highest Maximum in shade		Lowest Minimum in shade		Lowest Minimum on grass	
			°F.	Date	°F.	Date	°F.	Date
1890	1,350	21.71	77	May 24th	18	December 31st	10	January 7th
1891	1,247	31.43	78	May 16th	19	January 18th	8	January 10th
1892	1,371	22.27	77	September 12th				January 11th
1893	1,412	23.14	85	July 27th	19	January 10th	13	December 27th
1894	1,600	35.89	82	June 18th	20	January 2nd	12	January 5th
1895	1,811	27.26	79	July 1st	14	Jan. 5th, 6th	13	Jan. 5th, 6th
1896	1,506	25.79	81	September 28th	17	Feb. 6th, 7th	5	February 13th
1897	1,569	28.48	86	July 21st	24	February 26th	19	February 26th
1898	1,454	22.67	81	July 16th	24	January 24th	16	December 4th
1899	1,929	25.26	84	August 16th	27	February 21st	19	February 21st
1900	1,608	25.96	85	August 3rd	22	December 14th	16	March 25th
1901	1,843	23.41	84	July 25th	22	February 10th	16	Feb. 8th, 10th
1902	1,501	25.27	82	July 19th	20	January 9th	14	January 9th
1903	1,702	34.88	80	July 19th	23	December 7th	15	February 12th
1904	1,732	26.64	79	June 1st,				13th, 16th
1905	1,685	24.05	80	July 9th	23	January 15th	12	December 3rd
1906	1,705	28.74	79	July 17th	25	January 1st	13	January 21st
1907	1,594	25.33	79	July 21st, 26th	24	November 24th	15	January 9th
1908	1,951	20.53	83	September 1st	25	January 24th	13	November 21st
1909	1,902	32.28	85	July 16th	20	January 24th	14	February 14th
1910	1,691	31.66	76	July 2nd	17	December 30th	11	January 25th
1911	2,108	30.06	90	August 12th	20	March 3rd	10	January 6th
1912	1,561	31.94	89	May 23rd	21	January 27th	13	January 27th
1913	1,584	29.96	81	August 14th	25	January 16th	17	January 16th
1914				July 15th	20	February 3rd	12	February 3rd
1915				June 29th	29	January 13th,	19	December 25th
1916						April 13th,		January 24th
1917						Dec. 29th, 31st		
1918				Aug. 13th, 14th	25	January 23rd	14	November 27th
1919				July 2nd	27	February 26th	18	December 17th
1920				August 2nd	25	February 25th	17	December 17th
1921				July 16th, 17th	20	February 5th	13	February 3rd
1922				August 22nd	23	January 9th	16	February 18th
1923				August 10th,	24	January 25th,	17	December 17th
1924				August 13th		Feb. 8th, 9th		December 16th
1925				May 24th	22	January 7th	22	November 13th
1926				July 19th	26	November 15th	18	November 13th
1927				May 23rd, 24th	26	Jan. 24th, 25th	19	January 18th
1928				July 12th	23	November 26th	17	January 18th
1929				July 12th	27	Feb. 18th, 29th	21	November 16th
1930				June 7th	26	March 19th	17	February 15th
1931				July 14th	22	January 15th,	18	November 14th
1932						17th		Jan. 15th, 17th,
1933				July 10th	24	December 19th	15	December 28th
1934				July 15th	25	Mar. 12th, 14th,	17	January 20th
1935						December 15th		December 9th
1936				September 5th	16	February 15th	7	15th
1937				August 28th	24	March 20th	16	February 15th
1938				August 3rd, 5th	21	March 10th	16	November 17th
1939				August 18th	26	January 1st,	18	March 9th
1940						February 11th,		January 1st
1941						March 13th		
1942				August 7th	23	January 27th	19	December 9th
1943				July 18th	25	February 3rd	18	February 3rd
1944				July 14th	24	December 21st	20	December 21st
1945				June 19th	28	February 12th	17	December 11th
1946						Dec. 8th, 13th		
1947				August 7th	28	March 9th, 10th	18	Dec. 6th, 11th
1948				August 3rd	21	December 20th	12	December 23rd
1949				June 7th	24	Dec. 12th, 30th	19	December 23rd
1950								25th, 31st
1951				June 18th	19	Jan. 20th, 21st	12	January 21st
1952								
1953				July 9th, 10th	23	January 3rd	17	Jan. 16th, 17th
1954				June 5th	21	January 12th	17	February 22nd
1955				July 31st	28	December 14th	21	February 8th
1956				May 29th	25	February 7th,	13	December 25th,
1957						March 6th		26th
1958				June 19th	17	January 26th	7	January 29th
1959				July 13th		29th		
1960				July 3rd, 12th	22	December 21st	12	December 21st
1961				13th, 24th				
1962				August 16th	12	January 29th	11	February 25th
1963				July 28th	18	February 22nd	19	Feb. 21st, 22nd
1964				June 28th	29	December 12th	20	Dec. 12th, 20th
1965				June 5th, 6th	25	December 16th	16	December 16th
1966				July 20th	26	January 30th	21	January 29th
1967				July 1st	24	January 27th	19	January 27th
1968				June 29th, 30th	25	February 8th	15	February 8th
1969				June 4th	17	Feb. 1st, 6th	13	February 1st
1970				July 15th,	21	Feb. 13th, 27th	11	February 27th
1971				August 24th				
1972				July 24th	19	Feb. 2nd, 3rd	10	February 4th
1973				June 15th	26	December 17th	15	December 17th
1974				July 8th	24	Jan 22nd, 23rd	15	January 25th
1975								March 12th
1976				August 26th	26	January 14th	19	January 14th

TABLE V
MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF WIND DIRECTIONS—1959
(recorded at 9 hours G.M.T.)

1959	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm	Totals
January ..	2	6	2	1	2	6	6	5	1	31
February ..	0	7	5	0	3	3	4	1	5	28
March ..	1	5	5	2	6	9	2	1	0	31
April ..	2	3	3	2	3	8	5	3	1	30
May ..	1	11	7	5	1	2	2	1	1	31
June ..	1	2	4	1	2	11	6	2	1	30
July ..	2	3	2	3	2	8	8	2	1	31
August ..	3	6	4	2	2	5	7	2	0	31
September ..	4	13	8	1	1	1	1	1	0	30
October ..	1	1	6	7	2	5	7	2	0	31
November ..	2	4	4	4	2	5	5	3	1	30
December ..	2	2	4	2	8	9	4	0	0	31
TOTALS ..	21	63	54	30	34	72	57	23	11	365
% ..	6	17	15	8	9	20	16	6	3	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**

For the first time no mother died in childbirth during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1959 decreased to 21.18, compared with 22.88 in 1958; the actual number of infant deaths was 74 (80). An analysis of these figures (page 27) shows that in 1959 the deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life numbered 47 (56), and those from four weeks to one year 27 (24), making a neo-natal death rate of 13.45, compared with 16.01 in the previous year. Of the 47 neo-natal deaths, 39 occurred in the first week of life. The perinatal mortality rate decreased to 28.96, compared with 30.35 in 1958.

The highest cause of infant mortality in 1959 was post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis, the second being congenital malformations. In 1958, these were reversed.

This department was requested by Dr. Hughes of the Public Health Laboratory to take part in a serological study of infection in early pregnancy in relation to abortion, stillbirth and congenital defects. A survey was commenced in April and by the end of December 449 mothers had been specially interviewed and examined, a special blood specimen having been taken in each case. The work of the survey entails a medical examination of the baby at the age of one month and at one year and this is proceeding.

It is felt that taking part in this survey will be well worthwhile if the end result shows some definite cause of the incidence of congenital abnormalities.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Special visits to all premature babies were made by midwives and health visitors. 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 1959 157 premature births occurred in Saint Mary's Hospital, compared with 178 in 1958.

The total number of premature births reported during 1959 occurring at home and in private nursing homes was 70 (74). Of the 39 (33) born and nursed at home, one baby died during the first twenty-four hours and 38 (32) were still surviving at the end of one month. 15 (19) babies born at home were transferred to hospital. Of the 14 (21) babies born and nursed in nursing homes, 14 (20) were still surviving at the end of one month; 2 (1) babies born in nursing homes were transferred to hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year. There was no resultant impairment of vision in this case.

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

The number of new patients attending the municipal ante-natal clinic showed an increase from 1,738 in 1958 to 1,915. During the year patients made a total of 11,226 attendances, compared with 10,833 in 1958.

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 increased to 148, compared with 113 in 1958. Patients made a total of 218 attendances, compared with 232 in the previous year.

The child welfare clinics continued to be well attended as will be seen from the table on page 24. There was a slight decrease in the total attendances made by the children — 55,508 compared with 55,569 in 1958.

On the new housing estate at Paulsgrove, it had been felt for some considerable time that a maternity and child welfare centre was required. Fortunately the Ministry of Health agreed and the building of a new centre in this area has been started.

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 centres at Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Fratton, and Northern Road, Cosham. These classes have become increasingly popular.

In August, the health visitors commenced lecturing on mothercraft and other health education subjects to teenage girls at the Salvation Army Home, Villiers Road, Southsea. These lectures are continuing and proving popular.

A health education display on current subjects, arranged by the health visitors, is on view in the window at 58, Elm Grove, Southsea, and leaflets are available at the child welfare clinics.

MOTHERS' CLUBS

During the year mothers' clubs continued to meet weekly at the Portsea and Cosham child welfare centres and are still proving beneficial to the mothers. The programmes are varied and include lectures, the showing of films and handicraft.

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.

The total issues during the year from the 14 distribution centres were:—
National dried milk.

57,649 (weekly average of 1,109, compared with 1,196 in 1958).

Cod liver oil

9, 844 (weekly average of 189, compared with 200 in 1958).

A and D tablets

11,248 (weekly average of 216, compared with 208 in 1958).

Orange juice

102, 211 (weekly average of 1,966, compared with 1,922 in 1958).

NURSERIES

During the year the total number of children under five years of age admitted to the day nurseries was 99 (101).

A new scheme for the training of students for the examination of the National Nursery Examination Board commenced in August. This training, organised by the Education Authority, can be carried out under the further education scheme. The education syllabus is carried out at the John Pounds Secondary Modern School for Girls and the practical training takes place at the two Portsmouth day nurseries, Bramble Road Nursery School and the Cottage Homes Residential Nursery.

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 148 cases were referred from the local authority's clinics to Saint Mary's Hospital, compared with 205 in 1958.

MIDWIVES SERVICE

The total number of domiciliary midwives who were practising at the end of the year was 28 (23 full-time and 5 part-time), all of whom belonged to the Portsmouth Municipal Service. The total number of cases delivered by them was 1,519 (1,464). Taking into consideration sickness and holidays, this represents an average of 77.7 (79.7) cases per midwife per annum. Municipal midwives also attended 357 (324) 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 669 (699) 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 37 (27) pupil midwives entered for the examination and all were successful at their first attempt.

Domiciliary midwives working in adjacent areas relieve one another during off-duty and leave periods and at such times the part-time midwives assist with nursings. No special arrangements have been made for night rota systems.

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

There was a slight increase in the percentage of cases to whom gas and air analgesia was administered on the district in 1959 — 91.0 compared with 90.7 in 1958.

The administration of pethidine and 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	949 (905)
Gas and air alone used	434 (423)
Pethidine or pethilorfan alone used	21 (27)

The remaining cases — 115 (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.

33 (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. Judging from the happy letters received from the mothers after delivery, the teaching of relaxation has been successful and appreciated.

HEALTH VISITING

The number of health visitors employed at the end of the year was 23 (23). One health visitor is engaged in full-time tuberculosis work, six 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 60,063, compared with 63,091 in 1958. The number of visits paid to children under five years of age was 48,840, compared with 52,230 in the previous year. 6,484 (6,385) visits were paid to other age groups in the family, especially the aged, and 4,739 (4,476) to tuberculosis patients.

Each health visitor has between 600 and 650 families in her area.

The number of visits paid to old people increased from 3,102 in 1958 to 3,276. The work in this particular field increases continuously and it is felt that much is done towards the comfort and happiness of old people through these visits.

During 1959, the sick leave amongst health visitors was unusually high and the death occurred of a highly experienced health visitor. This was a great loss to the department.

Towards the end of the year, it was arranged with the Ambulance Officer for all cases where the ambulance drivers felt there was a social need to be reported to the health visitors. This arrangement is working very satisfactorily and is providing beneficial to the patients.

Portsmouth continues to be one of the six authorities co-operating with Southampton University in the training of student health visitors. One student from this authority successfully completed the course in July, 1959, and is now serving as a full-time qualified health visitor under her contract.

Unfortunately, we were unable to find suitable candidates to commence training at Southampton University in September, 1959.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee, which was set up in 1957, continues to meet monthly. A family case worker has been appointed under the jurisdiction of the Children's Officer to follow up families who require frequent supervision. Case conferences have been held during the year at Wymering and Portsea, and it is felt that these are of great value.

A new senior Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. has been appointed in Portsmouth and there has continued to be close co-operation between the health visitors 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. It is felt that this Service could be extended.

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, continues to operate satisfactorily and there were 12 of these groups in operation at the end of the year. The number of hours worked by home helps for old people represents 90.3% of the work of the Service, compared with 90.4% during 1958.

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

Number of home helps at the end of the year ..	67
Number of maternity cases helped	102
Number of tuberculosis cases helped	12
Number of chronic sick cases helped (including the aged and infirm)	716
Number of other cases of illness helped ..	52
Number of hours worked for maternity cases ..	2,856½
Total number of hours during which home helps were employed	93,524¼ (88,044)

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)	8,513	616	1,239
Epworth Road (one afternoon per week) ..	7,178	337	681
Drayton (one afternoon per week)	3,269	172	352
Eastney (two afternoons per week)	11,993	692	1,181
Portsea (one afternoon per week)	3,535	341	580
Twyford Avenue (one afternoon per week) ..	6,182	393	716
Tangier Road (one afternoon per week) ..	4,453	207	352
Cosham (one afternoon per week)	4,424	296	391
Paulsgrove (one afternoon per week)	5,960	312	336
TOTALS	55,508	3,366	5,828
TOTALS for 1958	55,569	3,245	6,391

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year 1959, classified according to the age of the child concerned, were as follows:—

Children from 0 to 1 year of age	42,566
„ „ 1 to 2 years of age	8,383
„ „ 2 to 5 years of age	4,559
Total	55,508
Total for 1958	55,569

Proprietary brands of dried milk were issued from the Child Welfare Centres to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and infants, at a total cost of £6,012 (£5,330); £6,532 (£5,775) 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)	46	28	2
TWYFORD AVENUE DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	53	28	

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.

	1959	1958
Number of midwives practising on the district and in nursing homes on December 31st	36	39
Total number of cases delivered by them	2,169	2,153
Number of cases delivered by municipal midwives	1,519	1,464
Number of cases delivered in nursing homes	650	689
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought where no doctor was engaged	64	66

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES

	1959	1958
Number of municipal midwives employed in Portsmouth at 31st December	28	27
Number of cases booked	2,339	2,133
Number of patients delivered	1,519	1,464
Excluding holidays and sickness:		
Average number of cases per midwife per month	6.5	6.6
Average number of cases per midwife per annum	77.7	79.7
Average weekly number of bookings	45.0	41.0

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	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Fratton (A.N., 5 clinics weekly) .. (P.N., 3 clinics monthly) ..	1,292	1,126	7,620	7,100	129	101	191	195
Cosham (A.N., 2 clinics weekly) .. (P.N., 1 clinic monthly) ..	412	417	2,336	2,409	19	12	27	37
Portsea (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) ..	211	195	1,270	1,324	—	—	—	—
Saint Mary's Hospital (A.N., 7 clinics weekly) .. (P.N., 1 clinic weekly) ..	1,061	1,189	14,655	14,787	874	697	912	915
TOTALS	2,976	2,927	25,881	25,670	1,022	810	1,130	1,147

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF MATERNITY CASES

	Saint Mary's Hospital	Royal Naval Maternity Home
No. of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour)	74	24
No of patients admitted	3,004	366
Average duration of stay	9 days	13 days
No. of cases delivered by—		
(a) Midwives	1,968	284
(b) Doctors	618	41
Cases in which medical assistance was sought by Midwife	Doctor always available	16
No. of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	38	—
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	—	—
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—	—
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in Institution	425	89
No. of maternal deaths	—	—
No. of foetal deaths—		
(a) Stillborn	89	3
(b) Within 28 days of birth	78	—

HOME VISITING

The health visitors paid 60,063 (63,091) visits during the year:—

	Total Number of Visits	
	1959	1958
First to children	3,391	3,395
Subsequent visits to children from 0 to 1 year of age	17,936	18,629
" " " 1 to 2 years of age	9,694	9,941
" " " 2 to 3 years of age	6,983	8,108
" " " 3 to 5 years of age	10,836	12,157
Visits to expectant mothers	1,223	1,285
Visits in respect of cases of illness and the aged	5,261	5,100
Visits in respect of tuberculosis patients	4,739	4,476

INFANT MORTALITY, 1959

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
Pneumonia	2	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	8
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	6
Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3
Congenital Malformations	4	1	1	1	7	3	-	4	2	16
Immaturity	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Injury at Birth	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ..	22	1	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	23
Other Causes	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	8
Accidents	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	39	3	3	2	47	7	6	7	7	74
Previous year (1958)	46	7	2	1	56	6	7	6	5	80

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 the same. No scheme is in operation for their routine examination by a local authority dental surgeon, but an agreement with the Portsmouth Group Hospital Management Committee provides for their treatment in the dental department of Saint Mary's Hospital, where all forms of dental treatment — including the supply of dentures — are available. The facilities of the X-ray department can also be used when necessary.

In addition, a number of children under five are seen at the Education Committee's clinics. The number actually seen is probably greater than that stated below because these children are mostly the younger members of families who are already attending the clinics and, as they are usually brought to the clinics at the same time as the other children who are at school, it is felt that they are often accidentally recorded as school children.

The children attending the welfare clinics are generally referred to Saint Mary's Hospital for their dental treatment. It does not appear that any have difficulty in obtaining treatment.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:

Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
142	97	89	72

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Fillings
123	24	3	1

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	55	48	47	47
Children under five	122	109	94	94

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Crowns or in Lays
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	7	—	39	39	—
Children under five	1	—	92	92	—

HOME NURSING

The Secretaries of the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association, Messrs. Edmonds & Co., have kindly supplied the following report for 1959:—

“The work of the Association has continued during the year without any very marked change. The work has become heavier, although fewer overall visits were made; this is due to the increasing number of old people requiring more attention per visit. These patients usually live alone or with another aged companion and require considerable nursing attention extending over a lengthy period of time. The domestic conditions and environment of these patients are from time to time reported to the health visitors and other social services for their especial attention and help. The laundry arrangements for these patients remain a major problem.

The giving of intra-muscular injections is still an outstanding feature of the nurses' work.

The slight fall in the total numbers nursed was possibly due to the very fine summer, which made the work lighter in the autumn and early winter.

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. Two 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 students, entrants have been sent for training by other authorities in southern 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 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 1959

	NURSES' HOMES				TOTAL	
	Radnor House		Beddow House			
Number of nurses employed for visiting (average)	18	(20)	18	(17)	36	(37)
Minimum in any one month ..	16	(18)	17	(15)	33	(33)
Maximum in any one month ..	19	(22)	19	(19)	38	(41)
Supervisory Staff	2	(2)	2	(2)	4	(4)
Number of cases visited in 1959:						
(a) Maternity	6	(10)	18	(23)	24	(33)
(b) Pre-school children ..	83	(116)	43	(48)	126	(164)
(c) School children	82	(120)	64	(50)	146	(170)
(d) Tuberculosis	46	(55)	25	(29)	71	(84)
(e) Other cases	2,851	(2,848)	1,743	(1,850)	4,594	(4,698)
	3,068	(3,149)	1,893	(2,000)	4,961	(5,149)
Total number of visits in respect of these cases:						
(a) Maternity	48	(86)	239	(195)	287	(281)
(b) Pre-school children ..	566	(719)	367	(317)	933	(1,036)
(c) School children	498	(692)	579	(388)	1,077	(1,080)
(d) Tuberculosis	2,383	(2,412)	1,126	(1,751)	3,509	(4,163)
(e) Other cases	68,798	(73,133)	46,098	(46,569)	114,896	(119,702)
	72,293	(77,042)	48,409	(49,220)	120,702	(126,262)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION*By the Medical Officer in Charge***Vaccination**

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

	1959			1958		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vacc.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vacc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health Department ..	624	155	779	732	239	971
Practitioners	1,771	469	2,240	1,656	520	2,176
	<u>2,395</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>3,019</u>	<u>2,388</u>	<u>759</u>	<u>3,147</u>

Children born in 1959 numbered 3,493 (3,497) and, of these, 1,193 (1,198) or 34·2% (34·3%) were vaccinated in the same year.

165 (169) 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 from the age of two to four months. Children brought for the first time at four months or over are vaccinated after triple immunisation and two polio-myelitis inoculations have been completed.

As the members of the Health Department were offered vaccination in September, 1958, it was not thought necessary to do them again this year and they are being offered vaccination in the early months of 1960.

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. Up to the 21st October, 1959, Glaxo's combined vaccine, diphtheria-pertussis, was used, and thereafter Glaxo's triple vaccine, diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus, was used for all primary immunisations. When a child's immunisation has been completed, with three inoculations, the parent is given a certificate to this effect indicating that triple vaccine has been used, and is told to produce the certificate in the event of the child requiring anti-tetanic serum. For the immunisation of school children F.T. vaccine was used for initial doses and T.A.F. for supplementary doses. Both of these vaccines are issued free by the Ministry of Health and 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	—	—
1959 ..	3,245	8,363	—	—

Supplementary doses are given mostly in the schools and the excellent support which has again been 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 not so good; three schools were visited, against nine in 1958.

During the year, owing to the low incidence of poliomyelitis in the City, it was not considered necessary to give whooping cough and diphtheria vaccines separately, combined or triple vaccines being given throughout the year.

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

	1959	1958
Clinics	46.4	52.9
Schools	0.3	—
Nurseries	0.8	0.1
Private practitioners	52.5	47.0

Number of children who received the complete course:—

Under five years	2,655	2,487
Five to fifteen years	587	551
Over fifteen years	3	2
TOTAL	3,245	3,040
Supplementary doses	8,363	8,132
	11,608	11,172

The number of children immunised since the inception of the scheme in 1935—96,034.

The percentage of children immunised during the last four years was as follows:— under one year 22.6%, one to four years 72.3%, and five to fourteen 88.8%, giving an overall percentage of 79.8%.

REACTIONS

The number of reactions remained steady. No significant increase has been noted as a result of using the triple vaccine.

Poliomyelitis and Immunisation

There were two confirmed cases of poliomyelitis in the City during the year and both of them were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Neither of these cases had been immunised during the previous six months.

Whooping Cough (Pertussis) Immunisation

From the 1st January to the 21st October, immunisations were carried out with Glaxo's combined diphtheria-pertussis vaccine and from that date Glaxo's triple diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine was used in most cases, though pertussis vaccine is available for cases where a child has already been immunised against diphtheria.

39 cases of whooping cough, compared with 266 in 1958, were notified by general practitioners. Of these one had been immunised three years previously and there were two whose immunisation history was unknown.

STATISTICS RELATING TO PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATION

	1959	1958
First doses	2,575	2,400
Second doses	2,350	2,294
Completed doses	2,559	2,322
Completed doses: Under five ..	2,508	2,292
Five to fifteen ..	51	30
	2,559	2,322

Of the completed doses for children under five years of age, 2,134 were given to those under one year.

Cholera, Typhoid and Tetanus

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

The actual numbers were:—

	1959	1958
Cholera	24	21
Cholera-typhoid	14	12
Typhoid and para-typhoid	46	59
Tetanus-typhoid	12	11
	96	103

38 (33) 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:—

	1959	1958
Midwives Service	4,547	3,961
Victoria Nurses	1,095	1,586
Immunisation Clinic	7,057	5,271
	12,699	10,818

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 was visited during the year and the 13-year-old scholars were 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 for X-ray at the Mass Radiography Unit.

A visit was paid to the household of each positive reactor by a health visitor in order to persuade the other members of the family to attend for X-ray.

The acceptance rate by parents 77·8% (77·1%) remains at a satisfactory level.

There was no testing for conversion this year.

STATISTICS RELATING TO B.C.G. VACCINATION

Year	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
1959	30	3,017	2,346	2,102	244	24	1,683 (89·9%)	190 (10·1%)	161	229
1958	20	1,607	1,239	1,171	68	7	1,022 (90·6%)	106 (9·4%)	95	43

The children who were either absent from school for 'Heaf' testing or vaccination, and who would have left school by the time of the next annual visit to that school, were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician for this purpose, so that they would not miss the opportunity of being vaccinated before leaving school.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination was made available to all persons born in the years 1933 to 1958 and those who had reached six months of age in 1959. Third doses were available for persons who had been initially vaccinated with two doses at least seven months previously.

During the year 7 industrial firms, 2 business houses, 1 youth club and 4 Government establishments, including H.M. Dockyard, were visited, and 1,358 were given their first two inoculations and 652 their third. Of these, 690 initial vaccinations and 329 third inoculations were given in H.M. Dockyard.

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Vaccinated with two injections:—

Class	Done by hospital staff	M.O. i/c Immunisation	94 G.Ps.	TOTAL
Children born in the years 1943 to 1959 ..	—	1,499	18,275	19,774
Young persons born in the years 1933 to 1942 ..	—	2,186	9,987	12,173
Expectant mothers	—	122	1,749	1,871
General practitioners and their families ..	—	—	15	15
Hospital staff, medical students and their families	855	—	47	902
Ambulance Service staff and their families ..	—	4	4	8
Totals	855	3,811	30,077	34,743

Vaccinated with three injections:—

Totals	818	3,169	32,253	36,240
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Of the 94 private practitioners (55 practices) in the Portsmouth area all but 5 (4 practices) have come into the scheme and vaccinate their own patients. Patients of the 5 non-acceptors are sent appointments to attend for vaccination at St. George's Square, Portsea, Northern Road, Cosham, Child Welfare Centres or at the Vaccination Clinic, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Milton.

Mr. R. G. Tremlett, Pharmacist, has been most helpful in the distribution of vaccine as he allows 22 of the private practitioners to collect their vaccine from his Fratton Road branch, 8 from his Paulsgrove branch and 4 from his New Road branch.

MUNICIPAL AMBULANCE SERVICE

By the Ambulance Officer

GENERAL

Again a very busy year for the Ambulance Service, the total patients conveyed being the highest for any year in the past and exceeding the previous record of 1956 by 816 patients. It was also a record year for patient carrying mileage and exceeded the 1952 record by 2,768 miles. As in the previous year (1958), the increase was mainly in stretcher cases and those patients requiring two men to lift them; the increase in actual sitting cases was comparatively small.

As far as this Ambulance Service was concerned, the Royal Portsmouth Hospital was the busiest hospital and had approximately 4,500 more patients conveyed than the next busiest, which was Saint Mary's Hospital. Whilst Queen Alexandra Hospital had a slight decrease in the total number of patients conveyed in comparison with the previous year, its increase in stretcher cases was about 50% of the total increase in this category. There were varying decreases in the numbers conveyed for the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Chest Clinic, St. James's Hospital and the Cerebral Palsy Unit — the greatest decrease being in cases for the Chest Clinic; all other requesting authorities had varying increases.

The peak hours remained much the same as in previous years, from 8.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. The most noticeable difference was the almost continual pressure of work between these hours, even including, to a lesser degree, the period midday to 1.30 p.m. — which period in previous years eased considerably. The main concentration of patient conveyance was in the mornings, but the afternoons, whilst generally not having the same numbers, remained at pressure due to maternity case discharges to the County area, which used up man-hours for the lesser number of patients. The average busiest days were Mondays, but with no great variation on any day from Monday to Friday; Saturdays and Sundays remained at about the same level as in 1958. Even though it contained the Christmas period, December was the busiest month, with a total of patients conveyed considerably above the monthly average; March was considerably below the monthly average.

PATIENTS

The total number of patients conveyed by the directly provided service during the year was 71,992; of these 17,830 were stretcher and 54,162 sitting cases. In comparison with the previous year, this is an increase of 1,767 patients — this increase being made up of 1,629 stretcher and 138 sitting cases. The daily average was 197.2, an increase of 4.9 per day in comparison with 1958.

Admissions were 12.8% of the total; the ratio of stretcher to sitting cases was approximately 7:1.

Discharges were 7.5% of the total; the ratio of stretcher to sitting cases was approximately 1:3.

Transfers were 13.1% of the total; the ratio of stretcher to sitting cases was approximately 1:2.

Outpatients were 66.4% of the total; the ratio of stretcher to sitting cases was approximately 1:8.

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

In comparison with 1958, there was an increase in admissions of 663 in about equal parts stretcher and sitting case admissions; discharges showed

an increase of 1,073, most of this increase being sitting cases; transfers between medical establishments decreased by 267 and all of this decrease was sitting cases; outpatients increased by 298 and this increase was mainly in stretcher cases.

Ambulances carried 22,537 sitting cases in addition to the 17,830 stretcher cases; dual purpose and sitting case vehicles carried 31,625 sitting cases. In comparison with the previous year, there was a reduction of sitting cases carried in ambulances — due mainly to the increase in stretcher case work — but the increased capacity of the new dual purpose vehicles adequately covered the remaining sitting cases without undue discomfort to the patients.

The number of patients conveyed to places outside the City was 2,108, this being an overall increase of 69. Of this total, 1,797 travelled by ambulance or sitting case vehicle—an increase of 122; there were 311 patients conveyed by rail or boat—a decrease of 53 compared with the previous year. Whilst the highest proportion of the cases were to places in S.E. Hampshire, there was a considerable increase in ambulance removals to the Atkinson Morley Hospital, Wimbledon, and to hospitals in Southampton. Approximately 50% of the patients by rail were to London hospitals.

Patient carrying mileage was 253,708, an increase of 21,665 miles in comparison with 1958. Ambulances covered 156,517 miles — an increase of 13,078 compared with the previous year; dual purpose and sitting case vehicles covered 97,191 miles — an increase of 8,587. The main reasons for the increased mileage was in the increased number of ambulance patients to distant hospitals, in addition to the general increase of patients; also affecting, but to a much lesser degree, is the fact of the Ambulance Station being on Eastern Road.

Rail and sea mileage in patient conveyance was 22,188, a decrease of 4,086 in comparison with the previous year.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

There were 3,108 calls and 2,985 emergency cases during the year, an increase of 313 calls and 349 cases in comparison with 1958. There were 286 calls wherein an ambulance was not required; 15 calls were malicious — an increase of 3 over the previous year.

Emergency call mileage was 15,214, an increase of 2,662.

The distribution to hospitals was:—

Royal Portsmouth Hospital	..	..	..	2,603
Saint Mary's Hospital	..	..	..	90
Eye and Ear Hospital	..	..	..	33
Queen Alexandra Hospital	..	..	..	4
Taken home; R.N. Sick Bay, etc.	..	..	..	151
Deceased to mortuary	..	..	..	104
				<hr/>
				2,985

Average timing of ambulances:—

From receipt of call to arrival at emergency	..	7.6 minutes
From receipt of call to arrival at hospital	..	19.6 minutes

Areas wherein casualties were picked up:—

North	..	546	Central	..	1,195	South	..	1,244
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The period of the day:—

Midnight—6.0 a.m.	..	183	6.0 a.m.—noon	..	697
Noon—6.0 p.m.	..	1,274	6.0 p.m.—midnight	..	831

Age grouping:—

0—5 years ..	162	6—15 years ..	521	16—25 years ..	619
26—45 years ..	494	46—60 years ..	364	Over 60 years ..	580
Age not known	245				

Of the total cases, 724 occurred at home; the average busiest days for emergency calls were Fridays and Saturdays.

The increases in this category of patient conveyance were the steepest yet experienced, and were due, in my opinion, to the increased traffic and to the long summer which caused a more than normal movement of people. The number of malicious calls remained at a very low figure and there was no set pattern of these calls. They were made, in all but two instances, by young people.

The Royal Portsmouth Hospital, as the main accident centre, received the highest number of cases; there was an increase in emergency cases to the Eye and Ear Hospital — these were mainly factory employees with metal fragments in the eye.

The time taken to reach an accident and hospital increased by 1.1 and 0.6 minutes respectively. This was due to the increased number of vehicles on the road — moving and parked.

ANCILLARY

Mileage in the conveyance of analgesic apparatus was 9,702, an increase of 465 miles in comparison with 1958. The number of machines delivered and collected was approximately 2,600.

Service and abortive mileage was 7,447, a reduction of 4,683 miles compared with the previous year; this was due wholly to the lesser distance for petrol filling.

VEHICLES

The total number of vehicles at 31st December, 1959, was:—

Ambulances	12
Dual purpose	5
Sitting case cars	2

Four vehicles required top overhauls; one ambulance had an engine rebore; four vehicles were re-painted; two vehicles had major steering and transmission repairs; there were also modifications to the special ambulance. Other minor repairs were necessary, particularly on the older vehicles, but no vehicle broke down on the road with patients aboard. The good liaison with the Central Depot continued. Because of the better maintenance facilities, the vehicle maintenance schedule was kept well up to date.

One new ambulance was received in November as a replacement; this is an all fibre glass body vehicle with a diesel engine; also, an additional dual purpose vehicle was received in the same month.

There were eleven reported accidents involving Ambulance Service vehicles during the year; one of these caused injury to a cyclist. No outstanding vehicles damage was caused, it being mainly bodywork dents.

STAFF

Two additional driver-attendants and a part-time telephonist were appointed in May. During the year, two driver-attendants transferred to the Hampshire County Ambulance Service; one driver-attendant left for personal reasons; one retired on reaching his 40 years of service; the cleaner/storeman was replaced.

Time keeping remained at its previous high level and there was no absenteeism. No disciplinary action by the Medical Officer of Health was necessary and very little at Ambulance Officer level was required. Messages and letters of thanks to all the staff were received throughout the year, including Christmas greetings from an ex-patient in Singapore.

The sickness rate in comparison with the previous year dropped considerably to a total of 295 days, 47 of these being due to industrial injury. Approximately half of this total occurred in the first quarter of the year; the second and last quarters of the year had a very low level of sickness.

MUTUAL AID

The arrangements with Hampshire and West Sussex continued to operate satisfactorily for most of the Section 24 cases. These arrangements saved the authorities concerned considerable time and money but, due to the need for nurses with the maternity case discharges from hospital, it is not possible for them to deal with these cases — and there was an appreciable increase in this category of patients. The conveyance of premature babies and emergency obstetric cases from S.E. Hants area operated satisfactorily and no appreciable delays occurred in providing an ambulance for these cases. Respiratory poliomyelitis cases were conveyed from Hants, Dorset and S.E. Wilts during the year. There were occasions when the conveyance of the above mutual aid cases caused a low level of coverage for the City during the evening and night and this necessitated the calling in of staff.

The meeting of patients from trains and boats continued to operate satisfactorily and the mutual aid arrangements with other ambulance services in meeting patients from Portsmouth, sent by rail or sea, operated very well, particularly so with the Isle of Wight, Surrey and London. The good liaison with the Surrey Ambulance Service continued and saved both Authorities time and money in the use of returning empty ambulances.

The Portsmouth Stationmaster and his staff gave every assistance in the meeting and dispatch of patients by train and boat and their willing co-operation did much to ensure the smooth running of this aspect of patient conveyance.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The Hospital Car Service conveyed 92 patients, covering 9,479 miles. In comparison with the previous year, this is a decrease of 4 patients but an increase of 1,267 miles — this increase in mileage being due to the longer journeys undertaken.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade conveyed 2 patients, covering 34 miles, whilst the British Red Cross Society conveyed 10 patients, covering 149 miles,

AMBULANCE STATION

The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth (Councillor A. A. Blake, M.C., L.L.B., J.P.) officially opened the Ambulance Station on Friday, 16th January, 1959.

The main effects have been that the control room position and lay-out allows the control staff to plan ahead much better and without disturbance, and consequently journey loads are more complete. The vehicle maintenance facilities have allowed a much better maintenance and inspection schedule, which has contributed greatly to keeping vehicles on the road and to a degree,

to reducing repair costs. The telephone facilities, in comparison with the previous set-up, have eliminated noise irritability and allow the operator to answer calls more speedily — each call is now private, which was not so previously. The covered garage prevents the effects on vehicles of extremes of weather conditions; for example, considerable man-hours have been saved in the defrosting of windscreens, whilst the washing facilities have allowed a higher standard of cleanliness.

The general effect on the staff has been a noticeable increase of interest; the facilities provided in the Station may have been a factor in the reduction of the sickness rate.

PATIENT CARRYING ANALYSIS

				<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
<i>(a) DIRECTLY PROVIDED SERVICE:</i>					
Royal Portsmouth Hospital	..	..	..	23,049 (20,754)	65,938 (58,648)
Saint Mary's Hospital	..	..	..	18,476 (17,866)	71,619 (63,634)
Queen Alexandra Hospital	..	..	..	15,041 (15,531)	51,468 (48,638)
Infectious Diseases Hospital	..	..	..	1,160 (1,277)	7,535 (6,625)
Chest Clinic	..	..	..	3,360 (4,104)	5,446 (7,020)
St. James' Hospital	..	..	..	656 (688)	3,664 (4,241)
Eye and Ear Hospital	..	..	..	1,549 (1,196)	5,448 (4,642)
Ministry of Health	..	..	..	591 (431)	2,085 (1,490)
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	665 (438)	2,589 (2,723)
Other requesting Authorities	..	..	..	1,612 (1,298)	16,595 (15,691)
Spastic Unit	..	..	..	2,848 (3,106)	6,107 (6,145)
Accident	..	..	..	2,985 (2,636)	15,214 (12,552)
				<hr/> 71,992 (70,225) <hr/>	<hr/> 253,708 (232,049) <hr/>
<i>(b) SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES:</i>					
Hospital Car Service	..	..	..	92	9,479
St. John Ambulance Brigade	..	..	..	2	34
British Red Cross Society	..	..	..	10	149
				<hr/> 104 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,662 <hr/>
GRAND TOTALS				.. .. 72,096	263,370

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

By the Consultant Chest Physician

The year has seen evidence of further improvement in the state of tuberculous infection in the City. Our chief indication of this is now provided by the tuberculin sensitivity results of the school survey of thirteen year old children which is undertaken prior to B.C.G. vaccination, and the primary notifications of new patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis found during the year.

The primary notifications, it will be seen below, have fallen steadily over the past seven years and are now below one hundred for the first time. As this represents the total of new sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis coming to light through the year — and we know the means of case finding and our criteria for notification have certainly not been slackened — it can be seen that some very positive improvement in the situation has occurred.

The number of school children found to have evidence of past infection in the thirteen year old school survey also bears this out, and is the most sensitive index we have of the gradually improving situation. In the table below it will be seen that 10% of the total number tested gave evidence of past infection as evidenced by a positive tuberculin test, thus showing a marked improvement in infection even over the past five years.

It will be noted that eleven of the twenty-six deaths from tuberculosis recorded by the Registrar-General in the year were in the 65 and over age group, and indeed eighteen of the twenty-six were 55 or over. No deaths were recorded under 35 years of age, making a significant comparison with the position in 1949, when there were thirty-nine deaths in this age group.

	Number of Children Tested	% Tuberculin Positive	% Agreeing to Tuberculin Testing
1955 ..	1,896	359 (20.1%)	82.2%
1956 ..	1,899	293 (15.1%)	80.3%
1957 ..	1,855	231 (13.3%)	80%
1958 ..	1,171	106 (9.4%)	77%
1959 ..	2,102	190 (10.1%)	77.8%

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	*NEW CASES										GRAND TOTAL			
	RESPIRATORY				NON-RESPIRATORY				COMBINED					
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.			F.		
0— 1	1	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)
1— 4	-	(1)	1	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)
5—14	-	(-)	5	(4)	-	(-)	1	(1)	-	(-)	6	(5)	6	(5)
15—24	6	(6)	12	(9)	1	(1)	1	(-)	7	(7)	13	(9)	20	(16)
25—34	7	(11)	4	(11)	-	(-)	1	(-)	7	(11)	5	(11)	12	(22)
35—44	10	(14)	7	(5)	-	(1)	1	(4)	10	(15)	8	(9)	18	(24)
45—54	8	(13)	7	(6)	-	(-)	2	(-)	8	(13)	9	(6)	17	(19)
55—64	12	(13)	2	(4)	1	(1)	-	(1)	13	(14)	2	(5)	15	(19)
65 plus	15	(12)	-	(3)	2	(-)	-	(1)	17	(12)	-	(4)	17	(16)
TOTAL	59	(70)	38	(43)	4	(3)	6	(7)	63	(73)	44	(50)	107	(123)

* 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 1958)

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1953	260	24	284
1954	200	16	216
1955	165	17	182
1956	149	13	162
1957	129	13	142
1958	113	10	123
1959	97	10	107

NEW PATIENTS EXAMINED

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1528	1476	1407	1404	1438	1257

CONTACTS

YEAR	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
No. of new contacts examined	1,107	742	763	954	741	785
No. of contacts proved definite cases	13	9	10	5	3	6

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	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
35—44	—	(5)	1	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(5)	1	(—)	1	(5)
45—54	5	(2)	1	(1)	—	(—)	1	(—)	5	(2)	2	(1)	7	(3)
55—64	4	(1)	3	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	4	(1)	3	(1)	7	(2)
65 plus	9	(5)	1	(2)	1	(1)	—	(—)	10	(6)	1	(2)	11	(8)
TOTAL	18	(13)	6	(3)	1	(1)	1	(1)	19	(14)	7	(4)	26	(18)

(Figures in brackets are those for 1958)

Of the 24 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, 6 cases were not notified during life

DEATHS

	Respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population	Non-respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population
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
1959 ..	24	10.9	2	0.9

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER 31st DECEMBER

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Respiratory	1,993	2,006	1,970	1,780	1,757	1,633
Non-Respiratory ..	165	167	171	116	105	100
TOTAL	2,158	2,173	2,141	1,896	1,862	1,733

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON CLINIC REGISTER 1959

DIAGNOSIS	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL
	MEN	W.M.	CH.	MEN	W.M.	CH.	MEN	W.M.	CH.	
A. (1) No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on register 1st January 1958 ..	1,022	674	61	46	48	11	1,068	722	72	1,862
(2) Transfers from other authorities ..	59	44	1	—	—	—	59	44	1	104
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. No. of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during 1959:										
(1) Class A (T.B. minus) ..	24	21	6	4	5	1	28	26	7	61
(2) Class B (T.B. plus) ..	34	11	1	—	—	—	34	11	1	46
C. No. of cases included in A and B written off the Register during the year as:										
(1) Recovered ..	75	67	8	2	4	—	77	71	8	156
(2) Dead (all causes) ..	38	8	—	2	1	—	40	9	—	49
(3) Removed to other areas ..	43	41	2	—	2	1	43	43	2	89
(4) For other reasons ..	18	22	2	1	2	—	19	24	3	46
D. No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on Register 31st December 1959 ..	967	619	47	49	45	6	1,016	664	53	1,733

ALMONER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1959

The Almoner's reports for the years 1953-1958 have outlined the work in the Department and explained how patients are referred to the almoner and the reasons 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 a Chest Clinic almoner in her work finds plenty of scope for both.

The two almoners at the Portsmouth Chest Clinic are responsible for the almoning of patients attending the clinics at Clive Road and Queen Alexandra Hospital, and also the patients in hospital — Wards M.1 and M.2, Priorsdean, and A.9 Thoracic Ward, Saint Mary's Hospital. Patients are also referred from A.5, A.6 and B.9 wards, Saint Mary's Hospital. The work is divided so that, as far as possible, patients have the same almoner throughout their treatment and rehabilitation.

During the year 1959 the number of patients referred, or who made application themselves, was 609. Of these the majority were patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, but each year there is an increasing number of patients suffering from carcinoma and other diseases of the chest. Many home visits were made and much time was spent with patients and their relatives, helping with practical problems, and with the difficulties of adjustment to a different way of life caused through serious illness.

The following examples may serve to illustrate the nature of an almoner's work:—

Mr. A. was referred to the almoner while he was in hospital. He had had a pneumonectomy and knew the diagnosis, which was carcinoma of the lung. He said he realised it would be several months before he would be able to return to work but that he was determined to do so as soon as he possibly could. Mr. A. had been in the same place of employment for 42 years. He was keenly interested in his work and had never been ill before, so the enforced idleness was particularly difficult for him.

When he was discharged from hospital, the almoner visited him frequently at home, and for several months following he came regularly to her office to discuss his difficulties and his feelings about his illness.

At the end of this time, Mr. A. himself was able to make the decision to be invalided from his job. His doctor had not told him there was no alternative, knowing how the patient would feel, but Mr. A. has now made the adjustment to his new way of living and has accepted, philosophically and without bitterness, the fact that he will not work again.

During the period he was on the sick list, arrangements were made for him to receive a grant from the National Assistance Board, and a weekly grant for extra nourishment from the National Society for Cancer Relief. He can now manage without these, as he has an adequate pension.

Mr. B. was also suffering from carcinoma of the lung and he too knew the diagnosis. He seemed to realise almost from the beginning of his illness that he would not work again, and his whole concern was for his wife and two young children. The fact that his wife was only partially sighted added to all the difficulties. Mr. B's pay from work ceased completely a few weeks after he fell ill but, with a supplement to his sickness benefit from the National Assistance Board and a weekly grant for extra nourishment from the Care Committee, his wife was able to manage.

Mr. B. was a man with a strong sense of responsibility, and his wife, who had been used to leaving all decisions to him, found it very difficult to shoulder the burden of his illness and the responsibility of the family. She made almost daily journeys to the Clinic to discuss her difficulties with the almoner, and to relieve her pent-up feelings, as she did not wish to distress her husband.

When Mr. B. had been ill for several months, he was informed by the Corporation that, as they were living in property due for demolition, he and his family were going to be rehoused. This information, which would have been good news in happier circumstances, came as a blow to Mrs. B. who felt that the upheaval of a move was something she could scarcely face. But with practical help from the Care Committee in the shape of new curtains and linoleum for the larger rooms in the new home, a comfortable car to transfer Mr. B. to his new address, and much help from neighbours and friends, the move took place without too much upset.

Mr. B., who lived for a further two months, benefited from the amenities of a modern house, and had the satisfaction of knowing that his wife and children were comfortably settled.

Miss C., a girl aged 17 suffering from severe asthma, was referred while in hospital for rehabilitation. Arrangements were made for her to go to the Industrial Rehabilitation Centre at Egham and she was recommended from there for a training course in clerical work. She took the test for this in Portsmouth but failed it, which was scarcely surprising, as she had missed a great deal of time at school through illness.

Private tuition was then arranged, paid for by the Care Committee, and a few months later Miss C. passed the test and was allocated a vacancy at the Training Centre at Letchworth. Unfortunately when she arrived there she fell ill and was sent home, and the Ministry of Labour stated that they could not consider her again, as she had already had two chances. The girl and her family were considerably upset by this news and as a result Miss C. was ill for some weeks. She said she had always wanted to do clerical work and this was her one ambition, so application was again made to the Care Committee who are now paying for Miss C. to do the training course privately. The National Assistance Board have also agreed to continue her grant while she is doing the training.

Miss D., aged 34, was ill for many years with pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculosis of the spine. She has no relatives. During her illness she was given much practical help by the Care Committee and the W.R.N.S. Benevolent Fund. When the doctor pronounced her fit for light work she said she would like to do a refresher course in shorthand and typing, and this was arranged under the Ministry of Labour at a Secretarial College in Portsmouth. She had a grant from the Ministry of Labour while she was doing the course, and the Care Committee supplied her with milk and other comforts. She completed the course very successfully and for the past nine months has been working in an office and has kept well.

Boy, aged 17, admitted to hospital for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, diagnosed when he had a medical examination for admission to King Edward VII Nautical College. The diagnosis was a blow to the parents who were very ambitious for the boy and had made sacrifices to send him to the College. They found it very difficult to accept that a career in the

Merchant Navy was now out of the question and that other plans would have to be made. After much discussion with the boy and his parents, the boy himself decided that he would like to go into the Civil Service. A correspondence course was arranged for him, paid for by the Care Committee, and he has been very contented during all the months he has been in hospital working for the open clerical examination which he will sit for in September.

As in previous years, the work has been carried out in close co-operation with all the statutory and voluntary organisations in the City. In this connection, special mention should be made of the Tuberculosis Care Committee, who have continued to help in an infinite variety of ways. Many calls have been made too on the National Society for Cancer Relief and every application has met with prompt and generous assistance.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY—1959*Report of the Medical Director***A.—GENERAL****ADMINISTRATION**

There are now two Units based at Portsmouth which are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

Our operational area, which includes W. Sussex, remains the same as it was under the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. Although W. Sussex is administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board we continue to provide the Mass Radiography Service by mutual agreement.

POLICY

As previously stated the emphasis in mass radiography is now on the examination of select groups. The year 1959 was the first full year in which special sessions for cases referred by general practitioners were held at Portsmouth. The figure of 5,345 individuals referred under this scheme should be sufficient proof of the growing popularity of this service.

The Mobile Unit covered the whole of its territory and, in spite of two months at Liverpool, and two months out of action, made 47 moves, an increase of 6 over the previous year.

A NEW UNIT

The hope expressed in my last report that we would be provided with a new Unit was justified. The 35 mm. Mobile Unit was put out of commission in November for conversion to a 100 mm. The inside of the Leyland was gutted and was rebuilt to our own specification. It is designed primarily for the carrying out of examinations of patients referred by general practitioners in the County areas of East Hampshire and West Sussex. It actually came into operation in April, 1960.

TUBERCULOSIS

Although the number of cases of tuberculosis found in 1959 was 82, a decrease of 18 compared with 1958, the overall incidence is higher. (1.38 per 1,000 examined as opposed to 1.33 per 1,000).

The group referred by general practitioners still produces the highest incidence of significant tuberculosis (7.48 per 1,000). The largest proportion of active cases is found to be in men of 65 years and over (7.76 per 1,000).

ADRIAN COMMITTEE ON RADIATION HAZARDS

Arising from the Interim Report of the above Committee, the Regional Hospital Board have laid down that no miniature films are to be taken of expectant mothers, and children of less than fifteen years of age.

This has meant a certain amount of readjustment especially as far as positive reactors to tuberculin tests are concerned, but I am now happy to say that we are still able to co-operate with the Medical Officer of Health in this field, by taking large films of those children under 15 years of age who have had a positive reaction.

LIVERPOOL SURVEY

Acting on a request from the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, the Mobile Unit went to Liverpool to take part in the campaign held in March. The Medical Director, the Organising Secretary and the volunteer staff were away from Portsmouth from the middle of February until early April.

The Unit played its part in making the Liverpool campaign a success and X-rayed 14,672 persons during the four weeks, on many days exceeding 1,000.

It was a unique experience and one which gave all the staff a valuable insight into the organising and running of such an extensive and ambitious campaign.

NUMBERS EXAMINED

The total examined, 59,623, as shown in this report, is a reduction on the previous year. It should be pointed out that this does not include the 14½ thousand examined at Liverpool because we have no detailed results such as are required for this report: that one Unit was closed for six weeks during the holiday period and the other out of action, for conversion, for two months; and finally that the policy of greater selection of groups tends to reduce the total number examined. The rate of significant tuberculosis found, per 1,000 examined, has, as a result, increased.

STAFF

I wish to thank all members of the staff for their hard work. During the time that the Mobile Unit was away for conversion, a three-session a day service was run and I am grateful to all for its success and for the cheerful way in which the disruption of home life was accepted by those concerned.

I also would like to take this opportunity of thanking all the chest physicians for their help in dealing with the cases referred to them, and the Medical Officers of Health for their continued co-operation.

B.—PORTSMOUTH

The rate of incidence of active tuberculosis found in Portsmouth, at 1.68 per 1,000, is higher than in 1958 (1.44 per 1,000) and higher than the overall figure of 1.38 per 1,000 for the whole area covered. This is because of the increased number of cases sent by general practitioners rather than to any real increase in incidence in the general population. 1960 may well show a change in the incidence in Portsmouth, as opposed to the rest of the area, when the new Mobile Unit begins its sessions for general practitioners.

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	399	.67	1,475	2.47	4,889	8.2	3,121	5.24	6,014	10.09	6,302	10.57	5,798	9.72	2,302	3.86	1,497	2.51	1,616	2.71	33,413	56.04
Female	274	.46	1,070	1.8	4,479	7.51	3,603	6.04	4,986	8.36	4,604	7.72	3,817	6.4	1,335	2.24	948	1.59	1,094	1.84	26,210	43.96
Total	673	1.13	2,545	4.27	9,368	15.71	6,724	11.28	11,000	18.45	10,906	18.29	9,615	16.12	3,637	6.1	2,445	4.1	2,710	4.55	59,623	100.

Number recalled for large film examination = 1,603 (% of total examined 2.69)

Number recalled for clinical examination = 513 (% of total examined .86)

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			
Male	..	-	1	·68	4	·82	5	1·6	10	1·66	3	·48	8	1·38	7	3·04	6	4·01	6	3·71	50	1·5	
Female	..	1	3·65	·93	3	·63	3	·83	9	1·81	7	1·52	5	1·31	1	·75	1	1·05	1	·91	32	1·22	
Total	..	1	1·49	2	·79	7	·75	8	1·19	19	1·73	10	·92	13	1·35	8	2·2	7	2·86	7	2·58	82	1·38

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)	..	..	..	5	1	6	
	(ac)	..	..	..	—	1	1	
	(ad)	..	..	..	11	2	13	
	(ae)	..	..	..	10	13	23	
	(bd)	..	..	..	4	—	4	
	(be)	..	..	..	17	12	29	
	(c)	..	..	..	1	2	3	
	(cd)	..	..	..	1	1	2	
	(ce)	..	..	..	1	—	1	
					50	32	82	1.38
1. Cases of tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only					78	47	125	2.1
SECTION B. NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS								
2. Malignant neoplasms:								
(a) Primary carcinoma bronchus					67	6	73	1.56
(b) Others					14	6	20	
3. Non-malignant neoplasms					3	1	4	
4. Lymphadenopathies, excluding sarcoids					1	—	1	
5. Sarcoids (including enlarged hilar glands)					5	7	12	
6. Congenital cardiac abnormalities					6	5	11	
7. Acquired cardiac abnormalities					39	54	93	
8. Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.					4	0	4	
9. Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.					1	0	1	
20. Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs					55	44	99	
21. Bronchiectasis					41	39	80	
22. Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous)					47	23	70	
23. Spontaneous pneumothorax					5	0	5	
24. Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus					5	6	11	
25. Pleural effusion (non-tuberculous)					12	8	20	

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
					No.	Incidence per 1,000	No.	Incidence per 1,000	
A. General public	7	8,141	11,563	19,704	11	1.35	7	.61	18
B. Industrial groups	6	16,832	7,517	24,349	11	.65	7	.93	18
C. School children	3	3,240	1,715	4,955	2	.62	—	—	2
Positive reactors — school children ..	3V	149	169	318	—	—	—	—	—
D. General practitioner Groups	2	2,677	2,668	5,345	24	8.97	16	6.0	40
E. Psychiatric hospitals	9	359	144	503	1	2.79	—	—	1
F. National service recruits	1	780	—	780	—	—	—	—	—
G. Contacts	4	46	121	167	—	—	—	—	—
Families of positive reactors—school children	40	262	272	534	1	3.82	1	3.68	2
H. Out-patients: general hospitals	0	622	926	1,548	—	—	1	1.08	1
I. Special surveys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Ante-natal groups	8	—	1,115	1,115	—	—	—	—	—
K. Borstal, prisons and approved schools	6X	305	—	305	—	—	—	—	—

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	164	186	1,154	900	3,325	3,225	2,251	2,489	3,652	2,675	3,855	2,370	3,666	1,768	1,564	549	961	395	773	418	21,365	14,975
Number of active cases	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	2	7	6	2	7	7	3	5	1	3	1	6	1	35	26
Rate per 1,000 examined	—	—	—	1.11	.6	1.24	1.33	.8	1.92	2.24	.52	2.95	1.91	1.7	3.2	1.82	3.12	2.53	7.76	2.39	1.64	1.74
Combined rate ..	—	—	.49		.92		1.05		2.05		1.45		1.84		2.84		2.95		5.88		1.68	

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. In the complement of the three women, there have been frequent changes owing to resignation for a variety of reasons, and at the end of the year there was one lady with a Social Science Diploma, another who had not acquired this Diploma but had had considerable experience in the field both as a social worker and as a teacher of the mentally handicapped, and one vacancy which steps were being taken to fill.

OCCUPATION CENTRE STAFF

Supervisor.

Seven Assistants (female).

Handicraft Instructor.

Home Teacher.

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

The advisory service of the psychiatrists of St. James's 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 or 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) still continues 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.

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

624 (594) persons were referred as cases of alleged mental illness. Of those cases dealt with under the Lunacy Act, 1890, 346 were admitted to designated wards under Section 20, 24 were admitted thereto by Order of Justices under Section 21, 17 were admitted to mental hospitals under Section 16 and 3 were admitted to a mental hospital by Urgency Order under Section 11. Of these dealt with under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, 64 became voluntary patients under Section 1, 38 were admitted to mental hospitals as temporary patients under Section 5, and 24 cases were admitted without legal formalities. In 108 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's 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, designated 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's 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's 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's 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's Hospital and supervision is carried out by the foregoing staff of social workers.

At the end of 1959 there were 313 mental defectives under statutory supervision, and a further 438 under voluntary supervision, not being subject to be dealt with.

(ii) GUARDIANSHIP

Mental defectives under guardianship (of whom there were 17 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 11 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) ARRANGEMENT FOR PROVIDING OCCUPATION AND TRAINING FOR DEFECTIVES

At the end of the year there were 119 trainees on the register of Langstone House Day Training Centre, consisting of a senior male class of 20, a senior female of 20, an intermediate mixed section of 54 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.

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. During the second year of integration of the senior female section on a full time basis, great progress continues to be made in the mental and social development of that section.

In the training of the mentally handicapped, the emphasis is not upon the saleability of articles made during handicraft training (although in fact there is no difficulty whatever in this direction, as all the articles made are of a sufficiently high standard to find ready buyers among well-wishers, relatives and friends). The general aim of the training is to develop the personality and attainments, social and — as far as they exist — intellectual, of the trainees so that they shall enjoy their own lives more fully and, as far as possible, take a less dependant place in the community.

Just before Christmas a Nativity play was presented by the senior section, this being attended by members of the Health Services Committee and relatives and friends of trainees. Considerable credit is due not only to the trainees, but to members of the staff for the standard of portrayal achieved, and the excellence of the staging arrangements.

The Parent Teachers Association for Mentally Handicapped Children has been very active in co-operation 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 have been looked upon as luxuries, but which are nevertheless of very great value.

At the beginning of the year the Management Committee of St. James's Hospital gave notice to terminate the provision by them of ready cooked meals to the Centre, but equally satisfactory arrangements were made, with the co-operation of the local education authority, for these meals to be provided by the School Meals Service.

The shortage of institutional accommodation for mental defectives continues to produce many difficulties, and the situation does not improve with the passing of time, despite assurances given by the Regional Hospital Board that they are aware of this problem in their area and taking steps to ameliorate it. There have in consequence been cases of extreme difficulty in which mentally defective children have had to be maintained for appreciable periods by the local health authority in private establishments, as the only alternative.

During the year a Parliamentary Bill was introduced, incorporating recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission on the law relating to mental illness and mental deficiency. As a consequence the Mental Health Act, 1959, was passed and received the Royal assent in the autumn, but apart from a provision for the informal admission of mental patients and mental defectives to appropriate hospitals, the 'Appointed day or days' were expected to be in 1960.

The purpose of this Act are as follows:—

To provide a legal code which is as simple in operation as possible and eliminates unnecessary distinction between the clinical conditions at present described as mental illness, mental defect and psychopathy (to be collectively described as 'mental disorder').

To give greater administrative freedom to all departments of central and local authority to take part in providing suitable hospital and community services for persons suffering from mental disorder;

To dispense as far as possible with coercive measures for admission to hospital or community care, and to simplify such compulsory measures as may still have to be used;

And to require local health authorities to enlarge the scope of their Mental Health Services, in particular by imposing upon them (through the direction of the Minister of Health) the duty to provide residential accommodation in the form of hostels.

At the end of the year proposals were in course of formulation for submission to the Ministry of Health, as directed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

By the Physician Superintendent

ADMISSIONS

The total number of admissions was lower than in 1958.

During the year, 935 fever (in 1958—953), 135 geriatric (in 1958—183), and 340 tuberculosis and chest disease (in 1958—312) cases were admitted, making a grand total of 1,410 (in 1958—1,448).

Of the fever cases, 309 (in 1958—313) were admitted from outside the City boundary. There were 7 Services cases (in 1958—13).

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS (FEVER)

Discharges—888. Deaths—41. TOTAL—929.

Of this number, 314 discharges and 19 deaths were outside the City boundary, making a total number of Portsmouth cases 596.

CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1959

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Other Infections	Non- Infectious	Deaths	TOTAL
January ..	1	—	46	24	5	76
February ..	12	—	49	37	5	103
March ..	9	—	97	27	6	139
April	2	—	75	23	4	104
May	2	—	58	21	2	83
June	4	—	35	18	2	59
July	2	—	47	29	6	84
August ..	1	—	28	19	4	52
September ..	—	—	33	9	2	44
October ..	—	—	41	11	1	53
November ..	3	—	36	18	—	57
December ..	8	—	53	10	4	75
TOTAL	44	—	598	246	41	929
Outside cases ..	6	—	215	93	19	333
Portsmouth cases ..	38	—	383	153	22	596

DEATHS 1959

Cardiac Ischaemia	1
Respiratory Poliomyelitis	5
Gastro Enteritis	4
Gastro Enteritis and Broncho-pneumonia	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	4
Diarrhoea and Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Broncho-Pneumonia and Varicella	1
Broncho-Pneumonia and Pertussis	1
Influenza and Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Broncho-Pneumonia and Acute Gastro Enteritis	1
Broncho-Pneumonia and Erythema	1
Acute Gastritis — Food Poisoning	1
Pneumonia and Influenza	2
Acute Encephalitis	2
Cerebral Sclerosis	1
Influenza and Diarrhoea	2
Toxaemia and Bullous Impetigo	1
Carcinoma of Uterus and Cachexia	1
Pyelo-nephritis	1
Lobar Pneumonia and Congestive Cardiac Failure	1
Uraemia	1
Cellulitis	1
Intra-Cranial Haemorrhage	2
Toxaemia due to Fulminating Respiratory Infection	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1
Laryngo-Tracheo-Bronchitis	1
Dissecting Aneurysm of Aorta	1
TOTAL	41

The following table gives in more detail the deaths during 1959.

Under 1 year ..	6
1—5 years ..	5
5—20 years ..	4
20—70 years ..	17
70+ years ..	9
TOTAL ..	41

This gives an overall mortality rate for infectious diseases of 4.41%.

It will be noted that, of the 41 deaths, 15 occurred in the extremes of life, i.e. under 1 year and 70+ years. Also 18 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 within 24 hours of admission.

Under 1 year	0—14 days	—
	14—28 days	—
	1—3 months	1
	3—6 months	—
	6—9 months	—
	9—12 months	1
1—5 years		3
5—20 years		3
20—70 years		10
70+ years		—
TOTAL		18

Diphtheria

There were 3 cases (Portsmouth—2) admitted as observation diphtheria. None of these proved to be this disease.

Paratyphoid Fever

There were no cases.

Typhoid Fever

One case (Portsmouth—nil) was admitted, and two cases proved to be this disease (Portsmouth—1).

Scarlet Fever

There were 48 cases (Portsmouth—41) admitted as scarlet fever.

Puerperal Pyrexia

There were 23 cases (Portsmouth—10) admitted as puerperal pyrexia.

Poliomyelitis

During the year, 50 cases (Portsmouth—8) were admitted as poliomyelitis. 29 cases (Portsmouth—2) proved to be this disease.

Respiratory	..	..	23
Paralytic	..	..	6
Non-paralytic	..	..	0

Meningitis

49 cases (Portsmouth—23) were admitted as meningitis, and 3 cases (Portsmouth—nil) as tuberculous meningitis. 27 cases (Portsmouth—14) proved to be meningitis, and no case proved to be tuberculous meningitis.

				Polio- myelitis		Tuberculosis			Ence- phalitis													
		Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Pulmonary	Meninges & C.N.S.	Other Forms	Meningococcal Infections	Infective	Post-infectious	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia	Paratyphoid Fevers	Enteric or Typhoid	Food-Poisoning	Erysipelas	TOTAL	
Jan.	3	6	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	36
"	10	3	1	42	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	54
"	17	1	-	16	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
"	24	5	1	42	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	53
"	31	9	-	29	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	43
Feb.	7	5	-	40	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	51
"	14	2	3	69	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	83
"	21	6	-	113	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	2	-	139
"	28	12	2	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	130
Mar.	7	5	1	68	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	89
"	14	11	1	110	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	133
"	21	13	2	88	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	127
"	28	7	-	72	-	-	7	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	93
April	4	8	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	125
"	11	10	2	94	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
"	18	2	-	60	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
"	25	2	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	55
May	2	3	1	68	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	76
"	9	6	2	42	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	57
"	16	9	1	72	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	87
"	23	4	1	66	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
"	30	2	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
June	6	6	1	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
"	13	2	-	52	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	59
"	20	1	-	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13
"	27	5	2	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	25
July	4	1	2	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	17
"	11	1	2	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
"	18	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12
"	25	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Aug.	1	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
"	8	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
"	15	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
"	22	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	8
"	29	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	14
Sept.	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
"	12	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	12
"	19	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
"	26	1	-	2	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Oct.	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
"	10	7	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	14
"	17	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
"	24	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
"	31	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
Nov.	7	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	16
"	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
"	21	13	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	19
"	28	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9
Dec.	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
"	12	10	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
"	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
"	26	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total	1959	230	38	1645	2	-	97	1	9	7	-	-	21	1	46	93	1	1	16	15	2223	
	1958	82	268	2174	3	-	113	-	10	2	1	-	108	-	13	89	3	1	22	22	2911	
Deaths	1959	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	213	
	1958	-	1	1	-	-	16	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	166	

* All Forms

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE

By the Venereal Diseases Officer

In 1959 there has been an increase in the numbers of cases seen in early infections of syphilis (primary and secondary), gonorrhoea and non-gonococcal urethritis, and I feel that these figures should be taken in their full context.

There were 6 cases of early infections of syphilis in male patients, of which 5 were infected outside the Portsmouth area, one being contracted in Southampton, and 4 contracted their infection abroad (one in South Africa, one in Malaya, one in Calcutta and one in Madeira); of the 4 female cases, one was contracted in London, and incidentally this patient has now left the area, 2 were contracted from a naval rating who was infected in Spain, and the fourth contracted the disease from her husband, a naval rating, who had been infected by one of the ladies whose infection was traceable back from Spain. The rise in non-gonococcal urethritis is following roughly the pattern for England and Wales as a whole while the increase in gonorrhoea is lagging behind the increased incidence for this disease in England and Wales.

It is pleasing to report that again during the year no new cases of congenital syphilis were seen.

It is with regret that I have to announce the retirement of Miss W. F. Hooper, the acting almoner, but have great pleasure in welcoming Mrs. A. E. Eldred as her successor in this Department.

The close co-operation in contact tracing along with the Naval authorities continues and helps to keep the incidence of venereal disease at a reasonable level in this large Naval port.

DETAILS OF WORK OF THE ALMONER

	1959	1958
Number of patients helped by the Almoner	80	83
Number of visits paid	32	38
Letters and reports sent	85	65
Letters and reports received	30	35
Number of interviews	154	157
Number of attendances	1,228	1,077

TABLE OF STATISTICS

	SYPHILIS			GONORRHOEA			OTHER CONDITIONS		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
Patients under treatment or observation on 1st January	62 (60)	75 (92)	137 (152)	12 (11)	10 (4)	22 (15)	32 (38)	17 (17)	49 (55)
Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	2 (9)	10 (6)	12 (15)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (3)	- (-)	1 (3)
Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	1 (2)	3 (1)	4 (3)	7 (9)	2 (4)	9 (13)	22 (11)	1 (4)	23 (15)
Patients dealt with for the first time ..	17 (10)	12 (10)	29 (20)	81 (59)	35 (41)	116 (100)	309 (255)	134 (100)	443 (355)
Patients completing treatment and/or observation	7 (8)	10 (16)	17 (24)	24 (35)	19 (31)	43 (66)	222 (205)	113 (92)	335 (297)
Patients transferred elsewhere ..	10 (9)	6 (9)	16 (18)	35 (21)	4 (4)	39 (25)	59 (58)	12 (12)	71 (70)
Patients not completing treatment and/or observations	2 (2)	4 (9)	6 (11)	17 (11)	13 (4)	30 (15)	19 (12)	- (-)	19 (12)
Patients under treatment or observation on 31st December	63 (62)	80 (75)	143 (137)	24 (12)	11 (10)	35 (22)	64 (32)	27 (17)	91 (49)
Attendances by patients— seen by physician	515 (571)	462 (403)	977 (974)	363 (432)	204 (228)	567 (660)	1,591 (1,367)	468 (446)	2,059 (1,813)
not seen by physician	166 (88)	94 (62)	260 (150)	94 (49)	- (-)	94 (49)	331 (327)	- (33)	331 (360)
Contacts attending for examination referred by patients, etc.	7 (4)	9 (6)	16 (10)	2 (3)	41 (31)	43 (34)	1 (-)	12 (11)	13 (11)

PARASITIC INFESTATION

*By the Medical Officer in charge, Disinfestation Clinic***Pediculosis**

The figures for the year show only a very slight decrease of those infested from the previous year.

During the year 24 households of 24 families, comprising 87 individuals, attended, compared with 32 households of 32 families and 84 individuals in 1958.

Total number of cases dealt with during the year:—

				1958	1959
Cases .. .. .	..	..	..	59	57
Contacts .. .. .	..	..	..	25	30
				—	—
TOTALS ..				84	87
				—	—

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 ..	3	6	9	11	28	39	5	4	9	19	38	57
Non-Infested ..	5	0	5	2	0	2	10	13	23	17	13	30
TOTAL ..	8	6	14	13	28	41	15	17	32	36	51	87

ATTENDANCES

	Under 5			5-15			Over 15			Totals		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Original ..	8	6	14	13	28	41	15	17	32	36	51	87
*Subsequent ..	3	3	6	11	33	44	4	5	9	18	41	59
TOTAL ..	11	9	20	24	61	85	19	22	41	54	92	146

* Cases re-attended

68.4% (67.8%) of these infested were school children aged 5—15.

Four cases were infestations of phthirus pubis (crab lice) and one of pediculus corporis (body lice). One of the phthirus infestations was on the eyelashes of an infant.

Three cases were sent by general practitioners and one from a local hospital.

It was not necessary to use any threats of prosecution under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in any cases. On no occasion was it necessary to take patients to the Clinic by Ambulance Service vehicles.

Treatment remained the same as in previous years, viz, a proprietary emulsion containing D.D.T. and Pyrethrin for heads and B.H.C. gamma isomer for phthirus pubis.

The following table shows numbers infested for the last ten years:—

1950	..	..	916	1955	..	..	135
1951	..	..	733	1956	..	..	82
1952	..	..	850	1957	..	..	62
1953	..	..	479	1958	..	..	59
1954	..	..	279	1959	..	..	57

Scabies

The figures for this year show a very slight increase of infestation over those of 1958, when a big increase over 1957 occurred.

Total number dealt with during the year:—

					1958	1959
Cases	..	..	..	..	90	92
Contacts	..	..	..	..	58	60
					148	152

In addition, eight infested cases and seven contacts, not included in the above figures, were treated from two areas in Hants County outside the City.

Twenty-two cases were sent by general practitioners, and three by local hospitals. Five cases were sent from Langstone House Day Training Centre for the Mentally Handicapped.

Distribution as to age and was:—

	Under 5			5-15			Over 15			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infested ..	8	5	13	20	20	40	12	27	39	40	52	92
Non-Infested ..	2	6	8	6	13	19	11	22	33	19	41	60
Total ..	10	11	21	26	33	59	23	49	72	59	93	152
Cases attending subsequently..	7	5	12	17	21	38	12	26	38	36	52	88

In the case of one family it was necessary to use an ambulance to bring the patient for treatment.

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

Year	Cases	Contacts	Year	Cases	Contacts
1947 ..	656	521	1956 ..	41	49
1949 ..	160	127	1957 ..	44	36
1951 ..	47	65	1958 ..	90	58
1953 ..	87	82	1959 ..	92	60
1955 ..	78	46			

REPORT OF THE BATHS SUPERINTENDENT

During the year under review the public enjoyed a wonderful warm and dry summer, which had the effect in coastal regions of attracting the swimming fraternity to the open air pools and the sea, which in turn depreciated the attendances at indoor pools.

Nevertheless, it is my pleasing duty to inform you that the Park Road Baths have experienced their second highest patronage in history. This establishment has catered for no fewer than 179,953 (183,533) persons, a decrease of 3,580 patrons compared against the previous year, which was of record proportions. There were decreased attendances in every section of the private bath sections, both male and female. In the swimming bath department there were sectional decreases in every instance except in the 3d. boys' swimming concession tickets.

The school children attending in classes under the local Education Authority's own instructor show the incredible total of 47,480 (43,452) children; this is a tremendous effort on the part of the above authority, making a further increase of 4,028 children over the record year of 1958/59.

In consequence of the school children bather increase I am able to state that the revenue side of the trade has been substantially assisted and I have pleasure in saying that the income for the year was £6,205 9s. 6d. — only £64 10s. 9d. less than the all-time record of 1958/59 years.

SWIMMING BATH

Swimming bath department catered for 72,968 (76,911) general public, 47,480 (43,452) school children in classes, 24,007 (25,681) clubs, passes and special instruction, making a departmental total of 144,455 (146,044) patrons, showing a decrease of only 1,589 over the corresponding period of 1958/59.

Private lessons given by the staff as circumstances permit, during early morning or afternoon when the bath is not too busy, show an increase of 157 from the large total of 1,421 individual lessons. This service has to be suspended during busy periods, as patrons are not satisfied and there is not enough space in which to teach.

Spectators, with a total of 2,110, were 393 fewer than the previous year.

Private hire of the swimming bath after public hours showed a slight decline of 41 hours, mainly due to the cancellation of the Saturday evening club, 7.15–8.15 p.m. These bookings entail the swimming pool being in operation some 14 hours a day and open during the week for 78 hours to the general public and private clubs. I am unable to meet the many demands from different organisations for the exclusive hourly bookings, applications being greater each year.

Water

The bath has a capacity of approximately 68,000 gallons, with a 'turn-over' cycle of four hours; the source of supply is the City's fresh water mains. Filtration is by pressure filters, dealing with 200 gallons of bath water per square foot of sand area per hour, and chlorination is by the 'breakpoint' method.

Regular bacteriological examination of the swimming bath water has shown a consistently high standard of purity, which has been maintained even at peak periods.

PRIVATE BATHS

Here the survey shows the anticipated decline of 1,598 baths to the lowest total every recorded — 33,388 (34,986). I have previously stated this social amenity demand will continue to decline as more working class homes are built with bathroom convenience. Nevertheless, the service is real value for money and assists the unfortunate people who are without bathing facilities tremendously — 1/2d. first class with soap and two towels, whilst the second class is only 9d. with one towel and soap.

ANCILLARY SERVICES, such as self-weigh, hairdryers, Brylcreem, scent machines and deposit receipts, continue to keep up their high revenue without incurring any expenditure; one third of the gross takings received goes to the Corporation.

GENERAL REMARKS

Filtration, chlorination and laundry equipment continue to give great satisfaction of service, little or no breakdowns having occurred with this plant.

The remaining Cornish boiler gives me a little anxiety, especially the surrounding brickwork, and as the other boiler is condemned there is the possibility of the establishment having to close during a replacement, if a breakdown occurred.

The system of 'breakpoint chlorination' continues to give excellent results, irrespective of the tremendous pollution carried into the baths by patrons having to walk round the bath sides with footwear; this feature, unheard of in modern bath architecture, is very troublesome.

The incidence of children of slight age getting into difficulties in the deep end of the bath continues to increase in spite of the warnings given by the bath-side staff and, but for the continuous diligent watch kept by us all, there might have been serious accidents or even fatalities. Most of my staff and I have had to make a number of rescues fully clothed this year; in each instance it has been a child of tender years who was rather too venturesome and got into difficulties. One employee, Mr. L. Cousins, made a remarkable and successful resuscitation of an unconscious child by the mouth-to-mouth method of artificial respiration, for which I am truly grateful. This employee was recommended for recognition to the Royal Humane Society, and is it my pleasing duty to inform you that a Resuscitation Certificate has been awarded to him for his prompt action on this occasion.

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1960

	PRIVATE BATHS						SWIMMING BATHS						PRIVATE BATHS AND SWIMMING BATHS			
	MALE			FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE			Grand Total	Male	Female	Grand Totals
	1/2	9d.	Total	1/2	9d.	Total	1/-	6d.	3d.	1/-	6d.	3d.				
	Total	1/2	9d.	Total	1/2	9d.	Total	6d.	3d.	Total	6d.	3d.				
1959/60 ..	16,728	10,271	26,999	2,105	4,284	6,389	33,388	7,907	35,625	4,671	48,203	1,730	19,350	3,685	24,765	72,968
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	76,911
Increase ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease ..	868	106	974	348	276	624	1,598	1,929	331	—	1,855	841	477	770	2,088	3,943

	1959/60	1958/59
£	12,036	£
Brylcreem ..	..	12,081
Hairdryers ..	..	15,945
Self weigh ..	..	2,361
Deposit receipts ..	..	943
Scent ..	..	102
(£3,19.7)		(£2,11.0)

	1958/59	1959/60
GRAND TOTAL		
Bath attendances ..	157,852	155,946
Club attendances ..	22,348	21,261
Free passes ..	2,025	1,425
Season tickets ..	444	421
Special instruction (Courses) ..	864	900
Totals ..	183,533	179,953

	CLASSES	SPEC-TATORS	GRAND TOTALS	HIRE OF BATH Hrs.	TUITION FEES	LUMA BATHS	SEASON TICKETS	TOTAL CASH £ s. d.
1959/60 ..	47,480	2,110	155,946	715 1/2	1,421	57	16	6,205 9 6
1958/59 ..	43,452	2,503	157,852	756 1/2	1,264	75	16	6,270 0 3
Increase ..	4,028	—	—	—	157	—	—	—
Decrease ..	—	393	1,906	41	—	20	—	64 10 9

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER**MEAT INSPECTION**

During the first half of the year there was very much less activity caused by foot and mouth disease than in the same period in 1958. In fact during the year's first quarter only one outbreak of foot and mouth disease was detected. As the City was not affected by the area schedules by the Ministry of Agriculture for movement restrictions on susceptible species of food animals, this fortunate state of affairs did not disturb in any way the normal wholesale meat trade activities. Unfortunately, foot and mouth disease reappeared in this country at Alton, Hants, in April, and in May was detected in the Isle of Wight. The City was very fortunate that, despite the fact that it was close to two localities where the disease existed, it was not included in any of the areas scheduled by the Ministry of Agriculture for movement restrictions on susceptible livestock. Probably the most disturbing factor to the wholesale meat trade was the fact that the disease existed in the Isle of Wight. Following the success of the Ministry's policy of slaughter and compensation in stamping it out Great Britain remained free until it reappeared in November. Although it existed in this country till the end of the year the City remained free from the Ministry's standstill areas and irritating movement restrictions on food animals. 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, Yapton, Salisbury, Isle of Wight, Swanage, Thame, Eire and London. Throughout the year regular consignments of meat and offal reached the City from Eire following importation at Holyhead. As in previous years the condition known as bone-taint, which renders meat unfit for human consumption, was detected in both imported and home-killed supplies. Usually it is found in hindquarter beef and rarely in forequarter. Fatty degeneration — a condition which necessitates the rejection of meat for human consumption — has been detected during the year especially in imported beef supplies. Besides 'blown' and 'pierced' canned meat rejection of meat as unfit for human consumption was necessary due to abscess, bone-taint, bruising, cirrhosis, contamination, decomposition, discolouration, fatty degeneration and mould. Regularly each month throughout the year home-killed carcasses of beef and offal known to have a parasitic infestation necessitated a number of visits to local cold stores in order to ensure their proper treatment and protect the public.

MEAT CONDEMNATIONS

English:	823 lb. hindquarter beef; 155 lb. forequarter beef; 81 lb. pork; 28 lb. pigs livers; 53 lb. lamb; 40 lb. lamb plucks; 47 lb. ox lungs and melts.
Imported:	618 lb. hindquarter beef; 75 lb. forequarter beef; 626 lb. pigs kidneys; 732 lb. pigs livers; 84 lb. pigs melts; 134½ lb. ox livers; 189½ lb. ox kidneys; 74 lb. ox lungs; 957 lb. ox tripe; 336 lb. lamb livers; 11 lb. lamb; 60 lb. sheep livers; 176 lb. mutton; 85 lb. skirts; 355 lb. rabbits; 16 lb. bacon.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Once again most of the work under the Food Hygiene Regulations was done at the wholesale meat premises in the vicinity of Greetham Street. As I have reported previously, from the beginning the wholesalers have never

been really hostile, in my opinion, to these Regulations and this attitude tends to make easier the careful observance of the general provisions. Local traders and retailers from many districts outside the City come to Greetham Street for their supplies. I feel that the principles of hygiene practised by the wholesalers cannot be entirely lost on the retailers they serve. Most of the meat supplies consigned to the City and those issued from the wholesale meat market were carried in road vehicles. Once again I must pay tribute to the satisfactory work of the manager and staff of British Road Services (United Carriers). British Road Services (United Carriers) were responsible for most of the meat transport which included supplies despatched from the wholesale meat market to the City and surrounding districts.

ANTHRAX

Comparable details given in the Ministry's fortnightly returns show that during the year 1958 the incidence of anthrax was exceptionally low and easily the best figures in recent years. Although the figures for December, 1958, could not be described as satisfactory an improvement in the position for this deadly disease occurred in the opening month of the new year when a fall of 50% in the number of outbreaks was recorded. No doubt the Ministry must have been concerned about the figures associated with it during February and March when considerable increases in the number of outbreaks occurred. Besides a serious feature of the details was the fact that an unusually high number of animals was attacked compared with the number of outbreaks. Regular monthly increases were recorded from January to March which resulted in the quarterly details running unfavourably. 63 outbreaks were confirmed at the end of March this year compared with 52 at the same date last year. Increases in the monthly totals continued without interruption until the month of April when a marked worsening in the situation occurred. Considerable falls in the monthly totals for May and June indicated that the serious trend in the figures for previous months had been arrested. Comparable details at the end of the first half of the year confirmed that its incidence in 1958 was exceptionally low. At the 30th July this year a total of 127 outbreaks was detected against 91 for the same period in 1958. Following satisfactory returns for July and August which from experience one could only describe as low a sharp deterioration in the position occurred in September when an increase of approximately 150% was recorded. A total of 181 outbreaks was confirmed at the end of September this year compared with 119 at the same date in 1958. Nothing spectacular was shown in the returns for the year's last quarter when the monthly totals continued comparatively high. The annual details just published disclose a considerable increase in the number of outbreaks — 263 outbreaks were detected in 1959 compared with a total of 167 in 1958.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

The position relating to foot and mouth disease could not have been better at the opening of the new year since its existence in Great Britain was not detected throughout January. During January, 1958, 43 outbreaks were confirmed involving nearly 8,000 animals. The reappearance in this country of foot and mouth disease is always serious news. An extraordinary state of affairs occurred in February when its existence was confirmed and only one outbreak was detected. 48 outbreaks occurred in February, 1958. Once again the situation could not have been better since during March its existence in this country was not confirmed. One was struck by the marked improvement in the figures associated with this disease during the year's first quarter. A study of the Ministry's returns revealed that at the end of

March, 1958, a total of 100 outbreaks involving over 18,000 animals was recorded compared with only one outbreak involving 550 animals for the same period this year. The only outbreak detected in April was at Alton which must have caused considerable anxiety throughout the county. Since October, 1958, when the Ministry's slaughter and compensation policy succeeded in stamping it out there were only two outbreaks confirmed in Great Britain — one in February and one in April. Following its detection at Alton its existence was confirmed on the Isle of Wight which resulted in the City being close to two standstill areas schedules by the Ministry. Six outbreaks occurred in May and one only in June. The scheduled areas around Alton, Hants, and Wootton, Isle of Wight, were released from restrictions during June. No doubt the Ministry was well satisfied with the comparable aggregate of outbreaks at the end of June — the actual totals being 9 this year against 111 for the corresponding period in 1958. Throughout the third quarter of the year its existence was not detected in this country and the details in the Ministry's returns which go back to 1956 showed that its incidence at the end of September was clearly the lowest in recent years. Great Britain's good fortune which lasted from the early part of June ended in November when 4 outbreaks were recorded. Despite the fact that a total of 32 outbreaks occurred in December it is true that the year 1959 has been one of exceptionally low incidence. No doubt it will be regarded by both the Ministry and the Treasury as a satisfactory year. The Ministry's annual details show that there were 45 outbreaks involving 7,689 animals during 1959 compared with 116 and 20,000 animals in the previous year.

SWINE FEVER

During 1958 swine fever was very troublesome due to its high incidence. At the beginning of this year a marked improvement in the position occurred when a substantial fall in the number of outbreaks was recorded. Unfortunately the improvement in the position was not maintained and the returns showed monthly increases in the number of outbreaks during February and March which resulted in the comparable aggregate at the end of the first quarter being unfavourable. 288 outbreaks were detected during the quarter compared with 268 in the corresponding period in 1958. Monthly totals continued to be high and the only small decreases in the number of outbreaks were recorded in April and May. In June the Ministry appeared to experience a setback in the struggle with swine fever when a total of 118 outbreaks occurred. One favourable feature at the end of the first half of the year was the improvement in the comparable aggregate of outbreaks — the actual figures being 601 against 691 at the same date last year. Following more satisfactory monthly totals for July and August a substantial increase in the figures for September was recorded when 62 more outbreaks occurred than in the previous month. The monthly total of 146 represented another setback for the Ministry. At the end of October a total of over 1,000 outbreaks was recorded. Despite small decreases in the monthly totals throughout the last quarter of the year the figures could only be described as high. Although the incidence was high last year one cannot see any evidence pointing to an improvement in the position this year. In fact a considerable increase in the number of outbreaks occurred in 1959. According to the annual figures a total of 1,321 outbreaks was confirmed in 1959 compared with 1,263 last year.

FOWL PEST

Despite the fact that the Ministry still practises the slaughter and compensation policy in connection with fowl pest it has never succeeded in stamping out this disease in Great Britain. Following fairly satisfactory

details in January an increase of 21 outbreaks in February was recorded. Although an extraordinary improvement in the situation occurred in March the comparable aggregate for the year's first quarter was unfavourable. At the end of March this year a total of 218 outbreaks was confirmed against 195 for the corresponding period last year. The improvement in the figures was followed by a sudden deterioration in the position during April indicating that the Ministry had experienced a setback. During the rest of the second quarter the Ministry appeared to recover slowly from its setback, but at the end of the first half of the year a substantial increase in the comparable aggregate was recorded — the actual number of outbreaks this year being 417 compared with 309 at the same date in 1958. A striking improvement in the figures occurred in July but during the remainder of this quarter the position gradually worsened and at the end of September the comparable aggregate was very similar to that of 1958. Following a steady deterioration in the figures associated with it the situation looked serious in October when a total of 188 outbreaks was confirmed. Soon it was realised that the number of outbreaks might be aptly described as alarming. The position must have caused the Ministry great anxiety until the end of the year. The monthly totals of outbreaks for November and December were 649 and 685 respectively. When the annual details were issued by the Ministry they showed clearly that the figures for 1959 were by far the worst in recent years. 2,062 outbreaks were recorded in 1959 compared with 759 in 1958. Besides the fact that it has caused the Ministry great activity no doubt the Treasury will regard it as a very costly year as I believe that three and a half million pounds has been paid in compensation.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

It is true that for some time the Ministry has been suspicious that possibly the premises licensed under the Pet Animals Act might play a part in the spread of fowl pest. No doubt the Ministry expected an improvement in the position from the provisions of the Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956, and the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957. One cannot see any evidence that this has actually happened since during the year the number of outbreaks of fowl pest was nearly treble that of 1958. I have no evidence that the general provisions of the Act were not on the whole well observed. It is still a fact and I believe a very desirable one that many ladies, especially wives, play an important part in operating premises licensed under this Act. Once again I suggest that a great deal of the credit is due to the licensees and their assistants for the satisfactory working of the Act. A total of 26 pet shops was licensed in the City and 84 visits were made during the year.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

Provisions contained in the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, show that this is an important preventive Order designed to prevent the spread of diseases like foot and mouth disease, fowl pest and swine fever. The Order stresses the danger of allowing food animals access to unboiled waste foods or their being fed with unboiled waste foods. Besides insisting on boiling of waste foods for at least one hour the boiling plant must be efficient and satisfy the provisions of the Order. Precautions are also laid down relating to the collection and carriage of waste foods for animal feeding. During the year one more licence was issued to operate boiling plant and equipment at a local piggery.

FISH

The following is a list of the various species of fish relating to parcels surrendered after inspection and condemnation:— fillets (various), dogfish, escallops, skate, cockles, golden cutlets, prawns, herrings, mussels, plaice, haddock and soles.

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, 6,725 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 144 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

1,648 visits were made during 1959, including 435 to meat premises (wholesale and retail), 103 to fish premises (wholesale and retail), 633 to provision shops (wholesale and retail), 75 to piggeries, 82 to sausage makers, 144 in connection with my duties at the port, 51 to institutions, 84 under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, and 260 relating to complaints.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 1,511 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Of these, 54 were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled or otherwise unsatisfactory, or 3·6%, compared with 3·5% in 1958. Of these 54 samples 9 were formal samples, 37 informal or test samples and 8 private purchase samples.

In two cases proceedings were instituted and the remainder were dealt with by cautions or reference to the appropriate Ministry.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1953

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

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

277 samples of pasteurised milk were examined and four failed to pass the test for this type of milk.

78 samples of pasteurised milk supplied to schools were examined and four failed to pass the test.

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

MILK

498 samples of milk were taken during the year; 10 were found to be adulterated and 17 not up to standard, the deficiencies being due to natural causes. Of this number 135 represented milk supplied by farmers to retailers in the City, 10 being found to be adulterated.

ICE CREAM

62 samples of ice cream were taken for examination, with the following results:—

34 samples were grade 1
14 samples were grade 2

8 samples were grade 3
6 samples were grade 4

DRUGS

131 samples of drugs were taken and 1 was 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 THEREUNDER

During the year 162 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these Orders were being complied with.

WATER

134 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.

The year opened with the resignation of the Public Health Inspector on the busiest district in the City. This loss was unique in that the departing Inspector was not appointed to another authority but entered Salisbury Theological College. As this was a one-way traffic, the departure caused considerable attenuation of the inspectors on districts. For seven months of the year the eleven areas were worked by six inspectors and this fact coupled with a remarkably fine year is reflected in a decrease in the number of notices served as compared with 1958. During this acute shortage of staff the clerical assistance and easy reference recording system instituted in 1958 proved invaluable.

In August and October the staff was augmented by three inspectors and a redeployment covered nine of the districts; of the two remaining areas, one was incorporated with another, and the other was shared between two inspectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun . . ." — Shakespeare (*Richard III*)

The foul weather of 1958 with its 31.69 inches of rain was more than compensated for by the brilliance of 1959. Hitherto the number of complaints received regarding defective buildings has been so closely related to meteorological conditions that an equation could be devised, but 1959's figure proved exceptional. A decrease in rainfall to 26.45 inches brought an increase in complaints for out of the 2,892 recorded some 2,037 concerned defects in dwelling houses.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

2,892 complaints—2,037 concerning dwelling houses	
4,314 Inspections	
828 Intimation Notices issued	
409 Abatement Notices served	} 8,256 Revisits
172 Without further delay letters	
98 Seven day letters	
56 Forthwith letters	
64 cases referred to Town Clerk for legal action of which	
37 were settled without proceedings	
4 were withdrawn before case heard	
7 had works completed before case heard but costs were awarded to Corporation	
7 had works completed before case heard but costs were awarded to Corporation	
3 summonses were not served	
9 orders were made	
4 cases were outstanding at end of year	

There were four secondary proceedings on non-compliance with the Magistrates' Order — one case being heard twice.

At 31st December, 1959—there were outstanding:—

172 Intimation Notices
145 Abatement Notices
17 Withdrawn or cancelled notices

Two comments on the foregoing are forthcoming from the District Public Health Inspectors.

Firstly, that the best incentive for owners to repair their defective properties is the publication in the local press of the proceedings taken in the Magistrates' Courts against defaulting agents and owners.

Secondly, the marked increase of instances where individuals, having secured statutory action through complaint to the Public Health Department, obstruct owners and contractors in the execution of the required works.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Sites. In September a recount of the caravans on a privately-owned caravan park revealed that the licensed number was exceeded by 22 caravans. It was perhaps unfortunate that the site's ownership had changed so that the contravention had to be enforced on the new owners. Coincident with this requirement the other licensing conditions were also investigated, particularly those concerning fire hazard and accessibility. In enforcing the observance of these latter conditions which are the province of the Chief Fire Officer, I am happy to acknowledge the extremely helpful co-operation of the Fire Prevention Officer.

Further comment on this matter is not made as at the end of the year the excess caravans were still on the site and the issue may in 1960 become sub judice.

No statutory nuisances occurred on any of the sites in the City.

INDIVIDUAL CARAVANS

A watchful eye was kept on the slopes of Portsdown Hill the mecca of itinerant families who rarely know where they have come from or their prospective destination. Most of the nomads passed over the western boundary and the occasional camper was advised to move on as soon as possible.

Two applications to temporarily station individual caravans were approved, both concerning building operations and being expedients.

HOUSEBOATS

The temporary nature of the residential houseboat sites established in consideration of the existing housing situation in 1946, was reaffirmed in 1955 and in 1959. Although not included in, they were materially affected by, the City of Portsmouth (Milton Lake No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959. The scheme of reclamation of mudland from Langstone Harbour involved the removal of the houseboat sites, and, in accordance with the 1955 decision, no alternative was envisaged. Hereafter the residents were notified that after the expiration of six months their tenures would be on a six monthly basis.

Subsequent representations by the Houseboat Associations led to much inter-departmental and committee discussion, resulting in the decision to recommend the Development and Estates Committee to consider an alternative site, providing the houseboat owners would have built and maintain adequate sanitary and ablution accommodation on shore. An estimate of the cost of these facilities being £400 - 450 per houseboat the Association concluded that only water-closets would be provided. Protracted committee debate terminated with the formation of a Special Sub-Committee of the Health and Housing Committee, to meet with the Association's representatives and the Council Officers concerned.

This took place on 9th September, 1959, when the opinions of both sides were fully expounded. The salient feature of the meeting was the information that the Development and Estates Committee had rejected alternative siting at Tipnor, primarily because the use of toilets and ablutions would entail the users crossing the promenade.

At the end of the year no site in the City had been recommended by the four officers investigating the possible alternatives, and the Houseboat Owners were informed accordingly.

One application to station a houseboat on the Eastern Road location was referred to the Development and Estates Committee.

NUISANCES FROM DEPOSITS, SMELLS, DUST, NOISE, ETC.

Natural phenomena, not previously recorded locally, occurred in Portsmouth in August, and, having regard to recent trends in popular entertainment, almost resulted in sending for the fictional Dr. Quatermass. Myriads of larvae, later established as being those of the green blow-fly, *Lucilia*, during a thunder shower at night emerged from the topsoil of gardens where they had been awaiting pupation. Attracted by the lights of the houses the displaced maggots made for the dwellings. Alarmed householders, armed with kettles of boiling water, repelled the first waves of the invaders but were soon so concerned as to contact police, press, Health Department, etc. Superficial treatment with an insecticide acted as a deterrent but the maggots kept coming until the rain ceased, when they then disappeared as mysteriously as they had come. Enquiry of the British Museum of Natural History revealed that similar phenomena occur in most years but apparently their manifestation has not been so dramatic as to warrant press comment.

There exists a certain amount of circumstantial evidence that the larvae appear in places where drains beneath make it possible for organic matter to seep into the soil. The possibility of defective drainage being responsible will be borne in mind should similar incidents occur. It is hoped that any prospective migrations will not take place in the early hours of the morning as happened on the above occasions.

Residents in the Copnor area, some of whom experienced the effects of the mysterious paint-ruining deposits on their properties in 1953, found source of complaint in the establishment of a coke-screening plant in their neighbourhood. This installation was alleged to have an injurious effect on public health both from dust and noise. Nobody will dispute the fact that both these constitute health hazards, but before statutory action can be taken there is a quantitative limitation which must be exceeded. Frequent visits so far have shown that no "unreasonable, unnecessary or excessive noise" is generated by this plant. Inspection of dwelling houses in the area has revealed varying degrees of dust penetration but evidence of statutory nuisance seems dependent upon the right prevailing meteorological conditions, i.e., an easterly wind without rain. Coincidence of these conditions and inspection has not yet occurred. In the meanwhile it has been suggested that the provision of a sprinkler system would eliminate or reduce any dust nuisance. The works continue under surveillance.

An incongruous reminder of an unhurried and spacious age, a residence of distinction, set in the commercial drabness of Mile End, was the subject of complaints from a number of sources. Derequisitioned and vacant, this lovely old dwelling became the target for petty thieves and vandals as well as the happy hunting-ground of the neighbourhood's children. What the Hun failed to achieve by the holocausts of 1940-1941 was rapidly brought

about by the hooligans of 1959 whose extraordinary capabilities for wrecking made the premises both dangerous and insanitary. Faecal deposits, exposed drainage connections, instability of structure, and fire were some of the hazards to the public. Owing to the extent of the grounds attached to the house and the many avenues of escape constant police surveillance was impracticable. Abatement notices secured the sealing of the drains and the removal of foul matter but finally the City Engineer invoked Section 58(b) of the Public Health Act, 1936. This was in all probability the last application of this Section in the City owing to the superseding Corporation Act, 1959, which was entered on the statute book later in the year. So this pleasant house, a familiar landmark, and later an eyesore, died an ignoble death mourned by the discerning but certainly not by those who had suffered the risks of fire, disease and vandalism.

Two other notable instances of individuals' capacity for making premises derelict occurred in the City.

The first was just abandoned by its owner, a woman remarkably unapproachable. A terrace house, by no standards incapable of being made fit for human habitation, this Southsea terrace house caused complaints of dampness and vermin infestations to be made. Although the property was of considerable annoyance to adjacent residents no public health nuisance was found. Negotiations for purchase by the Corporation were frustrated by the intransigent attitude of the owner. The property was kept under observation until it was seen obviously being renovated, and apparently having changed ownership.

In the second case a dwelling house and shop, both packed to capacity with dilapidated furniture, was abandoned by the tenant who disappeared into the blue. The unguarded premises rapidly attracted adventurous children and vagrants. As the premises were obviously not secured an inspection was made and insanitary deposits and unsealed drainage connections were found. Acting on information that the owner was at an unknown address abroad, and attempts to locate the tenant proving abortive, abatement notices were posted on the door with the object of securing an order directed to the Corporation. Complications, in the return of the owner, ensued, and at the close of the year the statutory requirements of the notices had not been met. Although the Corporation was not interested in having the furniture removed, the property owner's contention that the stored effects were verminous and should therefore be removed at public expense, was investigated but not substantiated. A Court hearing is likely in 1960.

The Department received more complaints involving aged and elderly persons creating nuisances in dwelling houses, not through infirmity or mental incapacity but by sheer neglect. Two of these were taken to Court after every other effort to secure abatement had failed. These two examples were by no means typical geriatrics, both individuals being comparatively hale and intelligent persons, who were just bone idle. In one case, rather than put herself to the slight fatigue of using the normal disposal facilities close at hand, a disgustingly lazy woman, who could sit at the front door all day and gossip, kept nearly 300 milk bottles, as well as buckets and biscuits tins, full of urine in her so-called bedroom. An old man, fit enough to devote the greater part of his leisure time to the worship of Bacchus, could not find time or energy to remedy the state of incredibly filthy and insanitary premises in which he lived. A considerably younger female relation, equally foul in her habits, who also frequented the premises could not be involved in the subsequent Court proceedings. These people have nothing in common with the aged person whose senility excites compassion and secures help.

The cases are quoted, not so much to obtain sympathy for the unpleasant duties of the Inspector as to stimulate public interest in the menace to health which often exists behind a neighbour's door.

Bearing in mind the Argus-eyed and distinguished Sunday newspaper columnist who did me the honour to quote extracts from my report for 1958, I hasten to add that the foregoing examples are exceptions. The rule is that Portsmouth citizens conduct themselves as responsibly as do people in their homes elsewhere. Similarly, I wish to emphasise that I do not advocate indiscriminate official inquisition. I do however say that much public benefit is derived from official enquiries and action which result from the citizen's interest in what is going on around him.

A comprehensive list of complaints varying from the common or garden smell to the aftermath of suicide by shotgun was dealt with, many proving to be matters without the jurisdiction of this Department. A number of these were redirected to other Departments — notably the City Police Force. The publication in the local press of the coming into operation of the Corporation Act, 1959, and the inclusion of noise as a statutory nuisance for Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936, led to a spate of complaints.

It had previously been necessary to consider the practical application of this legislation, as, hitherto, the role of the Health Inspector in regard to noise had been that of pacifier. After consultation between the Town Clerk's Department, the City Police and the Public Health Department it has been recommended that, for a trial period, trade, industrial, or frequent noise detrimental to the neighbourhood, will be investigated by the Public Health Department. Spasmodic noise of the domestic type such as late night celebrations, quarrels, etc., will continue to be a police matter. In all cases where complainants desire to pursue the matter they will be informed of their rights under Section 51.

Foremost of the new complaints was an omnibus grouse about noise, fumes, cockroaches, smoke, improper construction of "toilets" directed against a firm of dry cleaners. Observations ranging from early morning to late at night were made but no conditions or effects approaching the complainant's description were seen or heard. The complainant has expressed a determination "to see justice done" and it will be interesting to see if the matter reaches Court, for, although surveillance continues, no evidence in support is so far forthcoming from the Inspectors.

The spacious days of Southsea were recalled on examining the history of a dairy which was the subject of complaint by an irate resident. Developed from a semi-rural farm into a sizeable dairy concern, the site is now surrounded by residential property. As there appeared to be unnecessary noise even after a number of complaints had been made to the firm, the matter was brought to the notice of the local authority. An investigation inclined to the belief that the noise was only that associated with the work of a modern dairy, but the management nevertheless promised to try and do the impossible by reducing their minimum noise.

Motor-cycle testing after repair was the burden of one other complaint and coming from the neighbour of a motor-cycle agent. Observation on the premises was maintained for a considerable time without substantiation of the nuisance, indeed it was found that special silencers were fitted to the machines when running.

A petition from aggrieved residents concerned a large firm of industrial engineers. The firm was visited and a pleasurable sequel was the second visit to the complainants who stated that since the Inspectors' investigation at the factory there had been little cause for complaint.

An improvement on the Portsmouth scene is the effect of the removal of that anachronism, the filthy open tub masquerading as a refuse receptacle. The salutary decision to standardise dustbins was put into effect and the issue of the regulation container began.

It was hoped that a partial advance in public hygiene would be made in the prevention of footway-fouling by dogs. The Special Joint Committee as to the Control of Dogs recommended the Watch Committee to further consider an Order under the Road Traffic Act making it an offence for any unleashed dog to be in a designated road. Such an order, together with the existing byelaw made in 1930, would have at least assured the pedestrian of sanitary going in some streets. Unfortunately, the overriding consideration was the peril of the dog on the road and not its excreta on the footway.

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

SECTION 16. 10 premises were registered for preparation or manufacture of preserved foods.

5 of these registrations related to the premises of sausage manufacturers.

CATERING PREMISES

No establishment in Portsmouth was the feature of complaint similar to that in 1958 which led to the closing of a project in Western Parade and later was the scene of a brutal murder, but the Department was intrigued to receive redirected correspondence from the Prime Minister regarding a Southsea hotel. Unlike the more bashful type of complainant, the Premier's correspondent had signed his name but said his address was unknown, so that there was little surprise when the investigating Inspector found nothing to justify the allegations made in the letter. This omnibus complaint was obviously the grouse of a disgruntled ex-employee, who, amongst many other things, complained that his former employer was so parsimonious "that he took long strides to save his footwear wearing out".

In view of the considerable damage to a Southsea hotel by fire the District Public Health Inspector visited the premises to see whether the food preparation and storage facilities were involved, and, if necessary, to advise on the precautions necessary to be observed during the period of extempore arrangements. Fortunately the catering section suffered little damage, but the management expressed their appreciation of the Department's prompt action.

What almost amounts to official equivocation has its monument in the seemingly indestructible Willow Cafe, the deficiencies of which are such that had it been on other than the sacrosanct property of the Admiralty, it would have long been closed or the conditions remedied.

1959 was generally unremarkable in this field of work. Strangely enough and, fortunately in view of the staff position, the gorgeous summer produced no complaints from the thousands of patrons of the City's cafes and eating houses.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Several prosecutions under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were heard.

Four wooden crates of cabbages and lettuces, open chip baskets of tomatoes and a carton of eggs were observed on the ground in the doorway of a greengrocer's closed shop. On wood and cabbages were drops and pools of a yellow liquid. A portion of cabbage leaf bearing the suspected dog contamination was removed and sent to the Public Analyst who confirmed the liquid as giving the chemical reactions of urea and free ammonia. In the

subsequent Court action, for contravention of Regulation 8, a market gardener who left the food exposed to the proven contamination from 7.30 a.m. until 9 a.m. was fined £3 with £1.1s. 0d. costs.

A bakers' roundsmen calling at a closed cafe at 8.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m. and 11 a.m., finally left a cardboard box containing bread in the doorway. This contravention of Regulation 8 cost the defendant a £2.0s.0d. fine with £1.1s.0d. costs.

A cafe management in Milton using the intervening ventilated space between kitchen and W.C. for chipping and storing potatoes was fined £10, with £2.2s.0d. costs for contravention of Regulation 14(4)a.

Non-provision of hot water supply to the wash-hand basin of a Southsea cafe cost the proprietor £3.0s.0d. with £2.2s.0d. for the contravention of Regulation 15.

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.	7
8 Protection from contamination	11
9 Personal cleanliness	2
14 <i>Re</i> sanitary conveniences	26
15 Provision of water supply	1
16 Provision of hand-washing facilities	24
17 Provision of first aid materials	13
18 Provision of accommodation for clothing, etc.	5
19 Provision of sinks, etc. for washing equipment	14
21 Ventilation of food rooms	1
23 Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	29
24 <i>Re</i> accumulation of refuse, etc.	5
30 Carrying of meat (persons)	1
	<hr/> 140

Written intimations (including letters) issued—47. Notices complied with—42.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

There was a notable increase in cases of this nature, the Department having to investigate 61 cases.

The theory postulated in my report of 1958, that the rise in the number of complaints of mould contaminated foodstuffs was influenced by increased humidity, was not supported by 1959's figures. A much drier year produced 24 instances of mould intended for human consumption.

One mould affecting bread was of considerable fertility. A sliced loaf, unremarkable one day when purchased and unwrapped, was the next day penetrated throughout its length with an intriguing pink must. As two days had elapsed between purchase and complaint no action was contemplated, but a second incident revived interest. It was later ascertained from the Research Association of British Flour Millers that the mildew was "Brick dust mould" of the *Monila* group. The spores emanate from dead vegetation or compost heaps and are air-borne to the infected article. Ideal sporing grounds such as new bread produce a prolific growth which literally amazes both complainant and Inspector.

Mould figured prominently in complaints regarding bakers' and pastry-cooks' goods, meat pies and loaves being principally affected. In nearly every instance where large manufacturers of meat pies were concerned the evidence exonerated the wholesaler and convicted the retailer. Coding of wrappers and delivery dates were meticulously checked and the inevitable assumption was that shopkeepers and their assistants were careless in their

disposal of out-dated goods. In this connection it is interesting to recall the proposition before the Committee in January which urged that the date of manufacture should be legible on the wrapper. A greater degree of protection of the public might be provided if, as the Public Analyst suggested, Local Authorities and retailers were in possession of the manufacturers' date-code, but against this has to be weighed the possibilities of creating false confidence and discouraging precautionary measures.

Several mysteries were encountered. The discovery of glass and mercury in a loaf resulted in a well known firm of bakers being fined £25 and costs, despite their vehement protests that thermometers, yielding similar components, were not used on their premises. Disasters seldom come singly and this firm proceeded to a succession of complaints where foreign bodies were found in their products. These were a staple in a bread roll, a piece of metal in an Eccles cake, a fly in a loaf. Four cases of mould contaminated articles of food sold to the public completed the tally of this firm's misfortune and cost them a total of £165 in fines exclusive of costs.

The enigmatic presence of an African beetle in Indian tea, a matchstick in an ice cream biscuit, a millipede in strawberries, flies in tuna fish were mysteries not solved, and there was no alternative in each case but to accept the apologies of the suppliers.

Mishaps with machinery introduced portions of a rubber cushioning ring into a batch of meat intended for sausage making. Although the manufacturers discovered the defect and destroyed the meat and some sausages, the completed process was dispatched.

A consumer was not grateful for the addition of a stainless steel vacuum tube to a pint of milk. The valve, responsible for withdrawing froth and surplus milk and therefore controlling the level of milk in the filled bottle, had become detached from its normal assembly and dropped into the receptacle. Subsequently the defective head would only half fill the bottles, but unfortunately a relief operator did not appreciate the significance of the half filled bottles, merely removing them from the machine.

Greater care seems to have been exercised by bakers to prevent oil contaminating dough, for only one incident of this kind was reported in 1959. There were however a few grouses about the strange appearance and texture of some bread which an examination by the Analyst proved to be caused by compressed crumb, caramelised yeast, or burnt crumb. These rendered the product commercially inferior but certainly not unfit.

That appearances are often deceptive was instanced by an irate purchaser's allegation of rodent faeces in a pork pie. The substance under suspicion proved to be innocuous burnt meat.

What appeared to be mould on a pie purchased by a Public Health Inspector was partially burnt filling.

Perhaps the ace complaint of the lot concerned a packet of chipped potatoes, the purchaser of which was annoyed because all the eyes had not been removed.

The following is the dossier of complaint, action and result:

<i>Material or object</i>	<i>Found in</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Mould	Salmon and Anchovy Paste	Severe warning
Blatta orientalis	Meringue	Fine
Cigarette stub	Loaf	Very serious warning
? Rodent contamination	Loaf	
Mites	Cheese	Warning
Glass and mercury	Loaf	£25 fine
Mould	Pie	£20 fine

<i>Material or object</i>	<i>Found in</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Two dead flies	Tinned Tuna fish	Explanation accepted Foreign origin
Insect larva	Tinned peeled tomatoes	Explanation accepted Foreign origin
Onitis beetle	Tea	Explanation accepted Foreign origin
Millipede	Strawberries in syrup	Explanation accepted Foreign origin
Mould	Cornish Pasty	Severe warning
Metal staple	Bread roll	Severe warning
Mould	Chocolate puffs	Severe warning
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	Severe warning
Mould	Chocolate Cream sponge	£60 fines plus £3.3s.0d. costs
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	
Rusty steel wire	Eccles cake	
Match stick	Wafer biscuits	Warning
Stainless steel milk valve	Pint of milk	Warning
Thread	Fruit bun	Warning
Caramelised yeast and sacking fibre	Loaf	Final warning
Mould	Iced sandwich	Warning
Black flake	Vienna roll	Severe warning
Mould	Pork pie	Severe warning
Mould	Loaf	Severe warning
Mould	Loaf	Severe warning
Leaf cigarette	Tea	Explanation accepted
Burnt filling	Steak and kidney pie	None
Compressed crumb	Loaf	None
Piece of rubber	Sausage	Severe warning
Glass	Corned beef	Warning
Mould	Four Cornish pasties	Severe warning
Patches and streaks	Loaf	Severe warning
Mould	Pork pie	Warning
Piece of iron	Coconut cake	Warning
Fly	Loaf	£20 fine plus £2.2s.0d. costs
Mould	Pork pie	Warning
Mould	Loaf	Severe warning
Wasp	Iced ring doughnut	Final warning
Used drinking straw	Flavoured milk drink	Warning
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	Warning
Mould	Pie	Warning
Fly	Loaf	£50 fine plus £2.2s.0d. costs
Mould	Loaf	No action
Steel wire	Bramble jelly	Warning
Millipede	Apple pie	No action
? Mould	Meat pasty	No action
Metal nut	Nougat	Warning
Mould	Christmas pudding	Severe warning
Jute fibres	Loaf	Warning
Mould	Sausage roll	Fined £1 and 1 guinea costs
Beetles	Cheese biscuits	Proceeding
Stones	Fruit loaf	Warning
Mould	Cornish pasty	Warning
Mould	Skinless sausages	Warning
Fly maggots	Stilton cheese	Noted
Mould	Pork pie	Warning
Pin	Christmas pudding	Warning
Wood	Nelson cake	Proceeding
Live moth larvae	Fruit cake	Proceeding

SHELLFISH

There were no prosecutions under the provisions of the Portsmouth (Shellfish) Regulations, 1918.

The alleged display on a Portsmouth dwelling house of a notice inviting orders for "local gathered shellfish" gained a warning for the would-be fisherman.

A complaint of alleged unfit oysters being sold from a Portsmouth shellfish stall was investigated. Despite the London visitor's omission of the exact location of the stall the vendor was identified. It was found that the oysters were subject to mild refrigeration prior to sale and therefore should be sold with the stipulation that they were for immediate consumption. The complainant had purchased his oysters some time before 5.45 p.m., transported them to London under unknown conditions and opened them at 9.30 p.m. the same day only to find them uneatable. The next day he took the oysters to his local Health Department where an inspector corroborated their unfitness for human consumption and had them destroyed. A warning letter sent on behalf of the Portsmouth Corporation to the vendor stated that future sales of mildly refrigerated oysters should be on the understanding that the purchasers consumed them immediately and did not take them away, owing to the extremely rapid deterioration which takes place in hot weather.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The co-operation with Service Departments in Portsmouth regarding the above Act, to which I referred in my 1958 report, was maintained during the year under review. Following enquiries by the Admiralty, a Senior Public Health Inspector visited the following establishments in H.M. Dockyard:—M.E.D. Offices, Central Boiler House, Eastern Area Boiler House, Sullage Ground Destructor, Foundry, Generating Station, E. side Malborough Gate, No. 2 Smithy, and various cranes and locomotives. At two of these places emissions of dark smoke were observed. Although an extensive modernisation programme is in operation and every effort is made meanwhile to observe the requirements of the Clean Air Act, it was expedient to draw the attention of the Deputy Manager to the contraventions. Subsequent observations showed that the instructions to make even temporary improvements pending the proposed modernisation had been effective.

A smoke nuisance in Southsea was investigated. The only solution to this particular problem would appear to be the raising of the existing chimney, and this project is being examined.

The nuisance from the hospital chimneys in Milton Road is now looked upon as a necessary evil until such time as the relief works at St. Mary's House take over.

Although a number of observations were made on various chimneys none led to legal proceedings.

PESTOLOGY

There were no novelties in the complaints in this section but there was a further increase in the number of premises affected.

324 complaints were investigated and householders irritated by invasions of varying degrees of severity were relieved. Ants, beetles, bees, cockroaches, earwigs, steamflies, bluebottles, lice, mites, maggots, moths, mosquitoes, silverfish, wasps and woodworm, bugs and fleas were the invaders variously identified and exterminated.

LAND CHARGES

The Departmental records were consulted on 4,318 occasions at the request of the Town Clerk to check for the existence of notices in properties in conveyance to new owners.

HOUSING

The priorities for slum clearance fixed in 1957 were strictly adhered to during 1959, and the work of this section dealt principally with the second, and, to a lesser degree, with the third of the named areas.

These groups were:—

- (b) Hertford Street—Wellington Row area
- (c) Central Street — Charles Street and Church Road — Cobourg Street — Guildford Street — Holloway Street — Cottage View area

The dwelling houses having been surveyed and classified the areas were proposed for action under the following designations.

Group (b)	Landport No. 2
	Landport No. 3
	Landport No. 4
	Landport No. 5
Group (c) (part)	Landport No. 6

Following the preparation of the maps and information the official representations were made as follows:—

CLEARANCE AREAS

	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>No. of persons</i>
Landport No. 2 (Represented Health and Housing Committee, 21st January 1950 — Council Minute 51, 10th February 1959)			
<i>All Saints Road No 1 Clearance Area</i>			
All Saints Road Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36	13	14	42
<i>All Saints Road No. 2 Clearance Area</i>			
All Saints Road Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46	4	5	16
<i>Staunton Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Church Street Nos. 31, 37, 39, 41, 43, 47, 49, 51, 2, 4, 6, 12, 14, 20 and 22	75	74	207
Staunton Street Nos. 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138 and 140			
Wingfield Street Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55			
Landport No. 3 (Represented Health and Housing Committee 15th April, 1959 — Council Minute 149, 14th July, 1959)			
<i>Cressy Place No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Cressy Place Nos. 11 and 12	2	2	7
<i>Cressy Place No. 2 Clearance Area</i>			
Cressy Place No. 17	2	2	9
North Road No. 10a			
<i>Cressy Place No. 3 Clearance Area</i>			
Cressy Place Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30	5	5	16
<i>North Road No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
North Road Nos. 6, 8 and 10	3	2	3
<i>Wingfield Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Wingfield Street Nos. 24 and 26	2	2	6
<i>Wingfield Street No. 2 Clearance Area</i>			
Wingfield Street Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70	21	22	61
<i>Wingfield Street No. 3 Clearance Area</i>			
Wingfield Street Nos. 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94	7	5	11
<i>Wingfield Street No. 4 Clearance Area</i>			
Wingfield Street Nos. 98, 100, 102, 104, 106 and 108	9	9	27
Cressy Place Nos. 21, 22 and 23			

	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>No. of persons</i>
<i>Wingfield Street No. 5 Clearance Area</i>			
Wingfield Street Nos. 118, 120 and 122	4	3	9
Cressy Place No. 33			
<i>Wingfield Street No. 6 Clearance Area</i>			
Wingfield Street Nos. 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158 including 40a Cressy Place	10	10	31
Landport No. 4 (Represented Health and Housing Committee 15th July, 1959 — Council Minute 167, 8th September, 1959)			
<i>Church Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Church Street Nos. 93, 95 and 97	3	2	3
<i>Clive Terrace No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Clive Terrace Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	4	4	13
<i>Hertford Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Hertford Street Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24	6	8	21
<i>Hertford Street No. 2 Clearance Area</i>			
Hertford Street Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 38, 48, 50, 52	11	11	32
<i>Hertford Street No. 3 Clearance Area</i>			
Hertford Street Nos. 37, 56, 58, 60 and 62	7	7	22
Merry Row—Rose Cottage			
Wycombe Road No. 41			
<i>Hertford Street No. 4 Clearance Area</i>			
Cressy Place Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60	106	95	298
Elm View Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12			
Hertford Street Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 107, 109, 111, 117, 119, 121, 127, 129, 131, 133 and 135			
Wellington Row, also known as Riga Terrace Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36			
Landport No. 5 (Represented Health and Housing Committee 16th September, 1959—Council Minute 200, 13th October, 1959)			
<i>Duke Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Duke Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 2, 4, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42 and 44	98	95	290
Hertford Street Nos. 88, 90, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116 and 118			
Wycombe Road Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40			
Landport No. 6 (Represented Health and Housing Committee 18th November, 1959 — Council Minute 263, 8th December, 1959)			
<i>Cottage View No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Cottage View Nos. 34, 36 and 38	3	3	9
<i>Guildford Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Cottage View Nos. 75, 83, 85, 87, 89, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64	51	53	156
Guildford Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 2/2a, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44			
Railway View Nos. 91 and 93			

These Clearance Areas were followed by Compulsory Purchase Orders
namely:—

Church Street No.2	Compulsory Purchase Order
Cressy Place No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Wellington Row No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Wycombe Road No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Guildford Street No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order

IN DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDERS

Representations were made to the Committee on 21st January, 1959, that certain houses might be included in a Declaration of Unfitness Order and approval was given (subsequently ratified by the City Council (Health and Housing Minute 39) on 10th February, 1959) to Unfitness Orders being promoted in respect of the following properties:—

Wingfield Street Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 129, 131, 133, 135 and 153

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT

Concurrent with the work in regard to Clearance Areas and Unfitness Orders, individual houses were represented to the Committee as unfit for human habitation under Part II, Housing Act, 1957.

Closing Orders	.. .. .	5
Demolition Orders	.. .. .	35
Undertakings not to use for human habitation	.. .. .	4
Parts of buildings closed	.. .. .	2

The development of the work carried out during 1958 was represented by the following Public Inquiries which were held during the year:—

<i>Local Public Inquiry</i>	<i>Date held</i>	<i>Result</i>
City of Portsmouth (Station Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958		
<i>Clearance Area</i>		
STATION STREET No. 1		
Station Street Nos. 49, 51 and 53	4.2.1959	Confirmed without modification by Minister of Housing and Local Government on 26.5.1959
STATION STREET No. 2		
Station Street Nos. 57, 61, 63, 65 and 67		
No. of other buildings — 59		
Station Street		

City of Portsmouth (Upper Arundel Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958

<i>Clearance Area</i>		
SURREY STREET No. 1		
Dorset Street Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8	5.8.1959	Confirmed with modification on 18.12.1959
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		
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, 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, 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, 55, 59, 61, 63 and 65
 Surrey Street Nos. 97, 99, 103,
 105, 109, 111, 113, 115, 96, 98,
 100 and 108
 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

City of Portsmouth (Prince George Street No. 1) Declaration of Unfitness Order, 1959

Cross Street Nos. 54 and 57 (also 18.6.1959 Awaiting confirmation
 known as 30 Prince George
 Street)
 King Street Nos. 11, 12, 17 and
 29a (over 56 Cross Street), 32,
 33, 34 and 45
 North Street No. 19
 Prince George Street Nos. 54, 57
 and 58

City of Portsmouth (Britain Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1959

Britain Street Nos. 1 and 3 15.9.1959 Awaiting confirmation

City of Portsmouth (Wingfield Street No. 1) Declaration of Unfitness Order 1959

Wingfield Street Nos. 111, 113, 24.9.1959 Awaiting confirmation
 115, 117, 129, 131, 133, 135 and
 153

City of Portsmouth (Church Street No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959

Clearance Area

ALL SAINTS ROAD NO.1 14.10.1959 Awaiting confirmation
 All Saints Road Nos. 12, 14, 16,
 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34,
 and 36

ALL SAINTS ROAD NO. 2
 All Saints Road Nos. 40, 42, 44
 and 46

STAUNTON STREET NO. 1
 Church Street Nos. 31, 37, 39,
 41, 43, 47, 49, 51, 2, 4, 6, 12, 14,
 20 and 22
 Staunton Street Nos. 39, 41, 43,
 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 59, 61, 63,
 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83,
 85, 87, 89, 91, 112, 114, 116, 118,
 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132,
 134, 136, 138 and 140
 Wingfield Street Nos. 19, 21, 23,
 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41,
 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55

City of Portsmouth (St. James's Street No. 1) Clearance Order, 1959

Clearance Area

St. James's Street Nos. 3, 4 and 5 21.10.1959 Awaiting confirmation

Orders confirmed by Minister, Housing and Local Government

	<i>Date of confirmation</i>
City of Portsmouth (Butcher Street No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958	12. 2.1959
City of Portsmouth (Station Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958	26. 5.1959
City of Portsmouth (Church Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1959	21.10.1959
City of Portsmouth (Upper Arundel Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958	18.12.1959

Whilst the realisation of the representations based on previous surveys was occurring, field work was proceeding in the first groups of the Southsea areas in which were included the following streets:—

Colpoy Street, Hampshire Street, Hyde Park Road, Landport Street, Lansdowne Street, Melbourne Street, Melbourne Place, Middle Street, Park Street, Sackville Street, St. Paul's Road, St. Vincent Street, Waltham Street, West Street, Wiltshire Street, and others.

Inspection was also proceeding in some streets in Landport.

HOUSES CONSIDERED FOR PURCHASE IN ADVANCE OF REQUIREMENTS

132 houses were inspected.

In the foregoing operations 1,395 inspections and 2,151 visits were made.

RETURN FOR YEAR ENDING 1959
HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In clearance areas:			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	65	250	77
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	13	57	22
Not in clearance areas			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 ..	36	66	21
5. Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	1	2	1
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
7. Unfit houses included in unfitness orders ..	5	35	12
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
8. Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Hous- ing Act, 1957	7	18	6
9. Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	2	9	4

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED	By Owner	By Local Authority
11. After informal action by local authority	458	—
12. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	491 2	7 —
13. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	5	—

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

14. Nil return for year

15.

PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT		<i>Number of houses</i> (1)	<i>Number of occupants of houses in column (1)</i> (2)
16.	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders purchased during the year	1	2

PERSONS INADEQUATELY HOUSED

Housing applications requested by Medical Officer of Health for assessment ..	1,322
Housing applications referred by Director of Housing to Medical Officer of Health for assessment ..	971
Housing applications referred to Public Health Inspectors for further enquiries ..	426
Total number of housing applications dealt with by Medical Officer of Health from 1st January — 31st December, 1959.	2,293

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR**PART I. APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR**

1. Number of applications for certificates	30
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	17
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	12
(b) in respect of all defects	5
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	9
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of First Schedule	Nil
6. Number of certificates issued	17

PART II. APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to local Authority for cancellation of certificates ..	23
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	17
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections ..	1
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	24

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT**INSPECTION OF PREMISES, ETC.**

Dwelling houses	4,314
New dwelling houses	761
Common lodging houses	5
Tents, sheds, caravans, etc.	59
Verminous premises	269
Houseboats	29
Offensive trades	10
Smoke, chemical, colour tests to old drains	119
Chemical and other tests to new drains	30
Sewers and drains	168
Housing Act	1,396
Permitted numbers	25
Underground rooms	2
Power factories	658
Non-power factories	62
Building sites	29
Workplaces	20
War damaged buildings and sites	23
Outworkers premises	49
Rag Flock Act	24
Shops Act, 1950	30
Cinemas	30
Theatres, funfairs, circuses, clubs	6
Rodent control	269
Nursery schools and child minders	3
Nursing homes	7
Old peoples homes	16
Rent Act, 1957	61
Swimming and paddling pools	28
Informal application for improvement grants	372
Formal application for improvement grants	122
Formal application for standard grants	55
Informal application for standard grants	129
Completion certificates	79
Completion certificates <i>re</i> loans	7
Water supply	49
Pet shops and animals	15
Housing Act (Census)	490
Ships	75

Public conveniences	30
Burial Act	1
Miscellaneous	11
Infestation (larvae, etc.)	19
Schools	1
Subways	1
Hospitals	4
Hotels, boarding houses	15
Stables	7
Hairdressers	2
Tattooists	2

VISITS

To Dwelling houses <i>re</i> notices, etc.	8,256
Factories <i>re</i> notices, etc.	217
<i>Re</i> Housing Acts	1,661
C.P.O. Census	490
Obstructed and defective sewers and drains	647
Rodent infested premises (not included in Rodent Report)	169
Re-visits in connection with Rent Act, 1957	139
Abortive visits	1,342
Miscellaneous visits	119
Food Hygiene Regulations	208
Miscellaneous visits <i>re</i> food and interviews	158
Improvement and standard grants	646
New buildings	776
Interviews	37

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

Restaurants, cafes, factory canteens, etc.	464
Ice cream manufacturers and depots	59
Ice cream retailers	120
Tripe boilers	2
Bakeries (including crumpet man)	135
Shellfish vendors	8
School meals cooking department	33
Fish fryers	29
Fishmongers (wet and retail)	24
Fish wholesalers	6
Butchers, retail	76
Butchers, wholesale	11
Bread and cake shops	40
Grocers, retail and wholesale	207
Greengrocers	96
Sweets, retailers	28
Cooked meats	5
Soft drink manufacturers	4
Sugar boilers	2
Poulterers	5
Market stalls and vans	1,297
Potato crisp manufacturers	16
Barbecues	2
Preserved food premises (Section 16)	25
Dairies	156
Sausage manufacturers	1
Miscellaneous	20
Mobile shops	6
Meat transport vans	9
Public houses	7
Food factories	6

OTHER ACTION *re* FOOD

Building plans examined <i>re</i> food premises	36
<i>Re</i> meat and food inspection	114

INVESTIGATIONS

Recorded complaints in register	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,892
Smoke nuisance and observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
Typhoid, suspected typhoid and contact	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Contacts of infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Paratyphoid B, cases and contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food poisoning and suspected food poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Council house applications and enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426
Verminous persons and premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262
Rodent infestation and complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Mosquito infestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fly infestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Cleanliness in factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sea water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Swimming and paddling pool water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

NOTICES AND NOTIFICATIONS

Abatement Notices (Public Health Act, 1936)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409
Letter forms <i>re</i> defects (Intimation Notices)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	828
Letters requesting work without further delay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
Letters requesting work in 7 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Letters requesting work forthwith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Notice of intention to enter buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Dangerous structures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Obstructed or defective sewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Occupation certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493
Factories Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Factories Act (Informal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Factories Act (Verbal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Food Hygiene Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Food Hygiene Regulations, Verbal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236
Completion certificates from improvement grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79

REPORT OF RODENT CONTROL 1959

Number of complaints received	.. ..	1,574
Number of premises visited during survey	..	10,955
		<hr/>
TOTAL	..	12,529
		<hr/>

Number of premises treated by Local Authority 2,724

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

22 Naval Establishments and 1 Agricultural property were included in the business premises.

Six major infestations and 1,368 minor infestations of rats and 1,350 minor infestations of mice comprised the 2,724 treatments.

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

Local Authority flats:—all drainage inspection chambers are treated twice each year. These have considerably increased over the past, in proportion to the building of new blocks of flats throughout the City.

Refuse tips, sewage disposal stations, docks, foreshores and allotments received treatment twice in the year, or as necessary, and one complaint was received from British Railways in respect of their permanent way being affected by rodents. This was successfully dealt with and no further complaint has been made.

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

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

The principal poison used was again Warfarin, but sewer treatments alternated between ANTU 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:—

The year 1959 saw the inauguration of the supply of sanitary dustbins to the householders of Portsmouth as a rate-borne charge and during the year more than 25,000 bins were issued. It is intended in future years to replace dustbins as they wear out. Already the benefits of the scheme are evident, in a more hygienic storage of refuse, a better appearance on the streets on refuse collection days, and in ease of handling for the refuse collectors.

Another two container lifting refuse collecting machines were purchased, thus enabling extension of the system of bulk storage of refuse at the larger business and service establishments in large capacity containers. Approximately four hundred of these containers are in use throughout the city.

The streets in the City received regular attention from both manual and mechanical sweepers, every endeavour being made to give the streets a more tidy appearance. To this end some three hundred and fifty litter bins were in use and provision made in the current year for a further two hundred bins to be erected. Some of the older steel grit bins were replaced by modern pre-cast concrete bins. A further two mechanical gritting bodies were purchased, allowing the work of gritting of roads during icy weather to proceed more efficiently and more expeditiously, and of course more cheaply.

Controlled tipping in the claypit in Dundas Lane was completed by the middle of the year and activities transferred to the football pitches adjoining Burrfields Road. The mechanical disposal of refuse was extended by the purchase of a four-wheel drive Bray loading machine. The year also saw a marked increase in the amount of trade refuse and builders' rubble brought to the tip.

The sales of waste paper were maintained and markets found for other salvageable material brought into the depot.

By September, 1959, the houses and factories on the Southampton Road were connected to the main drainage and two of the three cesspool emptiers were taken out of service.

During the year large orders were placed for new vehicles to replace old and uneconomic refuse collection and general purpose vehicles.

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 the Report on the work of the Port Health Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1959.

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 Retired 31.8.59	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.
P. G. ROADS	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.9.59	M.D., D.P.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: 73 HAVANT ROAD, COSHAM, PORTSMOUTH Cosham 76182

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 ..	415	103,493	1	36	—
Coastwise ..	4,153	887,358	—	39	—
TOTAL ..	4,568	990,951	1	75	—

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

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

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 disinfection 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. One Deratting Certificate 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	—	12	—
Others 14	—	—	—
Total 75	—	12	12 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 Chief Port Health Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. ROADS,

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

11th March 1960

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, 1959.

The total number of samples submitted for examination was 3,279.

These may be summarised as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	1,511
Designated Milk	..	..	..	..	359
Ice Cream (Hygienic quality)	..	..	..	..	62
City Water	..	..	..	..	22
Swimming Bath Water and Sea Water	..	..	..	..	134
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	..	2

SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR:—

Borough of Gosport	..	..	..	..	199
Isle of Wight County Council	..	..	..	..	127
Fareham Urban District Council	..	..	..	..	148
Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council	..	..	..	..	146
Other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	181
Portsmouth Corporation Departments	..	..	..	..	227
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	161
TOTAL					3,279

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION TESTS:—

Daily Sulphur Dioxide	..	..	..	..	547
Daily Smoke	..	..	..	..	547

Of the 1,511 samples purchased in the City of Portsmouth and submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 54 (equal to 3·6 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.

MILK

421 samples of ordinary milk and 77 samples of Channel Island Milk were examined during the year and all were found to be free from added colour and preservative.

ORDINARY MILK

The sources of the samples were as follows:—

221 from retailers selling to the public in pint bottles.

126 from farmers delivering to local dairies.

74 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 126 samples from farmers were derived from 71 herds.

Analysis showed that 6 herds were producing milk of inferior quality — a deficiency of fat in one case and deficiencies in solids-not-fat in the other 5 cases. The farmers were visited by the Ministry's Agricultural Advisory Service and the condition of the cows, feeding and management were investigated.

5 churns of milk contained added water and the farmer was fined £30 with £6 2s. 7d. costs.

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 reasonably constant as shown by the following table:—

Month	% Fat	% Solids-not-Fat	% Total Solids	No. of Samples examined
January	3.99	8.67	12.66	30
February	3.87	8.62	12.49	8
March	3.65	8.61	12.26	32
April	3.62	8.64	12.26	26
May	3.53	8.73	12.26	20
June	3.58	8.67	12.25	24
July	3.61	8.58	12.19	14
August	3.58	8.57	12.15	16
September	3.74	8.64	12.38	32
October	3.73	8.70	12.43	32
November	3.90	8.66	12.56	30
December	3.84	8.64	12.48	31
Average 1959 ..	3.73	8.65	12.38	295
„ 1958 ..	3.79	8.66	12.45	335
„ 1957 ..	3.81	8.70	12.51	369

CHANNEL ISLAND MILK

11 samples from farmers delivering to dairies were examined and found to be satisfactory.

66 samples were examined 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
1958	4.66	3.79
1959	4.56	3.73

HYGIENIC QUALITY OF MILK

In 1959, 361 samples of milk were tested for hygienic quality. All the samples satisfied the methylene blue test which measures the keeping quality of the milk.

Apart from one failure the samples also satisfied the phosphatase test which measures the efficiency of the pasteurisation process. Investigation showed that the failure was due to a faulty recording thermometer.

ICE CREAM

The reports from this department during the past few years have criticised some of the descriptions and claims which were held to mislead the purchaser. In particular 'Cream Ice' was being used to describe ice cream made from margarine and 'Contains Butter' was prominently claimed when the proportion of butter was insignificant.

The 1959 Ice Cream Regulations have now clarified these matters and 'Cream Ice' may now only be used when the article consists of true Dairy Ice Cream. Similarly claims for butter content may only be made if the fat is wholly butter fat.

The analysis of 33 samples in 1959 has confirmed that the nutritive quality of ice cream is satisfactory and that the new labelling requirements are being strictly observed. The consumer should now know exactly what he or she is buying. Dairy ice cream is made from dairy cream or butter fat and ordinary ice cream is made from margarine or other non-milk fat. In each case the fat content must be not less than 5 per cent. and at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of skimmed milk solids must be present.

Milk Ice (with a lower standard of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk fat) does not appear to be offered for sale in this area.

Analysis indicates that most manufacturers market a product which is superior in fat content to the legal requirements as shown below.

<i>Fat per cent. by weight</i>	<i>No. of Manufacturers</i>
Less than 5%	0
5.0%—7.9%	4
8.0%—9.9%	5
10.0% and over	7

Percentages by weight do not provide a completely fair comparison of the quality of different brands of ice cream because air is incorporated during manufacture and because ice cream is sold by volume and not by weight. This point is under investigation by the Ministry.

HYGIENIC QUALITY

Of the 62 samples examined, 14 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.

	1959	1958	1957
Satisfactory Grade 1 ..	55% { 77%	64% { 87%	60% { 70%
Satisfactory Grade 2 ..	22% {	23% {	10% }
Inferior Grade 3 ..	13%	4%	18%
Unsatisfactory Grade 4 ..	10%	9%	12%

Once again, as in other years, manufacturers and retailers have willingly co-operated to provide a minimum of handling of ice cream.

FOODS OTHER THAN MILK

When legislation to control the quality of food was first introduced there was emphasis on the need for prohibiting the addition of worthless adulterants and the use of poisonous colours in food. Today the emphasis has changed to restricting false and misleading claims, descriptions and advertisements. The manufacture and distribution of food is now in the hands of competent and technically informed people who do not seek to adulterate or knowingly introduce a substance deleterious to health.

However, the modern demand for attractive packing, artistic labels and appealing advertisements tends to lead to subtle and deceptive descriptions and claims. It must be admitted that they are sometimes made inadvertently and even reputable manufacturers fail, on occasions, to be fully informative. Sometimes slightly misleading descriptions and claims become widespread when manufacturers copy one another.

A typical case is the description of 'Minced Chicken' for a product containing up to 30 per cent. water jellied by the addition of gelatine or agar. Over the past two years a number of manufacturers have been criticised by this department, supported by the Public Analysts of many other areas. As a result, in 1959, representatives of the Association of Public Analysts discussed the problem with the Food Manufacturers' Federation and an agreement was reached to ensure that in the future the addition of water would be restricted and the label and description would be fully informative and free from misleading implications. The agreement (operating from the 1st September, 1959) applies to the small packs for use as sandwich spread. It provides for not less than 70 per cent. poultry meat, that the description shall disclose the presence of jelly or poultry stock and that the printing of the label shall be so clear and informative that the purchaser will be under no misapprehension about what she is buying.

A similar agreement (operating from the 1st October, 1959) answers the question 'What is luncheon meat?' This agreement restricts the description 'Luncheon Meat' to the product which contains not less than 80 per cent. meat. The necessity for a definition arose from the policy of exporters who have tended to meet the rising price of raw meat by reducing the quality of luncheon meat by adding extra starchy filler and water. Although the agreement applies only to the products of English manufacturers it is gratifying to note that exporters are co-operating to maintain the same standard.

It is the view of Public Analysts that these agreements are of considerable value in protecting the purchaser and it is claimed that they provide no embarrassment to reputable manufacturers. These agreements do not attempt to foist standard food on the consumer. Products of a lower standard may be offered for sale provided that the alleged cheaper price is accompanied by a description which is honest and fair.

There is evidence of considerable public interest in the question of value for money in the field of consumer goods. The remarkable growth in membership of associations which give advice on these matters suggests that the ordinary purchaser is anxious to know the reasons for different prices. So far as food is concerned, prices can only be usefully compared if one can be sure that the use of a certain description guarantees an adequate amount of one or more valuable constituents.

MEAT PRODUCTS

During 1959, four manufacturers were found to have sold pork sausages containing less than 65 per cent. of meat. In each case it was pleaded that the deficiency was the result of an error and an undertaking to improve the quality was readily given. It is satisfactory to note, that although there is no

national standard for sausages, all retailers in this area accept the advice of the local authority and resist the temptation to meet competition by deliberately reducing the meat content of sausages.

Two retailers were cautioned for failing to notify the purchaser by display card or notice that the sausage contained preservative.

Certain canned meats have been criticised when the meat content is reduced by the presence of added water. 'Casserole Steak' is not a fair description for an article containing 35 per cent. of water and only 65 per cent. of meat. There are good reasons for suggesting that even if the more informative description 'Casserole Steak in Gravy' were used the meat content should not be less than 75 per cent. Similarly 'Minced Beef and Onion' with 47 per cent. meat and 'Boneless Chicken' with 60 per cent. meat were held to be deficient in meat or alternatively misdescribed.

The whole question of composition and description of canned meat products requires investigation and this is now being attempted by the Association of Public Analysts and the Food Manufacturers' Federation. The manufacturers need to know what is good commercial practice and the purchaser requires some guarantee that the label will truthfully disclose what is inside the can.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY

The claim 'Made with Butter' surely means that the only fat used is butter fat but some peppermint sweets carrying this claim were found to have been made with equal parts of butter and margarine. Only 3 per-cent. of butter fat was present although it is now accepted that any reference to butter in sugar confectionery demands a minimum of 4 per cent. The retailer withdrew stocks from all branches throughout the country and gave an undertaking to amend the formula so that future supplies would contain butter only and in a quantity sufficient to justify the claim.

LABELLING OFFENCES

With some exceptions, all prepacked food must comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order. Some contravention of these requirements was noted on 15 samples and in all cases the packers gave an undertaking to satisfy the Order in future. The criticisms were:—

List of ingredients not in order of proportion by weight	Sugar confectionery.
Common or usual name omitted	Marmalade, luncheon meat, pepper
List of ingredients omitted or incomplete	Milk shake syrup, green peas, brown sugar
Non-specific description used for an ingredient	Mint sauce, breakfast drink, glace cherries, candied peel, sugar confectionery

The labels of glace cherries, candied peel and sugar confectionery each gave a list of ingredients which included the unqualified description 'glucose' for a constituent which was actually corn syrup or liquid glucose. Although an undertaking was given that these labels would be amended, it would appear that some manufacturers have an inconsistent approach to this problem. They agree that glucose is a generic description and they agree that the Labelling of Food Order prohibits generic descriptions. At the same time they resist the obvious demand for two distinguishing names which will satisfy the law. A knowledge of the chemical composition and a perusal of the labels of prepacked food clearly shows that some manufacturers claim that glucose is the pure sugar dextrose whilst others claim that it is corn syrup, the syrup made from starch.

A Concentrated Orange Drink carried a label which prominently claimed 'With Added Glucose'. The sample contained only 2 per cent. of added dextrose so that when diluted for consumption the dextrose content was trivial and the claim quite misleading. The technical adviser to the manufacturer stated that he would press for removal of the statement respecting glucose.

DRUGS

During the year, 131 samples of drugs and medicinal preparations were examined and only one was reported unsatisfactory. This sample consisted of glycerine which contained 2.3 per cent. of excess water.

Towards the end of 1959 the Seventh Edition of the British Pharmacopoeia Codex was published. This is a reference book containing standards for the composition and purity of those drugs and medicinal preparations which are not included in the British Pharmacopoeia. It is established policy to revise the book every five years and the need for this revision was noted earlier in 1959 when some samples of non-staining ointment of iodine were found to show a deficiency of iodine when tested by the method prescribed in the B.P.C. 1954. Investigations in this laboratory proved that this method of analysis was unsatisfactory in that it gave results lower than the truth. Enquiries indicated that the proposed new issue of the B.P.C. would deal with this criticism by amending the method for the assay of iodine in this ointment. Subsequently, the 1959 B.P.C. did, in fact, recommend a revised method of analysis which gives accurate results. The manufacturers of the samples were advised that in order to produce this ointment with the composition required by the B.P.C. it would be necessary to adopt strict scientific control using the current official method of analysis.

SWIMMING BATH WATERS

At regular intervals during the summer months samples of water from the swimming and paddling pools have been examined chemically and bacteriologically.

By means of chlorination, a high standard of purity has been maintained and even when hot weather attracted exceptionally high bathing loads, samples of the water were found to comply with a reasonable standard of purity. Tests have confirmed that the excess chlorine and the alkalinity of the pools have been carefully controlled so that no complaints of deleterious effect upon the eyes were received.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

Chemical and bacteriological examination of the City water supply have proved 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.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Daily tests of the atmosphere have confirmed that Portsmouth, as a whole, does not suffer from any significant contamination from sulphur dioxide and smoke.

In 1959, complaints of pockets of air contamination were again received from a small area of Copnor. Tests have proved that the sulphur dioxide and smoke are not abnormal. Faint traces of hydrogen sulphide were detected in the atmosphere and since this could originate from the adjacent gas

works, the Government Alkali Inspector was asked to investigate. All the possible leaks of hydrogen sulphide from the gas works were checked, and as a result of the co-operation of the Gas Board, the Inspector is satisfied that the precautions taken at the Hilsea Works are superior to those of any gas works under his direction.

CHANGES IN FOOD AND DRUG LEGISLATION

The changes which operated during 1959 and which affect this department include the following.

THE FLUORINE IN FOOD REGULATIONS 1959 revoke the previous Regulations of 1947 and re-enact to provide further restriction of the amount of fluorine in baking powder and self raising flour. There is now no need to use phosphates which are highly contaminated with flourine and the new Regulations ensure that all manufacturers will conform to good commercial practice in selecting only the purest raw materials for use in baking powder.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) REGULATIONS 1959. These Regulations implement the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee. Approval is given to the description "Dairy Ice Cream" for a product which contains no other fat than milk fat provided that not less than 5.0 per cent. of milk fat is present. The description "Milk Ice" is permissible if not less than 2½ per cent. of milk fat is present. The use of artificial sweeteners in ice cream is prohibited.

THE LABELLING OF FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1959 also concern ice cream. The Regulations aim to restrict the wording of labels and advertisements which relate to ordinary ice cream made from fat other than milk fat. Any words which imply that a product is associated with dairy cream are prohibited unless the fat is wholly milk fat. Ordinary ice cream containing other fat must now be labelled "Contains non-milk fat/or vegetable fat" when it is sold in prepacked form.

THE CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS 1959 amend and consolidate Regulations which have been established many years. They now provide for the sale of sweetened and unsweetened partly skimmed (half cream) condensed milk provided that the label states "should not be used for babies except under medical advice". The maximum percentage of milk fat and milk solids of the product are prescribed.

THE ARSENIC IN FOOD REGULATIONS 1959. These Regulations lay down statutory limits for the arsenic content of food and beverages and it is an offence to sell or import food which fails to comply with the limits. Arsenic finds its way into food from arsenical insecticides in agriculture and from the presence of arsenic in fuel and from equipment used in preserving. For over 50 years, public analysts have encouraged manufacturers to restrict contamination from arsenic and analytical results confirm that the limits now prescribed are reasonable and practicable. Good Manufacturers will have no difficulty in complying with the Regulations.

FOOD STANDARDS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

This Committee published three Reports during 1959.

SOFT DRINKS. This Report indicates that the Committee is dissatisfied with the existing provisions for controlling the composition, description and advertising of soft drinks. It is recommended that the consumer should be informed of the fruit juice content and that saccharin and other non-nutritious sweetening agents should not be permitted to replace sugar. The

Report deals with two items which have been responsible for criticism from this department in recent years. They concern the description "Non-Alcoholic Wine" and the claims for "Glucose Drinks". The Committee upholds the contention that non-alcoholic wine may be held to be a false trade description and recommends that it should not be recognised in any new Regulations. With regard to Glucose Drinks, the Committee supports the view that the confusion which results from the use of the word glucose to describe two different substances has encouraged pseudomedical claims which mislead the purchaser. The recommendations include severe restriction on the use of the term "glucose" in the labelling and advertising of soft drinks and if they are implemented all the criticism would be satisfied so far as these products are concerned.

MILK BREAD is a controversial subject and it is not surprising to find that the Food Standards Committee is divided on whether the description misleads the purchaser when the milk content actually consists of skimmed milk. No one has yet devised a suitable name for the skimmed milk product which would satisfy all concerned. For this reason the majority of the Committee recommended that the use of skimmed milk in Milk Bread be permitted so long as the skimmed milk solids are present to the extent of not less than 4.2 per cent. by weight and so long as labels and advertisements disclose the presence of milk solids not fat. Words and pictorial devices suggesting the presence of whole milk should be prohibited.

Where whole milk is used for making Milk Bread, the Committee has recommended that the amount used should be equivalent to 4.2 per cent. of whole milk solids. Whether made from whole milk or skimmed milk, statements in labels or advertisements that Milk Bread is rich in any of the nutrients contained in milk should be prohibited.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD. This Report reviews the changes which have taken place in the food industry since the existing Regulations were framed in 1925. Food preservation is necessary in a modern civilisation but, when added chemicals are involved, it is essential that the addition should be authorised and permitted only in those foods where it can be shown to be necessary or advantageous. Clearly the amount of the addition should be controlled and no health hazard should be involved. Changes are recommended in the existing regulations concerning fruit pulp, soft drinks, pickles and sauces and cured meats. In the opinion of the Committee some of the newer preservatives might now be allowed, viz. propionic acid in bread, sorbic acid in cheese and flour confectionery and nisin in cheese and various canned foods. The increasing application of science to the food industry brings with it many problems concerning food preservation and the Committee recommends that the need for further changes in the Regulations be kept under review.

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 ..	127	199	148	146
Unsatisfactory	14	3	11	15
Per cent. unsatisfactory	11.0%	1.5%	7.4%	10.3%

Some of these samples are sold throughout the area and consequently of interest to Portsmouth. Typical of these are the following:—

ISLE OF WIGHT

Two samples of Casserole Steak were found to contain added water. The appropriate description for such a product is 'Casserole Steak in Gravy'. Contraventions of the labelling requirements of the labelling of Food Order were noted in six different prepacked foods.

GOSPORT

The wrapper of a sample of prepacked ice cream used the word 'cream' in a misleading manner contrary to the labelling regulations for ice cream. The wrapper was withdrawn and the offending words removed from the new label. Prepacked mincemeat and Christmas pudding failed to conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.

FAREHAM

Two canned meat products were found to be deficient of meat. A sample of cake confectionery claimed the presence of butter but failed to make it clear that the claim referred to the filling only; the cake itself was not made with butter. Sliced bread (baked in Portsmouth) was found to contain fragments of a mouse.

HAVANT

"Butter Cake" was held to be a misleading description for an article containing fat in the proportion two parts butter to one part margarine. It is likely that the trade will soon subscribe to a national agreement which will require a qualification of the description "Butter Cake" indicating the approximate proportion of butter. A chocolate flavoured milk drink was labelled "With Added Glucose" but only 0.5 per cent. of dextrose had been added. Prepacked fruit and nuts claimed the presence of vitamins without the quantitative particulars required by law.

MISCELLANEOUS

Under this heading are included a wide variety of problems which reach the department from many sources.

97 specimens were submitted by the Coroners for Portsmouth, South Hants and Isle of Wight; they were associated with 30 inquests. The analytical work included a search for barbiturates, alcohol, quinine, cyanide, aspirin, methylated spirit, garden spray, camphor, pethidine, metallic poisons, oxalic acid and phenacetin.

For the School Meals Service, 120 samples of various foods were examined. Four samples of pork sausage were found to be deficient in meat content and the facts were reported to the Contracts and Supplies Committee. Ground Cinnamon was found to contain excess copper and the stock was destroyed. Excess copper contamination was also found in Cut Mixed Peel due to the use of insecticide on the fruit from which it was made. The manufacturer was informed. Although the contamination was undesirable it was not a serious matter from a health aspect because small quantities only are consumed at one time. In connection with the contract, four specimens of Luncheon Meat were examined for meat content. The quality was not up to standard and it is anticipated that new consignments will be of better quality in future. Complaints of prepared custard losing its viscosity were received and investigated. The kitchens were advised to prepare the custard immediately prior to serving and not to keep it hot for an hour or so before serving. Advice was given on the home canning of fruit.

44 foreign bodies which had been found in food were identified for the Health Department.

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 £1,900 for the year ending 31st December, 1959.

Table 1

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES SUBMITTED 1959

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods			
Milk	498	484	14
Flavoured Milk	1	1	-
Milk in unclean bottle	5	1	4
Alcoholic Beverages	14	14	-
Arrowroot	2	2	-
Baking Powder	6	6	-
Biscuits	5	5	-
Blancmange Powder	6	6	-
Bread	1	1	-
Bread and Butter	1	1	-
Butter	48	48	-
Cake Confectionery	11	9	2
Cake and Pudding Mixture	16	16	-
Canned Cream Soup	19	19	-
Canned Fish	12	12	-
Canned Fruit	16	16	-
Canned Pudding	2	2	-
Canned Soup	1	1	-
Canned Vegetables	10	10	-
Cereals	40	40	-
Cheese and Cheese Preparations	42	42	-
Chocolate Preparations	1	1	-
Chopped Chicken	1	1	-
Cocoa	7	7	-
Coffee and Coffee Preparations	16	16	-
Condensed Milk (sweetened)	4	4	-
Cooking Fat	14	14	-
Cream	8	8	-
Crystallised Fruit	16	13	3
Curry Powder	1	1	-
Custard Powder	1	1	-
Dried Fruit	26	26	-
Dried Herbs	10	10	-
Dried Milk	3	3	-
Essence of Rennet	1	1	-
Fish Paste	8	8	-
Flavouring	1	1	-
Flour (plain and self raising)	8	8	-
Fruit Curd	11	11	-
Fruit Juice	6	6	-
Gelatine	1	1	-
Golden Raising Powder	2	2	-
Gravy Powder and Browning	6	6	-
Ground Almonds	13	13	-
Honey	4	4	-
Ice Cream	33	33	-
Jam and Marmalade	35	34	1
Lard	42	42	-
Margarine	48	48	-
Marzipan and Marzipan Substitute	9	9	-
Meat Paste	8	8	-
Meat Pie	4	-	4
Meat Preparations	30	25	5
Meringue Powder	1	1	-
Milk Shake Powder	2	2	-
Milk Shake Syrup	1	-	1
Mince-meat	16	16	-
Pastry (uncooked)	3	3	-
Pickles and Sauces	10	8	2
Pulses	3	2	1
Salad Cream	7	7	-
Sausages	18	10	8
Shredded Suet	7	7	-
	1,202	1,157	45

Nature of Sample						Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods—cont.						1,202	1,157	45
Brought forward								
Soft Drinks						13	10	3
Soup Powder						2	2	—
Spices						20	19	1
Stuffing						7	7	—
Sugar						53	52	1
Sugar Confectionery						16	14	2
Table Jelly						11	11	—
Tea						49	48	1
Treacle and Golden Syrup						6	6	—
Vinegar						1	1	—
Total Foods						1,380	1,327	53
Drugs								
Almond Oil						6	6	—
Ascorbic Acid Tablets						5	5	—
Aspirin Tablets						4	4	—
Boric Acid Ointment						1	1	—
Camphorated Oil						7	7	—
Cod Liver Oil						1	1	—
Codeine Tablets						1	1	—
Compound Glycerine of Thymol						8	8	—
Compound Magnesium Trisilicate Powder						3	3	—
Compound Quinine Tablets						1	1	—
Cream of Magnesia						1	1	—
Cream of Tartar						3	3	—
Epsom Salts						2	2	—
Extract of Cascara Sagrada						2	2	—
Flowers of Sulphur						3	3	—
Gee's Linctus						3	3	—
Glucose Purified						1	1	—
Glycerine						23	22	1
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules						2	2	—
Iodine Ointment						13	13	—
Kaolin Poultice						1	1	—
Liquid Paraffin						4	4	—
Peroxide of Hydrogen						1	1	—
Proprietary Medicines						8	8	—
Quinine Sulphate Tablets						2	2	—
Rose Hip Syrup						1	1	—
Saccharin Tablets						10	10	—
Salicylic Acid Ointment						1	1	—
Seidlitz Powder						4	4	—
Suphur Ointment						2	2	—
Sulphur Tablets						4	4	—
Tannic Acid Jelly						1	1	—
Tincture of Iodine						1	1	—
Vitamin Tablets						1	1	—
Total Drugs						131	130	1
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS						1,511	1,457	54

						Number Examined	Number Irregular	Percentage Irregular
Milks						498	14	2·8
Other Foods						882	39	4·4
Drugs						131	1	0·8

Table 2

SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
N49	Butter-Maid Rolls	I	Label offence. Ingredients not given in the order of proportion by weight. The unqualified word 'Glucose' used to describe the ingredient Liquid Glucose	Label to be amended
N174	Glycerine B.P. (prepacked)	I	Failed to comply with the standards prescribed by the B.P. 1958	Manufacturer taking steps to comply with the standards and agreed to withdraw existing stocks
N261 N279	Pork Sausage	I F	Contained only 56 and 60 per cent of meat instead of not less than 65 per cent. Contained 280 and 450 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide	Strong warning
N280 N281 N282	Sausage Rolls	P I I	Contaminated with mould	Retailer fined £10 plus £2.2.0 costs
N296	Marmalade	I	No label giving the common or usual name of the article or name and address of packer or labeller	Home made. Packer informed
N373	Pork Sausage (preserved)	I	Contained only 62 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent meat	Subsequent formal sample satisfactory
N374 N482	Pork Sausage	I F	Contained only 56 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent. meat and 140 and 100 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide	Caution
N375	Pork Chipolata Sausage (preserved)	I	Contained only 61 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent meat	Subsequent formal sample satisfactory
N419	Sterilized Milk (pint bottle two-thirds full)	P	Bottle contained cement and sand	Caution
N466	Pasteurised Milk (pint bottle half full)	P	Bottle contained a piece of cardboard	Caution
N470	Casserole Steak (canned)	I	The description 'Casserole Steak' implied that the product was substantially meat whereas the sample contained only 65 per cent. meat. A fully informative description is 'Casseroled Steak in Gravy'	Label to be amended
N505	Pasteurised Milk (pint bottle two-thirds full)	P	Bottle contained a trace of iron wire firmly attached to the base and surrounded by a yellow stain of iron oxide	Caution

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
N509	Tea	P	Contained several portions of a large beetle	Manufacturer unable to account for the presence of the beetle. Steps to be taken to prevent a re-occurrence
N524	Pork Sausage (preserved)	F	Contained only 56 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent. meat	Caution. Retailer stated he had sold Beef instead of pork sausages by mistake
N546	Minced Beef with Onion (canned)	I	The description implied that the article was substantially meat whereas it contained only 47 per cent. meat. A fully informative description is 'Minced Beef with Onion in Gravy'	Label to be amended
N627	Milk Shake Syrup	I	No list of ingredients given on the label	Referred to the Ministry
N706	Milk (pint bottle seal intact)	P	Bottle contained a stainless steel rod, part of filling machinery	Dairy informed
N707	Beef Steak and Kidney Pie	P	Contaminated with mould growth	Sample submitted 30 hours after purchase
N708	Boneless Chicken (canned)	I	Contained only 60 per cent. chicken. Provided the chicken meat was increased to 70 per cent. the appropriate description is 'Boneless Chicken in Jelly'	Old stock. Label already amended
N751	All Pork Luncheon Meat (Canned)	I	Contained only 60 per cent. meat. The label failed to give the name and address of the packer or labeller	Label to be amended
N796	Dried Green Peas (prepacked)	I	Label failed to disclose the presence of green colour in one of the steeping tablets	Label to be amended
N889	Concentrated Mint Sauce	I	The description 'Edible Gum' given in the list of ingredients is generic and the specific name which identifies the gum should be used	Label to be amended
N894	Orange Drink (concentrated)	I	Misleading claim. The label gave prominence to the claim 'With added Glucose'. The proportion of added glucose was insignificant particularly when the drink had been diluted to taste	Label to be amended
N949	Pepper (prepacked)	I	The label failed to specify the full address at which the packer carried on business	Label to be amended

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
N1010) N1033)	Danish Cream Pastries	I F	The filling consisted wholly of imitation cream	Retailer warned
N1172	Glace Cherries	I	The unqualified word 'Glucose' in the list of ingredients used to describe Liquid Glucose	Label to be amended
N1184	Peppermint Lumps 'Made with Butter'	I	Contained 3 per cent. butter fat and 3 per cent. margarine. The claim 'Made with Butter' is likely to mislead the purchaser	Stock withdrawn and an undertaking given that a minimum of 4 per cent. butter fat would be used in future
N1209	Lemonade	P	Objectionable odour and taste due to the use of an impure screw stopper	Manufacturer informed
N1210	Pork Sausage (preserved)	I	Contained only 55 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent. meat	Subsequent formal sample satisfactory
N1320	Casserole Steak (canned)	I	Contained only 63 per cent. meat. The appropriate description is 'Casserole Steak with Gravy'	Importer informed
N1323	Concentrated Mint Suace	I	The description 'Edible Gum' used in the list of ingredients is generic and the specific name which identifies the gum should be given	Label to be amended
N1376	Vitamin Breakfast Drink	I	The description 'Vegetable Stabilisers' used in the list of ingredients is generic and the specific names which identify the stabilisers should be given	Label to be amended
N1436	Barbados Muscovado Brown Sugar	I	Contained an artificial dye the presence of which was not disclosed	No colouring to be used in future shipments
N1439	Mixed Candied Peel	I	The unqualified word 'Glucose' in list of ingredients used to describe liquid glucose	Label to be amended
N1463	Glace Cherries	I	The unqualified word 'Glucose' in list of ingredients used to describe liquid glucose	Label to be amended

Table 3

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

Consulting Service		Education Dept.		Borough of Newport	
Barley	1	School Meals Service	120	Water	1
Canned Potatoes	2				
Condensate	3	Health Dept.		Borough of Ryde	
Corset Steel	1			Sewage Effluent	8
Cream	9	Baby Food	1		
Cyder	1	Biscuits	1	Aldershot U.D.C.	
Deposit	5	Bottle	1	Water	12
Distilled Water	2	Bread	13		
Dripping	61	Cabbage Leaf	1	Alton R.D.C.	
Eye Drops	1	Cake Confectionery	6	Water	1
Milk	21	Cake Mixture	3		
Oil	2	Canned Peas	1	Bognor Regis U.D.C.	
Powder	1	Christmas Pudding	1	Potatoes	1
Salicylic Acid Ointment	4	Dish	1		
Sausages	3	Dried Milk	1	Cowes U.D.C.	
Sea Water	4	Jam	1	Sub-floor Space Water	1
Soil	3	Kettle Deposit	1		
Solution	2	Meat from Pie	1	Fareham U.D.C.	
Straw Packing	1	Meat Pie	6	Sub-floor Space Water	1
Tallow	1	Milk Bottle	5	Water	28
Urine	2	Milk Drink	1		
Water	11	Orange Drink	1	Havant & Waterloo U.D.C.	
Wire	1	Sausages	2	Dust	1
		Sewage Effluent	2	Sub-floor Space Water	1
Contracts and Supplies		Solid from Drain	1		
Disinfectant	2	Subfloor Space Water	8	Isle of Wight C.C.	
Floor Polish	3	Sugar	1	Cigar	1
Sausages	2	Sugar Confectionery	2	Coffee Extract	1
		Tablets	1	Tea Leaves	1
Architect's Dept.		Tea	1		
Bricks	2	Water	1	Isle of Wight Water Board	
Effluorescence	1			Stream Water	1
Sweeping Compound	1	Laboratory Information		Water	15
Washing from Brickwork	2	Deposit	1		
		Dust	1	Petersfield U.D.C. & R.D.C.	
Engineer's Dept.		Glycerine	6	Milk	1
Brass	1	Iodine Ointment	5	Milk Bottle	1
Cast Iron	1	Milk	2	River Water	1
Coating Fluid	2	Sea Water	1	Sewage Effluent	1
Liquid from Tank	1	Soil	1	Water	3
Mild Steel	1	Water	2		
Plastic Pipe	1			Sandown, Shanklin U.D.C.	
Sewage Effluent	9	Coroners' Specimens		Milk Bottle	1
Sub-floor Space Water	1	Portsmouth	45		
		Isle of Wight	26	Ventnor U.D.C.	
Parks Dept.		South Hants	26	Water	
Seeds	11				
Pond Water	1	Borough of Gosport			
		Water	1		

