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"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

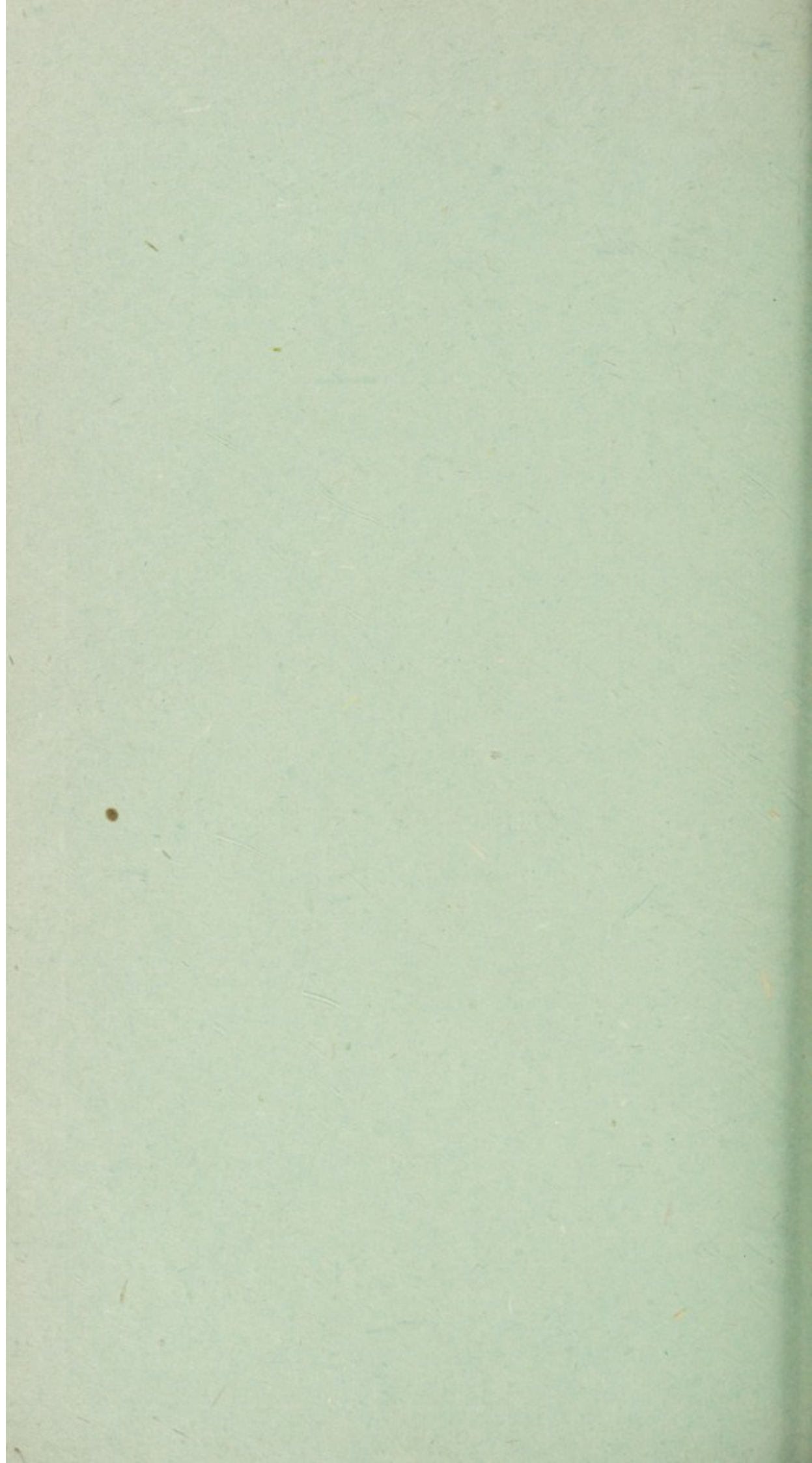
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1962

including

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST



"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

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The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor

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1962-1963

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1962-1963

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COUNCILLOR V. H. TOMPKINS

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COUNCILLOR MRS. A. E. M. OLIVER, M.B.E.

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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*

P. G. ROADS, M.D., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal
School Medical Officer*

H. W. S. FRANCIS, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

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

Senior Medical Officer for Medical Health and Allied Services

NELLIE M. PLOWRIGHT, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer

T. HALL, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from September

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.

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.

Ambulance Officer

T. F. WARD, F.I.A.O.


Joint Appointments with Regional Hospital Board

Consultant Chest Physician

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

Chest Physician

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



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Public Health Department,
1 Western Parade,
Portsmouth.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the City and the work of the Health Department for the year 1962.

FORWARD TRENDS

1962 was a most important year in the history of the public health services in this country. Early in the year the Minister of Health directed local health and welfare authorities to plan their community services for a period of ten years. A precedent for this move had been set by the publication of a ten year plan for the re-organisation and development of the hospital service. In common with other health authorities, a ten year plan was prepared for Portsmouth, providing for the extension of the City's services for the care of the sick, the aged and the infirm in the community. The successful implementation of these plans will depend on full co-operation between the three branches of the Health Service — co-operation which I am happy to report is growing steadily year by year.

A local health authority's work falls into broad but overlapping categories: first, the provision of services for community care and social support for people who are temporarily or permanently dependent, and, second, the prevention of ill-health and disability. The Department has in the last few years begun many new projects in prevention, particularly those for the early diagnosis of certain conditions in childhood. Screening tests for the recognition of deafness in young children and routine examination of the urine of babies for the early detection of phenylketonuria have been a feature of our work for several years. The medical officers in the infant welfare clinics have also carried out for some time the Ortolani tests for the early recognition of congenital dislocation of the hip in infants. The opportunity provided by the ten year plan was taken to review not only the preventive services already provided, but also what steps might be taken to extend and improve our work for the promotion of good health. The plans accepted by the Council provide, therefore, that the Department shall in the near future help in various ways with the early detection of diabetes in adults and of cancer of the uterine cervix. Both are complex technical and administrative problems: discussions have been continuing to see if these measures can be put into operation in the near future. Early in the year, the Royal College of Physicians published its report on 'Smoking and Health', confirming that cigarette smoking was related to the development of lung cancer and other serious diseases. Vigorous plans were put in hand for the education of the public in the dangers of this habit. However, the approach to this problem must be realistic: whilst the public health services must not spare any worthwhile effort to combat the dangers of cigarette smoking, it will be very many years before so deeply entrenched a social custom, backed by continuous and extensive advertising, will be rendered innocuous.

PROBLEMS OF THE MENTALLY SUB-NORMAL

On page 48 the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health highlights the problems of finding residential care for certain patients who are severely mentally subnormal. The strain of caring for some of the most handicapped

of these children is very considerable and, for a few, residential care in a hospital or a home is the only humane solution. The Ministry of Health and the regional hospital boards are well aware of the problem and the Wessex Regional Hospital Board is at present engaged in a survey to establish the size of this problem in its area.

In common with other medical officers of health of local authorities which have strong links with the fighting services of the Crown, I find there is a recurring problem. This is the considerable difficulty faced by the serviceman and his wife who have the misfortune to have a child who is mentally sub-normal. Service life entails for the family many moves both within this country and abroad; this does not give the sub-normal child that reasonably settled background which is one of the pre-requisites of successful home care. For the majority of these children residential care is the only reasonable solution. At least once or twice in most years considerable pressure is brought to bear on the department to give priority for residential placement to a child whose parents are living overseas in Service quarters and whose connections with the City are very tenuous. One cannot feel anything but the utmost sympathy for the predicaments of these parents, but to meet the needs of these children means that often other parents, whose claims on the Authority by birth and residence are greater, have to wait longer for relief from equally difficult situations. This seems to be eminently a problem where central provision by the Services themselves should be considered. It would bring much peace of mind to many servicemen and their wives.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

My colleague, Mr. Appleton, the Chief Public Health Inspector, draws attention in his report to the problems of smoke control. The problems of air pollution have exercised the minds of public health workers from the beginning of the sanitary movement. Indeed, a clause on smoke control was included in the first major public health measure laid before Parliament, the Public Health Bill of 1847. The clause was deleted before the Bill received the Royal Assent in 1848, largely because of the representations of the early entrepreneurs of the coke and iron industries*. The Clean Air Act, 1956, bestows very considerable powers on local authorities to diminish smoke pollution of the atmosphere, but rightly priority has been given to the heavily industrialised areas in the Midlands, Yorkshire and the North, where the problem is much more serious. However, the mortality rates for lung cancer, bronchitis and pneumonia in Portsmouth are above the national average.† Air pollution is known either to contribute to the causation or to aggravate the course of these illnesses. Very soon, therefore, it may be desirable to consider whether the Authority should press for the provisions of the 1956 Act to be applied to this City.

Persons establishing either foodshops or restaurants in so doing accept considerable responsibilities in relation to the health of their customers. The majority serve their clients well and observe high standards of hygiene and integrity. However, there are a few unscrupulous traders, and even the best may offend against food legislation by ordinary error, to which we are all prone, or by the negligence of an employee. The prominence given to this subject by Mr. Appleton underlines the diligent work of the public health inspectors in this field: the City owes much to their tact and quiet perseverance.

* R. A. Lewis (1952) 'Edwin Chadwick and the Public Health Movement', page 168.

† G. Melvyn Howe (1963) 'National Atlas of Disease Mortality in the United Kingdom'.

CONCLUSION

The work of several sections of the Department has been undertaken this year with depleted staffs: both Dr. Plowright and Mr. Appleton in their contributions to the Report rightly call attention to this. In spite of the shortage of staff, the routine work of the Department was maintained and the very considerable tasks of elaborating the ten year plan and of continuing the new developments referred to in my last Report were also undertaken.

This would not have been possible without the efforts and enthusiasm of each member of the staff and I would like to record my sincere thanks to them and to the chief officers of the other Departments for their unfailing co-operation. Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the several Committees of the Council for their support, advice and encouragement throughout the year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. ROADS,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES FOR 1962

Total population (estimated by the Registrar General)	..	..	226,670
Population (Census 1961)	..	..	215,077
Area in acres (land and inland water)	..	..	9,249
Number of dwellings	..	..	62,848

VITAL STATISTICS

		Total	Male	Female	
LIVE BIRTHS:					
Legitimate	..	3,535	1,807	1,728	Rate per 1,000 population 17.35
Illegitimate	..	397	204	193	
Total	.. ..	3,932	2,011	1,921	
		(3,690)	(1,937)	(1,753)	(16.19)
Percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births					— 10.1 (7.94)
STILLBIRTHS:					
Legitimate	..	78	35	43	Rate per 1,000 total births 22.13
Illegitimate	..	11	7	4	
		89	42	47	
		(59)	(30)	(29)	(15.74)
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS					
	..	4,021 (3,749)			
INFANT DEATHS (i.e. under one year of age)					
Legitimate—78 (80); Illegitimate—7 (8)				TOTAL	85 (88)
Infant mortality rates:					
All infants per 1,000 total live births				.. ..	21.62 (23.85)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				.. ..	22.06 (23.55)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				.. ..	17.63 (27.30)
NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e. first four weeks)				TOTAL	67 (63)
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births				.. ..	17.04 (17.07)
EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS					
(i.e. under one week)				.. ..	TOTAL 60 (57)
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births				.. ..	15.26 (15.45)
PERINATAL DEATHS (i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one week combined)					
				TOTAL	149 (116)
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births				.. ..	37.05 (30.94)
MATERNAL DEATHS				TOTAL	1 (Nil)
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births				.. ..	0.25 (Nil)
DEATHS					
Male—1,516 (1,468)		Female—1,444 (1,541)		Total—2,960 (3,009)	
Rate per 1,000 population—13.06 (13.20)					

TABLE I
ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS

	1962			1961		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ages						
Under 1 year	55	30	85	53	35	88
1—4 years	12	5	17	9	3	12
5—14 years	5	5	10	6	2	8
15—24 years	19	4	23	29	5	34
25—44 years	49	42	91	41	38	79
45—64 years	377	207	584	364	226	590
65—74 years	440	331	771	423	331	754
75—	559	820	1,379	543	901	1,444
Causes						
Coronary disease—angina	306	199	505	303	207	510
Vascular lesions of nervous system	166	246	412	183	249	432
*Other heart disease	147	228	375	144	250	394
Defined and ill-defined diseases — various	107	122	229	89	143	232
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms —						
other sites	128	100	228	134	122	256
Pneumonia	102	122	224	86	128	214
Bronchitis	131	52	183	111	45	156
Malignant neoplasm — lung, bronchus	117	15	132	118	27	145
*Other circulatory disease	47	64	111	38	52	90
Accidents other than motor vehicle	39	43	82	27	48	75
Hypertension with heart disease	29	47	76	38	42	80
Malignant neoplasm—stomach	38	27	65	29	35	64
Suicide	19	20	39	18	14	32
Malignant neoplasm—breast	—	37	37	—	34	34
Motor vehicle accidents	23	11	34	23	10	33
Congenital malformations	19	13	32	11	17	28
Nephritis and nephrosis	12	13	25	10	13	23
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	16	8	24	16	8	24
Malignant neoplasm—uterus	—	23	23	—	26	26
Diabetes	7	16	23	5	9	14
Influenza	10	11	21	14	19	33
*Other diseases of respiratory system	13	5	18	11	9	20
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	5	9	14	7	11	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	10	3	13	12	12	24
Hyperplasia of prostate	11	—	11	19	—	19
Tuberculosis—respiratory	9	2	11	10	4	14
*Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	3	5	3	3	6
Syphilitic disease	2	2	4	5	1	6
Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1	2	1	3
Tuberculosis—other	—	1	1	—	2	2
Meningococcal infections	1	—	1	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,516	1,444	2,960	1,468	1,541	3,009

* Causes not specified elsewhere in table.

TABLE II
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATES AND POPULATION
FOR YEAR 1962 AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate 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)
1962	..	17.35	2.87	21.62	226,670
1961	..	16.19	2.92	23.85	227,930
1960	..	16.99	2.11	15.69	217,520
1959	..	15.86	2.61	21.18	220,300
1958	..	15.70	2.93	22.28	222,800
1957	..	15.57	2.86	21.52	226,900*
1956	..	15.08	2.97	24.10	231,100*
1955	..	14.16	3.15	23.96	238,700*
1954	..	15.23	3.36	23.71	243,600*
1953	..	15.21	3.12	23.80	245,800*
1952	..	15.43	3.33	23.24	242,600*
Average for 10 years, 1952-61	15.54	11.86	2.94	22.33	

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

* Total population

METEOROLOGY

BAROMETER. The mean barometric pressure (corrected to sea level) for the year was 29.979 inches (29.907). The highest observed reading was 30.714 on 13th December (30.645), and the lowest 28.799 on 11th January (28.905).

TEMPERATURES. The mean temperature in the shade was 49.8° (52.7°).

Maximum. The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 54.8° (58.1°), the highest being 75° on 25th July (79°).

Minimum. The mean minimum temperature was 44.9° (47.3°), the lowest being 23° on 1st January and 26th December (25°).

Minimum on Grass. The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 39.7° (40.8°), the lowest being 9° on 1st January (18°).

Earth Temperature. The mean temperature at one foot below the ground was 51.6° (54.6°), and at four feet 52.1° (54.6°).

Frosts. The minimum temperature in the shade, four feet above the ground fell to and below freezing point on 37 days (17), and there were 89 (66) ground frosts during the year.

SUNSHINE. 1,781 hours 0 minutes (1,853 hours 42 minutes) of sunshine were recorded by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. The greatest amount one on day was 15 hours 6 minutes on 4th June (15 hours 6 minutes).

RAINFALL. The total rainfall was 23.65 inches (25.6). The greatest fall in 24 hours was 1.64 inches on 6th August (1.17).

HUMIDITY. The mean humidity of the air (saturation 100) was 79 (81). The following phenomena were recorded:—

HAIL on two occasions (3).

SNOW or SLEET on eighteen occasions (2).

THUNDER on six occasions (5).

FOGS on eight occasions (15).

GALES on fourteen occasions — 0 fresh, 14 moderate (3 fresh, 15 moderate).

AVERAGES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS (1953-1962)

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>
27.70 inches	1,757.9 hours	51.5°

(Figures in brackets refer to 1961)

TABLE III
MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1962

Month	Mean Pressure (ins.)	Temperature—Degrees F.						Sunshine		Rainfall		Relative Humidity (Saturation 100)		
		Mean	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	29.920	42.3	51	23	46.5	38.2	8.3	54 hrs.	6 mins.	16	90.9	3.58	19	86
February	30.195	41.3	54	28	45.9	36.6	9.3	102 "	48 "	19	10.9	0.43	6	80
March	29.811	39.3	55	25	44.5	34.0	10.5	133 "	48 "	23	34.3	1.35	11	75
April	29.947	47.1	64	35	52.3	42.0	10.3	163 "	42 "	26	36.3	1.43	10	75
May	29.934	51.3	61	38	56.1	46.5	9.6	182 "	12 "	28	39.4	1.55	14	75
June	30.153	58.0	70	40	64.4	51.6	12.8	291 "	30 "	30	5.8	0.23	4	71
July	29.964	61.6	75	50	66.8	56.4	10.4	172 "	48 "	30	26.2	1.03	8	72
August	29.950	61.2	72	48	66.4	56.0	10.4	201 "	30 "	29	81.5	3.21	11	77
September	29.920	58.0	68	42	63.0	53.1	9.9	172 "	36 "	27	98.0	3.86	11	81
October	30.117	54.1	67	34	59.9	48.6	11.3	159 "	42 "	27	53.1	2.09	9	84
November	29.870	45.4	59	29	49.7	41.1	8.6	44 "	54 "	10	59.2	2.33	15	84
December	29.967	38.4	55	23	42.6	34.2	8.4	101 "	24 "	22	65.0	2.56	13	83
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,781	0	287	600.6	23.65	131	—
MEAN	29.979	49.8	—	—	54.8	44.9	9.9	148	25	24	50.0	1.97	11	79

TABLE IV

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF WIND DIRECTIONS — 1962

(recorded at 9 hours G.M.T.)

1962	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm	Totals
January ..	2	3	1	1	1	15	6	1	1	31
February ..	1	5	3	—	—	5	9	2	3	28
March ..	3	7	4	5	1	5	2	—	4	31
April ..	1	9	3	1	3	9	2	2	—	30
May ..	2	5	1	1	2	14	3	2	1	31
June ..	1	1	2	5	2	8	1	5	5	30
July ..	1	4	4	4	1	9	3	2	3	31
August ..	—	3	1	1	1	17	4	2	2	31
September ..	2	2	2	5	3	9	2	2	3	30
October ..	3	7	5	—	1	7	2	2	4	31
November ..	5	8	2	1	4	3	2	3	2	30
December ..	2	7	5	1	2	5	4	4	1	31
TOTALS ..	23	61	33	25	21	106	40	27	29	365
% (approx.) ..	6	17	9	7	6	29	11	7	8	100

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

By the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

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

The maternal mortality rate showed an increase from nil in 1961 to 0.25 per thousand total births. This represents one death, the cause of which was as follows:—

Pulmonary embolism. Pelvic thrombosis. Pregnant about 16 weeks.

Detailed investigation into this death showed that this mother had had previous pulmonary emboli associated with thrombo-phlebitis. She had received extensive medical care during her last two pregnancies, both from the hospital and the general practitioners, and this death has been classified as unavoidable.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1962 was 21.62, compared with 23.85 in 1961, the actual number of infant deaths being 78 (88). An analysis of these figures (page 22) shows that in 1962 the deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life numbered 67 (63), making a neo-natal death rate of 17.04 (17.07). Of the 67 neo-natal deaths, 60 occurred in the first week of life. The perinatal mortality rate increased to 37.05, compared with 30.94 in 1961.

PREMATURE BABIES

Midwives and health visitors continued to pay special visits to all premature babies. A premature baby cot, together with all the necessary equipment for nursing premature babies, is available for babies born at home.

Wherever possible arrangements are made for premature births to take place in hospital. During 1962, 153 (157) premature births took place in Saint Mary's Hospital, 20 (23) in private nursing homes and 58 (40) at home. Of those born in hospital 127 survived one month, of those born in nursing homes 18 survived and of those born at home 48 survived.

One of the health visitors, acting as liaison officer between Saint Mary's Hospital and the Health Department, continued to attend the special follow-up clinic for premature babies at Saint Mary's Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year but there was no resultant impairment of vision in any of these cases.

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

The number of new patients attending the ante-natal clinics showed an increase to 2,170, compared with 2,011 in 1961 and during the year patients made a total of 11,711 attendances, compared with 11,628 in the previous year.

Co-operation between general practitioners and the staff of the ante-natal clinics continued to be satisfactory and in this connection the use of the personal ante-natal record cards, which were introduced in 1961, has been most helpful.

Patients made a total of 110 attendances at post-natal clinics compared with 256 in the previous year.

Attendances at child welfare clinics increased to 65,277, compared with 62,100 in 1961 and, in view of the large number of children attending clinics, an additional session a week was introduced at each of the clinics held at Twyford Avenue and Epworth Road.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft classes, which include talks on ante-natal care, every aspect of infant care and practical instruction in ante-natal exercises and relaxation, continued to be given weekly by health visitors and midwives at the child welfare centres at Fratton, Cosham and Paulsgrove. They were well attended.

Health visitors continued to give health education lectures to teenage girls at the Salvation Army Home, Villiers Road, Southsea.

During the year, the Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor, who is responsible for health education, has compiled a library of film strips and suitable demonstration material.

MOTHERS' CLUBS.

The mothers' clubs at Cosham, Portsea and Paulsgrove continued to be popular.

NURSERIES

During the year the total number of children under five years of age admitted to the two day nurseries was 101 (96).

The scheme for the training of students for the examination of the National Nursery Examination Board continued and all the candidates who undertook the examination were successful.

Medical Officers of the department carried out regular medical examinations at the Cottage Homes Residential Nursery.

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year 77 (136) patients from the local authority's ante-natal and child welfare clinics were referred to Saint Mary's Hospital for treatment.

MIDWIVES SERVICE

The total number of domiciliary midwives practising at the end of the year was 31 (25 full-time and 6 part-time) and all belonged to the Portsmouth Domiciliary Midwifery Service. They delivered 1,731 cases, compared with 1,660 in 1961; taking into consideration sickness and holidays, this represents an average of 86.3 (83.3) deliveries per operative midwife per year. In addition, domiciliary midwives also attended 468 (422) patients who were confined in Saint Mary's Hospital and discharged at approximately 48 hours to their own homes for nursing.

The night duty rota system, which was introduced during 1961, continued to operate satisfactorily. This system has proved to be of great benefit both to patients and midwives.

Close liaison continued between the maternity section of this department and the maternity booking office at Saint Mary's Hospital. The Supervisor of Midwives investigated the home conditions of 710 (659) patients who had applied for admission to hospital on social grounds.

The Part II training school for pupil midwives continued and during the year 45 (30) pupil midwives entered for the examination of the Central Midwives Board. Of this number, 42 (29) were successful at their first attempt.

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

The percentage of cases to whom gas and air analgesia was administered on the district was 92, compared with 90 in 1961.

The administration of pethidine and pethilorfan by midwives continued to bring relief to mothers in labour.

Many of the mothers who attended the mothercraft classes for instruction in ante-natal exercises and relaxation were successful in using this method during their confinements, and some of them did not require analgesia.

HEALTH VISITING

The amalgamation of the Health Visiting and School Nursing Services continued during the year and health visitors were allocated to special schools for the educationally subnormal and physically handicapped, in addition to their visits to ordinary schools. There were increasing discussions between health visitors and head teachers with regard to the social problems which arose in their schools.

The total number of staff at the end of the year was 28. Of these 27 were employed full-time and 1 part-time. In addition, one health visitor and two trained nurses were engaged in full-time tuberculosis work and six of the remaining health visitors undertook part-time tuberculosis work.

10 school nurses were employed by the Education Authority and were under the supervision of the Superintendent Health Visitor.

The number of families for whom each health visitor was responsible was reduced from 600 to approximately 500, as during the year the staffing position improved.

The health visitors spent much time in visiting the elderly and during the year paid 4,862 visits to old people, compared with 4,532 in 1961.

Close liaison was maintained with general practitioners, particularly in respect of the aged and chronic sick, hospital almoners, voluntary societies, church workers, etc.

In Portsea area, one health visitor was attached to the practice of a general practitioner but, as mentioned in last year's report, the congested area of the City with a large number of general practitioners practising throughout makes the specific allocation of health visitors to practices impracticable. Close co-operation between the health visitors and the general practitioners in their areas continued.

Portsmouth continued to be one of the authorities co-operating with Southampton University in the training of student health visitors and four students commenced training in September. In addition, one student commenced training at Battersea College of Technology.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee continued to meet and case conferences were held in various parts of the City. The sharing of information has, in many cases, prevented duplication of visiting and this has been beneficial to the families concerned.

Close co-operation with the Children's Department and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors continued.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service continued to have many demands made upon it and all cases receiving assistance were carefully selected and supervised.

A Home Help Supervisor was appointed in January and her appointment has proved to be of great benefit to the Service, especially with regard to the supervision of the home helps' work in the homes and the selection of staff.

The group scheme, in which a home help is given the care of approximately six old people whose homes are in close proximity, continued to work satisfactorily and there were 15 of these groups in operation at the end of the year. The number of hours worked by home helps for old people represents 94% (92%) of the work of the Service.

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

Number of home helps at the end of the year ..	91
Number of maternity cases helped	137
Number of tuberculosis cases helped	9
Number of chronic cases helped (including the aged and infirm)	1,104
Number of cases of illness helped	64
Number of hours worked for maternity cases	3,567½
Total number of hours during which home helps were employed	129,638 (113,239½)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

	Total Attendances	New Cases	Seen by the Medical Officers
Fratton (two afternoons per week)	10,239	673	955
Hilsea (one afternoon per week)	3,514	187	367
Epworth Road (two afternoons per week) ..	8,378	407	770
Drayton (one afternoon per week)	4,814	210	334
Eastney (two afternoons per week)	12,639	732	1,329
Southsea (one afternoon per week)	2,557	211	—
Portsea (one afternoon per week)	2,015	305	525
Twyford Avenue (two afternoons per week)	8,021	474	828
Tangier Road (one afternoon per week) ..	3,788	186	427
Cosham (one afternoon per week)	5,009	323	396
Falmouth Road (one afternoon per week) ..	2,625	169	357
Hempsted Road (one afternoon per week) ..	1,678	134	—
TOTALS	65,277	4,011	6,288
TOTALS for 1961	62,100	3,648	6,090

Proprietary brands of dried milk were issued from the child welfare centres at a total cost of £8,646 (£7,363); £9,283 (£7,913) was recoverable from the patients.

DAY NURSERIES

The following are the statistics relating to the two day nurseries:—

	Admissions during the year	No. on register at 31-12-62	No. awaiting admission at 31-12-62
ST. PETER'S DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	42	40	} 5
TWYFORD AVENUE DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	59	37	
	101	77	—

MIDWIVES

The practice of domiciliary 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.

	1962	1961
Number of midwives practising on the district and in nursing homes at 31st December	38	40
Total number of cases delivered by them	2,369	2,303
Number of cases delivered by domiciliary midwives	1,731	1,660
Number of cases delivered in nursing homes	638	643
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought where no doctor was engaged	17	50

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES

	1962	1961
Number of domiciliary midwives employed in Portsmouth at 31st December	31	30
Number of cases booked	2,588	2,377
Number of patients delivered	1,731	1,660
Excluding holidays and sickness:		
Average number of cases per midwife per month	7.2	6.9
Average number of cases per midwife per annum	86.3	83.3
Average weekly number of bookings	49.8	45.7

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Details of the work carried out at the 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	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Fratton (A.N., 5 clinics weekly) .. (P.N., 1 clinic monthly)	1,536	1,342	7,976	7,791	33	124	74	212
Paulsgrove (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) (P.N., 1 clinic monthly)	218	220	1,293	1,362	16	25	36	44
Cosham (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) ..	223	233	1,329	1,228	—	—	—	—
Portsea (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) ..	193	216	1,113	1,247	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2,170	2,011	11,711	11,628	49	149	110	256

HEALTH VISITING

The health visitors paid 60,636 (57,566) visits during the year:—

	Total Number of Visits	
	1962	1961
Visits to children under 5 years of age	48,616	45,325
Visits in respect of illness and the aged	7,489	6,895
Visits in respect of tuberculosis patients	3,356	4,215
Visits to expectant mothers	1,175	1,131

Details of the health visitors' work in schools are given in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1962

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

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Neoplasm	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other heart diseases	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	2	1	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	6
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4
Congenital malformations	17	-	1	-	18	1	2	4	1	26
Atelectasis	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Immaturity	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
Injury at birth	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Others	9	3	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	14
Other accidents	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	60	4	3	-	67	8	3	5	2	85
Previous Year (1961)	57	3	2	1	63	8	8	3	6	88

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(a) Number provided with Dental Care:

Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
150	103	95	76

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Scaling and Gum Treatment	Fillings
95	20	4	29

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL DENTAL CLINIC

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

(a) Number provided with Dental Care:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	23	22	17	19
Children under five	78	74	67	67

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Radio-graphs
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1	—	15	—	1
Children under five	—	—	67	67	—

HOME NURSING

Report of the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association

The work of the Association has continued throughout the year without any marked change in the pattern or number of patients visited. Both homes, however, were seriously understaffed for many months and at the end of the year no less than 8 trained nurses and 3 student nurses were needed to bring the numbers up to strength. The position since has been eased by the employment of untrained nursing auxiliaries who are used in strictly non-nursing duties such as the daily washing, dressing and getting out of bed of the older patients, thus releasing the nurses for true nursing duties.

In addition to the Association's 8 motor cars and several bicycles, nurses are now being encouraged to use their own motor cars for visiting patients, and at the end of the year 5 such cars were in use.

The Queens Institute reports on the staff and homes are, as usual, excellent and the 100% success of the students in their examinations (one with distinction) is a credit to those concerned in their training. Both homes are recognised training homes for district nursing.

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 show their thanks to our Superintendents and nurses for their efforts throughout the year and particularly for the keen sense of duty shown during the appalling weather conditions experienced immediately after the end of the year.

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 workers for their willing help in giving lectures to candidates for the Queen's Roll.

PORTSMOUTH VICTORIA NURSING ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS FOR 1962

	NURSES' HOMES				TOTAL	
	Radnor House		Beddow House			
Number of nurses employed for visiting (average)	18	(17)	15	(16)	33	(33)
Minimum in any one month ..	15	(15)	14	(15)	29	(30)
Maximum in any one month ..	22	(19)	17	(16)	39	(35)
Supervisory staff	3	(3)	3	(3)	6	(6)
Number of cases visited in 1962:						
(a) Maternity	8		49		57	
(b) Cardiac	474		256		730	
(c) Cerebral	145		82		227	
(d) Cancer	177		102		279	
(e) Tuberculosis	49		27		76	
(f) Respiratory conditions ..	377		110		487	
(g) Others	1,475		1,076		2,551	
	2,705	(2,925)	1,702	(1,841)	4,407	(4,766)
Number of visits in respect of these cases:						
(a) Maternity	62		380		442	
(b) Cardiac	15,162		6,816		21,978	
(c) Cerebral	4,795		1,978		6,773	
(d) Cancer	5,737		2,468		8,205	
(e) Tuberculosis	1,700		1,388		3,088	
(f) Respiratory coniditions ..	4,133		1,378		5,511	
(g) Others	43,064		30,455		73,519	
	74,653	(79,757)	44,863	(49,500)	119,516	(129,257)

	CASES		VISITS	
	Radnor House	Beddow House	Radnor House	Beddow House
(a) Pre-School children	97 (156)	47 (65)	873 (1,038)	501 (513)
(b) School children	79 (120)	47 (38)	533 (766)	370 (441)
(c) Over 65 ..	1,631 (1,589)	1,028 (1,087)	54,120 (56,244)	29,857 (33,830)
(d) Others ..	898 (1,060)	580 (651)	19,127 (21,709)	14,135 (14,716)
	2,705 (2,925)	1,702 (1,841)	74,653 (79,757)	44,863 (49,500)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

By the Medical Officer in Charge

Smallpox Vaccination

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

		1962			1961		
		Primary	Re-Vaccs.	Total	Primary	Re-Vaccs.	Total
Health Department	..	3,033	7,053	10,086	938	217	1,155
Practitioners	..	4,980	3,751	8,731	2,086	484	2,570
		<u>8,013</u>	<u>10,804</u>	<u>18,817</u>	<u>3,024</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>3,725</u>

During the year there were 2,356 (2,245) children under one year of age who were vaccinated.

Early in the year, as a result of smallpox epidemics in England and Wales, there was a greatly increased demand for vaccination. Travellers to the Continent were required to produce international certificates of vaccination. Additional part-time clerical staff were employed to meet this increased demand and School Health Service doctors helped when possible.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. I. McLachlan, Physician Superintendent, Priorsdean Hospital, who not only gave us his own services but lent us teams of nurses and did everything he could to help. A good deal of time had to be spent in dissuading elderly people, with no previous vaccination, from taking the risk of primary vaccination unless absolutely necessary.

No additional vaccination clinics were held, as it was felt that this would only encourage the public to have unnecessary vaccination.

5,479 (178) international certificates were completed for persons going abroad.

Weekly vaccination sessions were held at nine of the child welfare clinics and monthly sessions at two of the clinics. Open clinics are held twice weekly at the Vaccination and Immunisation Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital.

Primary vaccinations were performed from the age of two months.

During the year members of the Health Department, including medical officers, health visitors, midwives, public health inspectors, nursery staffs, clerks and home helps, were offered vaccination.

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

The percentage rates of children under two years of age who have been vaccinated against smallpox are 71% for Portsmouth, as compared with 70% for England and Wales.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation sessions are held weekly at nine of the child welfare clinics and monthly at two of the clinics. Open clinics are held twice weekly at the Vaccination and Immunisation Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital. Primary immunisations are carried out from the age of four months and triple vaccine (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) is used. 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 having an accident or injury which might require anti-tetanic serum. From the 1st January combined diphtheria / tetanus vaccine was used for the primary immunisation of

school children. After the second inoculation a certificate, as mentioned above, is posted to the parent of each child, and a third dose of tetanus toxoid advised in six months. Diphtheria (T.A.F.) and diphtheria / tetanus vaccine were used for supplementary immunisation, depending on whether the child has had the triple or combined vaccine for the primary immunisation. These supplementary immunisations are given at the ages of five, nine and thirteen in the schools.

The following table indicates the work done since 1943:—

Year	Completed course	'Booster' doses	Cases of diphtheria admitted to hospital	Deaths from diphtheria
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	—	—
1957	2,967	7,502	—	—
1958	3,040	8,132	—	—
1959	3,245	8,263	—	—
1960	3,856	6,916	—	—
1961	4,364	9,629	—	—
1962	3,728	8,462	—	—

Six-monthly visits to the Council's schools continued. The help given by the head teachers has again been excellent.

There were no cases of diphtheria in City during the year.

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

	1962	1961
Clinics	45.0	40.3
Schools	0.0	0.2
Nurseries	0.3	0.4
Private practitioners	54.7	59.1

Number of children who received the completed course:—

Under five years	3,140	3,592
Five to fifteen years	581	743
Over fifteen	7	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Supplementary doses	3,728	4,364
	8,462	9,629
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,190	13,993

The number of children primarily immunised since the inception of the scheme in 1935 is 107,982.

The decline in the number immunised is probably in part due to the absence of the stimulus of any epidemics of diphtheria in the country and partly to the deterrent effect on mothers of the crowds of adults clamouring for vaccination at the clinics during the smallpox epidemic of January, February and March.

Sterilisation of Syringes

During the year the Sterile Supply Service of the Portsmouth and Isle of Wight Area Pathological Board supplied a sterile syringe for each individual inoculation. Disposable needles were used for the inoculations.

Two part-time syringe fillers of the enrolled assistant nurse grade were employed, each working alternate weeks on a sessional basis, until the 27th September, when one resigned. From this date the other syringe filler worked every week.

The percentage rates for Portsmouth of immunised children are as follows:— born in 1961 — 74% (66%); aged 0—14 years—80% (54%). The percentages shown in brackets are those for England and Wales.

REACTIONS

Out of 1,443 children immunised with triple vaccine in the child welfare clinics and nurseries, 112 were known to have had reactions and these were mild or moderate. There were no severe reactions during the year.

Whooping Cough (Pertussis) Immunisation

Immunisations were carried out with triple vaccine in most cases, although pertussis vaccine is available for cases where the child has already been immunised against diphtheria.

9 cases of whooping cough, compared with 138 in 1961, were notified by the general practitioners; of these one had been immunised in 1961.

STATISTICS RELATING TO PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATION

	1962	1961
First doses	2,879	3,719
Second doses	2,690	3,516
Completed doses	3,242	3,800
Completed doses: Under five ..	3,134	3,587
Five to fifteen ..	105	213
Over fifteen ..	3	—
	<hr/> 3,242	<hr/> 3,800

Of the completed doses 2,584 were given to those under one year.

The percentage rates of immunised children who were born in 1961 are 74% for Portsmouth, compared with 66% for England and Wales.

Cholera, Typhoid and Tetanus

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

The actual numbers were:—

	1962	1961
Cholera	51	72
Cholera-typhoid	25	20
Typhoid and para-typhoid	40	42
Tetanus-typhoid	30	19
Tetanus toxoid	6	—
	<u>152</u>	<u>153</u>

76 (92) international certificates for cholera were issued.

Needle Sharpening

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

	1962	1961
Midwives Service	5,212	5,170
Victoria Nurses	439	678
	<u>5,651</u>	<u>5,848</u>

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13-year old School Children**LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY**

The annual visits to the Local Education Authority's schools were arranged during the winter months to avoid doing vaccinations in the summer. At the request of several head teachers, the lists of pupils due for vaccination were compiled from complete classes instead of children who had become thirteen since the last annual visit.

The Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor visited the schools, by appointment, and applied the 'Heaf' multiple puncture tuberculin test using P.P.D. The Medical Officer-in-Charge of Immunisation visited seven days later to read the results of the tests and to vaccinate the non-reactors. The positive (+) reactors were given appointments to attend for X-ray at the Mass Radiography Unit and the positive (++) and (+++) reactors were X-rayed at the Chest Clinic.

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 amongst the 13-year-old school children in the Local Education Authority's schools has again risen and was 87.4%, compared with 84.4% in 1961. This is the highest level yet and can be considered as most satisfactory.

There was no testing for conversion this year.

During January, February and March an inexplicably high positive rate was found in several schools. This turned out to be due to faulty P.P.D. used in the 'Heaf' testing. The batch of No. V47 P.P.D. involved was replaced with a fresh batch, which proved satisfactory.

STATISTICS RELATING TO B.C.G. VACCINATION**L.E.A. SCHOOLS**

Year	No. of visits to schools	Forms sent out	No. of acceptances	Number tested	Absent from testing	Already att. Chest Clinic	Negative Reactors (vaccinated)	Positive reactors	App. for X-ray	Absent from reading
1962	27	4,637	4,040 (87.4%)	3,629	373	48	3,021 (88.7%)	385 (11.3%)	378	223
1961	22	2,885	2,434 (84.3%)	2,314	120	15	1,982 (91.5%)	184 (8.5%)	171	148

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Name of School	No. Tested	Negative reactors (vaccinated)	Positive reactors (X-rayed)	Percentage of positive reactors
Portsmouth High School	29	25	3	11
St. John's College	81	68	13	16
St. Teresa's Grammar School	36	31	5	14
TOTALS	146	124	21	15

At two of the private schools the numbers offered for vaccination were too small to justify visits. The children were therefore given appointments to attend for testing and vaccination at the Chest Clinic. These numbers are not included in those mentioned above.

The children who were either absent from school for 'Heaf' testing or vaccination, and who would have left school by 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 is available to all persons over the age of six months and, before the first week in April, was carried out with a course of inoculations of Salk-type vaccine. Ministry of Health Circular 3/62 notified local authorities particulars of routine vaccination against poliomyelitis with Sabin-oral vaccine, and on the 29th March the first supplies of this type of vaccine were received. It was used from the first week in April both at the clinics and by private practitioners. However, both types of vaccine are always available.

Weekly poliomyelitis vaccination sessions are held at nine of the child welfare clinics and monthly at two of the clinics. Open clinics are held twice weekly at the Vaccination and Immunisation Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital. During the year four industrial firms, two business houses and one government establishment were visited.

Of the 94 private practitioners (55 practices) in Portsmouth all but 5 (5 practices) have come into the scheme and vaccinate their own patients. Patients for the 5 non-acceptors are vaccinated at the child welfare clinics.

Mr. R. G. Tremlett, Pharmacist, has been most helpful in the distribution of vaccine and delivers, free of charge, both types of vaccine to 34 of the private practitioners. Vaccine is always available at three of Mr. Tremlett's branches, as well as at the Vaccination and Immunisation Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital.

The percentage rate of persons under 20 years of age who have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis is 79% for Portsmouth, compared with 83% for England and Wales.

There were four cases of poliomyelitis during the year — two non-paralytic and two paralytic. All of the cases were in the 5—9 years age group and had not been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

ANNUAL STATISTICS 1962

Initial Courses:—

Class	Salk vaccine (2 inoculations)	Oral vaccine (3 doses)
Children born in 1962	46	262
Children born in 1961	678	810
Children and young persons born in the years 1943-1960 ..	386	362
Young persons born in the years 1933-1942	235	174
Others	343	189
TOTALS	1,688	1,797

Additional doses:—

Persons given third inoculations of Salk vaccine	4,038
Persons given fourth inoculations of Salk vaccine	382

Persons given reinforcing doses of oral vaccine after—

2 doses of Salk vaccine	3,000
3 doses of Salk vaccine	1,282

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

By the Ambulance Officer

EMERGENCY SERVICE

During the year there were 3,288 calls via the '999' system for cases of accident or sudden illness. In comparison with the previous years, calls increased by 2.5% and, whilst this is not a steep rise, it nevertheless shows the continuing upward trend of emergency calls; in comparison with five years ago, however, the increase was 17%, and with ten years ago, 42%. The number of calls to accidents wherein there were no casualties remains at about 10% of the total calls and continues to demonstrate public awareness of the need for quick action in the event of accidents. There were, however, two cases where it was possible to estimate the time taken before an ambulance was called — in one instance it was about six minutes and in the other, about five minutes, but these were the exceptions and not general. There were a number of occasions during the year where motorists and motor cyclists called at the Ambulance Station to request an ambulance for accidents occurring on Eastern Road.

During the year there were 19 malicious calls — the highest number ever received in any year by this Service. Judging by the sound of the voices, the majority of these calls were made by youths, but some were made by adults and in these instances generally the calls sounded genuine. With these calls, considerable time is taken to ensure that there is no emergency; consequently, other patient removals were delayed.

There were 3,118 emergency cases conveyed during the year — an increase of nearly 2% in comparison with the previous year; in comparison with five years ago, it was an increase of 18%, and with ten years ago an increase of 42%.

The highest number of cases was in the age group 16—25 years, the next highest was the age group 60 years and over and the lowest number was in the age group of 5 years and under. Approximately 26% of all cases were conveyed as the result of road accidents, about 34% were injuries through other causes, 31% were sudden illness and the remainder for various other reasons.

The average busiest period of the day for emergencies was between 12 noon and 6.0 p.m., with 44% of the total; 26% were between 6.0 p.m. and midnight; 24% were between 6.0 a.m. and 12 noon; 6% were from midnight until 6.0 a.m. — and this follows the general pattern of previous years. Emergencies arose in all parts of the City but, in comparison with last year, the percentage occurring on Portsea Island was 2% less at 83%. The busiest month for emergencies was August and the average busiest day was Saturday.

Ambulance crews on emergency calls experienced considerable difficulties at certain periods of the day due to vehicle congestion — not only on the main roads of the City, but also in the side streets, and crews on such calls have now to select a route not likely to be as congested as the possibly more direct route. It was not unusual for crews to proceed against oncoming traffic, to overtake long lines of stationary vehicles or to take other unusual driving action in order to reach a patient; other road users were generally as helpful as they could be to ambulances on emergencies and the blue flashers fitted in June and July did much to get a clear passage. There were only two minor accidents to vehicles on emergencies and these caused no delay to the emergency cases concerned. Under these conditions, ambulance crews did well to maintain the average timings of the previous year.

There was a good liaison between ambulance crews and the medical and nursing staff of the accident and emergency ward at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital and, in consequence, driver-attendants gained knowledge from this staff relating to some serious injuries and illnesses that they had conveyed there, and in some particular cases, some of the crews were kept informed by the doctors and senior sister of the patients' progression. This did much in creating a thirst for more knowledge.

Calls for ambulances to emergency obstetrical cases (flying squad) were 93 during the year — a decrease of 16 in comparison with the previous year; there were 20 calls for the conveyance of premature babies — and increase of 3; the special ambulance was called out on 5 occasions.

GENERAL SERVICE

In comparison with the previous year, the increase was 2% and, although it was not a steep one, it continued the ever upward trend. In comparison with five years ago, however, the increase was 26%. The increase this year comprised almost equal numbers of stretcher and sitting cases and this continued the trend of recent years; the main increase was in inter-hospital transfers, but the highest number conveyed continued to be outpatients. It was very noticeable this year that, within the categories of patients, the ratio of stretcher to sitting cases increased, and this was particularly so in discharges from hospital.

Patient conveyance continued to be mainly between 8.0 a.m. and 5.0 p.m., but the concentration of requests commenced even earlier than in previous years and pressure was felt at 8.30 a.m. This pressure continued throughout the day and on rather more frequent occasions than previously, there was delay to patients. Patients to places outside the City by ambulance vehicles decreased very slightly in comparison with the previous year; there was also a very slight decrease in the number of patients travelling by rail.

SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE

During the summer season the voluntary organisations continued to give weekend ambulance cover at Clarence Pier and on Portsdown Hill and also covered various winter sporting activities. In addition to those treated for minor cuts and abrasions, they conveyed 47 emergency cases to hospital.

The Hospital Car Service conveyed 196 patients to various places outside the City and mental welfare officers, on behalf of the Ambulance Service, carried 60 patients to various mental institutions outside the City.

MISCELLANEOUS

The ancillary service of delivering and collecting analgesic apparatus continued reasonably satisfactorily, but on some occasions at peak hours of patient conveyance there were delays; there were 2,542 deliveries and collections during the year. The night rota for midwives operated reasonably well, but there were a number of occasions during the year wherein midwives from one area were called upon to deal with cases in another area. Duty control officers continued to receive requests for advice relating to the welfare of infants.

The receiving of calls after office hours relating to public health continued and the enquiries, though not many, were extremely varied and ranged from rats in the house, smells, full dustbins, bad food, booking of midwives to a lady who lost her engagement ring down a toilet.

Ambulance crews continued to report cases that in their opinion were in need of assistance of some other section of the Department. These reports, generally, were passed on to the Superintendent Health Visitor for her investigation. Crews also reported on circumstances of attempted suicides, where such information was available without interrogation, and this was passed on to the Senior Medical Officer, Mental Health Service.

STATISTICS FOR WHOLE SERVICE

	Directly Provided	Supplementary			Rail and Boat	Totals	% of Total
		H.C.S.	V.Os.	M.W.O.			
Accidents and Emergencies	3,118	—	47	—	—	3,165	3.5%
Admissions	6,063	8	—	39	51	6,161	7.0%
Discharges	5,485	17	—	—	109	5,611	6.3%
Transfers	13,883	59	—	21	75	14,038	15.8%
Outpatients	59,796	112	—	—	90	59,998	67.4%
Total	88,345	196	47	60	325	88,973	
Mileage	295,999	12,565	611	6,335	22,914	328,424	
Miles per patient ..	3.3	64.1	13.0	105.5	70.5	3.6	

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

By the Consultant Chest Physician

The trend of declining infection continued in 1962, as the accompanying figures illustrate. Primary notifications again fell, although at a somewhat slower rate than in recent years. This slowing up of the rate of fall is to be expected as the total numbers become relatively small.

It remains a matter for continued concern, however, that an occasional patient still comes for diagnosis with far advanced infectious disease and, although the numbers of these dwindle, we cannot view the total situation with any complacency while these sources of infection remain undetected until a relatively late stage.

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	* NEW CASES						GRAND TOTAL
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		COMBINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
0— 1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1— 4	1 (3)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (3)	1 (-)	2 (3)
5—14	2 (2)	1 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (2)	1 (1)	3 (3)
15—24	7 (6)	4 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	7 (6)	4 (3)	11 (9)
25—34	9 (3)	2 (2)	- (-)	- (1)	9 (3)	2 (3)	11 (6)
35—44	10 (10)	7 (6)	- (-)	1 (1)	10 (10)	8 (7)	18 (17)
45—54	5 (11)	5 (5)	- (-)	- (-)	5 (11)	5 (5)	10 (16)
55—64	15 (17)	4 (2)	- (-)	1 (1)	15 (17)	5 (3)	20 (20)
65 plus	7 (9)	2 (5)	- (-)	- (1)	7 (9)	2 (6)	9 (15)
TOTAL	56 (61)	26 (24)	- (-)	2 (4)	56 (61)	28 (28)	84 (89)

* 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 1961)

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1956	149	13	162
1957	129	13	142
1958	113	10	123
1959	97	10	107
1960	86	18	104
1961	85	4	89
1962	82	2	84

NEW PATIENTS EXAMINED

1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1,404	1,438	1,257	1,225	1,180	1,157

CONTACTS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No. of new contacts examined	954	741	785	690	585	469
No. of contacts proved definite cases	5	3	6	5	6	2

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		COMBINED		GRAND TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
0—1	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
1—4	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
5—14	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
15—24	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
25—34	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
35—44	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)
45—54	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (2)
55—64	2 (3)	— (1)	— (—)	1 (—)	2 (3)	1 (1)	3 (4)
65 plus	6 (5)	1 (3)	— (—)	— (1)	6 (5)	1 (4)	7 (9)
TOTAL	9 (10)	2 (4)	— (—)	1 (2)	9 (10)	3 (6)	12 (16)

(Figures in brackets are those of 1961)

Of the 11 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, 3 cases were not notified during life.

DEATHS

Date	Respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population	Non-respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population
1957 ..	23	10.1	1	0.4
1958 ..	16	7.2	2	0.9
1959 ..	24	10.9	2	0.9
1960 ..	17	7.8	4	1.8
1961 ..	14	6.1	2	0.9
1962 ..	11	4.6	1	0.4

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER 31ST DECEMBER

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
RESPIRATORY	1,780	1,757	1,633	1,516	1,377	1,272
NON-RESPIRATORY	116	105	100	102	88	88
TOTAL	1,896	1,862	1,733	1,618	1,465	1,360

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON CLINIC REGISTER 1962

DIAGNOSIS	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL
	MEN	W.M.	CH.	MEN	W.M.	CH.	MEN	W.M.	CH.	
<i>A.</i> (1) No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on register 1st January 1962 ..	841	500	36	43	40	5	884	540	41	1,465
(2) Transfers from other authorities ..	17	20	—	—	2	—	17	22	—	39
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>B.</i> No. of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during 1962:										
(1) Class A (T.B. minus) ..	25	14	5	—	2	—	25	16	5	46
(2) Class B. (T.B. plus) ..	27	11	—	—	—	—	27	11	—	38
<i>C.</i> No. of cases included in <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> written off the Register during the year as:										
(1) Recovered ..	72	36	2	—	4	—	72	40	2	114
(2) Dead (all causes) ..	30	8	—	—	—	—	30	8	—	38
(3) Removed to other areas ..	24	18	2	—	—	—	24	18	2	44
(4) for other reasons ..	21	11	—	—	—	—	21	11	—	32
<i>D.</i> No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on Register 31st December 1962 ..	765	473	34	43	40	5	808	513	39	1,360

REPORT OF ALMONER

During the past year, the work has again been carried out by two almoners who are based at the Chest Clinic in Clive Road. They have continued to cover the Chest Clinics there and at Queen Alexandra Hospital, and also the chest beds in the hospitals.

Ten years ago the Chest Clinic almoner was chiefly concerned with the problems of tuberculous patients, but today much of her time is spent helping patients suffering from other chest diseases — chronic bronchitis, asthma and lung cancer. Some of the problems remain the same even though the diagnosis may be different, e.g. helping people who have been living alone and in unsatisfactory conditions to make suitable arrangements on discharge from Hospital. One man, severely handicapped with bronchitis, and who insisted on living alone and doing for himself, had to be constantly re-admitted to hospital, until he finally agreed to let the almoner find comfortable lodgings for him. He is happy and well cared for there, and has now had his longest spell out of hospital for a number of years.

Another difficulty which faces everyone after a serious illness is the question of return to work, and when people are permanently handicapped as a result of their illness, the problem is an even greater one. Men who have been used to living an active, useful life cannot tolerate idleness, and they often say life has no purpose for them unless they are working. If they are not fit enough to return to their previous employment, light work has to be found. Close liaison has been maintained with the Disablement Resettlement Officer but light work is difficult to get, and it is often necessary to explore every avenue — through personal contacts, voluntary agencies, advertisements and so on—before a suitable job can be found for a man who is desperately anxious to work again. One patient, who was ex-service and whom the almoner referred to the Regular Forces Employment Association, was successful in obtaining a suitable job. He came back some months later to say that there were several other vacancies at his place of work for people fit only for light duties, and, as a result of this, three other men were placed very satisfactorily.

There are, unfortunately, the people who are too handicapped for any type of work and there is a great need for some form of day centre where they could meet people, do some form of occupational therapy and thus escape from the limits and boredom of their own homes.

The art therapist employed by the Care Committee and the Hospital Authority has visited a few patients frequently in their own homes and, by encouraging them to develop their aptitude for this form of therapy, has helped them to find a new interest in life.

A considerable amount of almoners' time has again been spent on home visits, helping the family to make and carry out plans for the patients' care, assisting them to bear emotional strain, especially in terminal illness, and co-ordinating all forms of practical help.

Generous grants for extra nourishment, clothes and bedding, payment of hire purchase accounts and fares to visit hospital, have been received on behalf of many patients from the Portsmouth Voluntary Care Committee and the National Society for Cancer Relief. Members of Toc H have made friendly visits to patients at home and in hospital and have taken patients for outings by car. They have given very practical help in patients' gardens, and they repaired the front door and painted the woodwork of a patients' house, the materials being supplied by the Care Committee.

The Care Committee continued their holiday scheme for patients and their families. 30 people went either to the Isle of Wight or to friends in different parts of the country, all expenses being paid by the Committee.

Other voluntary societies, in particular the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund and the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust, gave generous grants, thus helping to lessen the burden of illness by removing financial worry.

Work has been carried out in close co-operation with the statutory authorities too. The new scale of charges for home helps has proved of great benefit — particularly to the elderly — and the Housing Department has rehoused many of our patients who were previously either living in unsuitable and overcrowded conditions, or for whom ground floor accommodation became necessary on account of ill health.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY — 1962*Report of the Medical Director***ADMINISTRATION**

There are three Units, based at Headquarters at Saint Mary's Hospital, which are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board. Two of these are fully mobile and 1962 is the first year in which we have had two mobile Units working throughout. The third Unit is static at Headquarters.

ATTENDANCE

A record total of 72,975 individuals were examined during the year, and this, I think, vindicates the policy of introducing mobility. Emphasis on the policy of trying to persuade those who had never been X-rayed before to come for examination has met with continued success, as 32 per cent. of the total examinations were on individuals who had never been X-rayed before. A further 39 per cent. had not been X-rayed during the previous three years.

The general practitioner Unit carried out 731 moves and the second Unit 95 moves.

CASES REFERRED BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Increasing use is being made of this service which is carried out by one Unit, while the other Unit does public and industrial work. In 1962 a total of 11,826 patients were referred, nearly 750 more than in 1961. 41 cases of significant pulmonary tuberculosis (i.e. tuberculosis requiring treatment or close observation) were found in this group, as compared with 37 in the previous year. This gives an incidence of 3.47 per thousand, in this group, as opposed to 1.01 per thousand for the combined Units. These figures compare with a total of 30 cases of significant tuberculosis out of the 56,448 examinees who came through the other Unit.

Of the cases of primary bronchial carcinoma found, a total of 111, 84 were in cases referred by general practitioners.

I think these figures prove that the general practitioner service is an essential part of Mass Radiography work.

TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of significant cases found by the Units was 74, which is an increase of 11 over 1961, although the incidence is lower at 1.01 per thousand examined, as compared with 1.27 per thousand, due to the larger number of individuals examined.

CANCER

The figure of 111 cases of primary carcinoma of the bronchus is much the same as in 1961, though, again, the incidence is down from 2.41 per thousand in 1961 to 1.75 per thousand in 1962.

PORTSMOUTH

There was an increase in the incidence of significant tuberculosis in Portsmouth. In 1962, 35 cases were found from 19,434 examinations, giving an incidence of 1.8 per thousand, the highest since 1955. In 1961, 38 cases were found from 34,715 individuals, an incidence of 1.09 per thousand. This rise in incidence justifies the proposal to carry out an extensive survey in Portsmouth in 1963.

I would like to thank all members of the staff for their arduous work, made less congenial by the fact that some of the places visited are at such a distance that staff have either to travel in their own time or to live away from their families.

I would also 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

TOTAL NUMBERS EXAMINED BY 35mm. AND 100mm. FILM AND AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION

TABLE I

AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION																											
—14		14		15/19		20/24		25/34		35/44		45/54		55/59		60/64		65+		TOTAL							
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
Male	129	·18	275	·38	4,046	5·54	2,922	4·	6,839	9·37	7,716	10·57	6,963	9·54	3,138	4·3	2,419	3·32	3,280	4·5	37,727	51·7					
Female	177	·24	259	·35	4,431	6·07	3,284	4·5	6,542	8·97	6,830	9·36	6,046	8·28	2,532	3·47	2,040	2·8	3,107	4·26	35,248	48·3					
TOTAL	306	·42	534	·73	8,477	11·62	6,206	8·5	13,381	18·34	14,546	19·93	13,009	17·83	5,670	7·77	4,459	6·11	6,387	8·75	72,975	100.					
Number recalled for Clinical Examination																						367		(Percentage of Total examined)		5	

Number recalled for Clinical Examination — 367 (Percentage of Total examined) — .5

ANALYSIS BY AGE — CASES SHOWING EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE II

(Rate per 1,000 in each group)

	—14		14		15/19		20/24		25/34		35/44		45/54		55/59		60/64		65+		TOTAL	
	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000
Male ..	—	—	—	—	4	·99	1	·34	8	1·11	12	1·56	10	1·44	3	·96	5	2·07	4	1·22	47	1·25
Female ..	—	—	—	—	7	1·58	2	·61	4	·61	7	1·02	4	·66	1	·39	1	·49	1	·32	27	·77
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	11	1·3	3	·48	12	·9	19	1·31	14	1·08	4	·71	6	1·35	5	·78	74	1·01

TABLE III
ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL FINDINGS

SECTION A. NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						Male	Fe- male	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					47	27	74	1.01
	(a) Non-infectious								
	(b) Infectious								
	(c) Not examined								
	(d) Domiciliary treatment								
	(e) Hospital treatment						1	1	
	Code	(a)	..	..	..	1	—	1	
		(ad)	..	..	..	18	7	25	
		(ae)	..	..	..	12	5	17	
		(bd)	..	..	..	3	3	6	
		(be)	..	..	..	13	10	23	
		(cd)	..	..	..		1	1	
1.	Cases of Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only					144	84	228	3.12
SECTION B. NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS									
2.	Malignant Neoplasms:								
	(a) Primary carcinoma bronchus					98	13	111	1.75
	(b) Others					11	6	17	
3.	Non-malignant neoplasms					4	4	8	
4.	Lymphadenopathies, excluding sarcoids					1	2	3	
5.	Sarcoids, including enlarged hilar glands					4	14	18	
6.	Congenital cardiac abnormalities					3	7	10	
7.	Acquired cardiac abnormalities					55	66	121	
8.	Pneumonconiosis without P.M.F.					3	—	3	
9.	Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.					—	—	—	
20.	Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs					159	93	252	
21.	Bronchiectasis					49	38	87	
22.	Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous)					47	25	72	
23.	Spontaneous Pneumothorax					7	1	8	
24.	Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus					9	29	38	
25.	Pleural effusion (non-tuberculous)					9	4	13	

SURVEY ANALYSIS
(ORGANISED GROUPS)
TABLE IV

TYPE OF SURVEY	NUMBER EXAMINED			NUMBERS SHOWING EVIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS					
	Code	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male		Female		Combined Total
					No.	Incidence per 1,000	No.	Incidence per 1,000	
A. General public	7	14,099	19,336	33,435	9	.64	9	.47	18
B. Industrial groups	6	15,047	7,966	23,013	8	.53	4	.5	12
C. School children	3	380	33	413	—	—	—	—	—
School children—positive reactors	3V	121	191	312	—	—	—	—	—
D. General practitioner referrals	2	5,910	5,916	11,826	27	4.57	14	2.37	41
E. Psychiatric hospitals	9	685	763	1,448	—	—	—	—	—
F. Contacts	4	66	105	171	1	15.15	—	—	1
Contacts—families of positive reactors	40	166	250	416	1	6.02	—	—	1
H. Out-patients General hospitals	0	661	688	1,349	1	1.51	—	—	1
K. Persons in prisons, borstals, etc.	6X	592	—	592	—	—	—	—	—

PORTSMOUTH
CASES OF SIGNIFICANT TUBERCULOSIS
TABLE V

	Under 14		14		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.
Male / Female																						
Number examined	88	142	68	77	1,504	1,401	1,067	1,061	1,905	1,449	2,176	1,712	2,062	1,429	901	469	610	314	571	428	10,952	8,482
Number of active cases						3			6	1	8	4	3	3	2		3		2		24	11
Rate per 1,000 examined ..						2.14			3.15	.69	3.68	2.34	1.45	2.1	2.22		4.92		3.5		2.19	1.3
Combined rate ..						1.03				2.09	3.09		1.72		1.46		3.25		2		1.8	

THE COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

By the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health and Related Services

Mental Health Service

The year began auspiciously for the Department when the new premises in Russell Street became available; for the first time all the staff could be housed together in adequate and cheerful accommodation. The rooms, decorated in a variety of colours, were a marked contrast to the gloom of previous premises.

The staff during the year comprised:—

- 1 Senior Medical Officer
- 1 Executive Officer
- 1 Psychiatric Social Worker
- 4 Mental Welfare Officers
- 3 Social Workers
- 4 Clerical Staff
- 1 Medical Practitioner, employed part-time on a sessional basis.

In addition, there was one vacancy for a second psychiatric social worker.

The staff complement remained unaltered, but the staff changed considerably. In July the trainee social worker successfully completed a Course of Social Studies at the College of Technology; one social worker left to get married, but it was possible to appoint her successor in advance of her departure. In November, Miss Harrison, who had been the psychiatric social worker in the Department since 1945, left to take up a post in Canada. For the seventeen years she had been in the Department she gave devoted service, not only to the Corporation, but more particularly to the families and sub-normal individuals for whom she was responsible. The social workers of all grades depended on her for advice and guidance and everyone in the Department felt the loss of her readily available skill and experience, as well as her friendship, when she emigrated.

Care of the Subnormal

SUBNORMALS UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITY CARE, 31-12-62.

Subnormal	125	(1 under sixteen)
Severely subnormal	303	(99 under sixteen)
TOTAL	428	
Cases under guardianship		21
Cases resident in home / hostels at Local Authority expense		2
Cases boarded out at Local Authority expense		17
Cases attending the Day Training Centre		136
Cases receiving home teaching		12

The case load of the social workers dealing with these patients began to cause concern during the year — the two qualified social workers were each responsible for 120 to 130 people, the trainee social worker for 90, and the psychiatric social worker for about 100 of the more difficult and time-consuming cases — this, in addition of course, to her responsibilities for training and oversight of the social workers generally. This problem inevitably became more serious with the resignation of the psychiatric social worker at the end of the year.

The problem of securing residential placements for severely subnormal patients remained acute; Portsmouth had fifty cases awaiting admission to hospital at the beginning of the year — a very much greater number than neighbouring Authorities. A waiting list as such was discontinued as being irrelevant; admission could only be arranged as a matter of extreme urgency, and such cases had, of course, to take precedence over all other patients on the list. Early in the year the Wessex Regional Hospital Board arranged for Coldeast Hospital to accept six severely subnormal children, who previously had had to be placed in other homes at Local Authority expense in the absence of hospital accommodation. The Physician Superintendent of Botleys Park Hospital gave us valuable help when admission became imperative, despite the pressure on his beds from other Authorities; at the end of the year, 45 patients were awaiting hospital beds. Short term care was also provided for 12 children, either in Botleys Park Hospital or Coldeast Hospital, and through other channels for another 4 patients. During the year two patients, who had been placed in various homes by Regional Hospital Boards, were considered no longer to be in need of skilled psychiatric and nursing care and therefore, as hostel cases, became the financial responsibility of the Local Authority.

Langstone House

Never once during the year was the Centre fully staffed. One member was ill for the whole of 1962 and on the advice of the medical referee was finally retired on health grounds. Two other members of staff were absent for a considerable period, and temporary appointments were made to fill these posts, but intercurrent infections still continued to prevent the Centre from being fully staffed. In September, Mr. Branchflower was seconded to take the training course for adult centre staff, organised by the National Association for Mental Health, at Birmingham, and Mr. N. Sherman from Saint James' Hospital was temporarily appointed in his place.

Despite these difficulties, the number on the register showed a steady increase; in particular the establishment of a separate group for specially difficult children meant that admission to the Centre need no longer be delayed until toilet training was complete. In December, 1962, a sale of work done in the Centre was graciously open by the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. E. O. Bateson) and raised the sum of £100.

Work was begun in August on the Hostel for 28 subnormal people (14 men, 14 women), the Special Care Unit for 25 severely handicapped patients, and the Adult Centre for 75 persons, together with the caretaker's house; by the end of the year considerable progress had been made with these buildings.

Care of the Mentally Ill

Cases referred to the Local
Health Authority during
1962

571 (607)

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS

Section 25 102

Section 26 32

Section 29 97

Informal admissions .. 184

TOTAL admissions .. 415 (434)

No action 156

TOTAL CASES 571 (607)

TOTAL admissions under
Order

231

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

General practitioners	310	(259)
Hospitals, after in-patient treatment	10	(1)
Hospitals, after out-patient treatment	8	(4)
Local Education Authority	8	(14)
Police and Court	49	(59)
Other Sources	188	(275)
TOTAL	571	(607)

Both the number of cases referred to mental welfare officers, and admissions to hospitals, showed a slight decrease on last year's figures. The cases referred to the Department for action were those for whom it was not possible, for various reasons, to arrange admission initially in the ordinary way; it will be noted, however, that of these 415 cases, 184 were eventually admitted informally — the mental welfare officers had, in fact, been successful in persuading these reluctant patients of the benefit of hospital treatment. One hundred and thirty four patients were admitted under Section 25 and 26 for observation and treatment. Ninety-seven patients (23.4% of the total admissions) were admitted as emergencies under Section 29; all but 28 were transferred later to other Sections of the Act.

These figures cover admissions to psychiatric hospital beds over a wide area. From comparison with the admission figures for Saint James' Hospital alone (939 in 1962), it is evident that the majority of patients are in fact being admitted to psychiatric hospitals in the same way as to general hospitals.

Figures of cases referred to the mental welfare officers, however, give little idea of the volume of work undertaken by the staff. It is not merely a question of persuading a mentally ill person of the wisdom of accepting admission to hospital — it means dealing with all the other problems of the daily life of that patient. Who is going to look after the children / dog / cat / house, draw the pension, pay the hire purchase, etc. ?, and the satisfactory solution of the problems is part and parcel of treatment and of community care. So, too, is integration of the convalescent patient back into the family and to work. If a patient is to recover fully, and the family not to break down in the process, close support from social workers is essential in the early days after discharge. It is gratifying, therefore, to note the increased number of cases referred by the hospitals for community care in the last year. The increased number of referrals from general practitioners is another measure of their respect for the skill of the mental welfare officers, while the decrease in the number of referrals from other sources may indicate that patients are more willing to seek psychiatric help through recognised channels, particularly through their family doctors.

Co-operation with Voluntary Societies

The Parent-Teacher Association of Langstone House helped the staff and trainees as generously as ever in providing equipment (e.g. a portable paddling pool), parties and outings, which were always eagerly awaited events. The Portsmouth and District Association for Mental Health continued to implement their plan of educating the general public in the approach to mental health and ill health, with a series of lectures. In a more practical sphere, they started a weekly play group for children unable to attend Langstone House Day Training Centre in the premises at St. Mark's vicarage, used by the Edwina Mountbatten play group. Volunteers provided the transport, the escorts and the care of the children during the afternoon, and gave mothers a much appreciated time when they could do their housework and shopping

undisturbed by their handicapped child. In addition, the Association agreed to sponsor a club in which patients, convalescent after mental illness, could enjoy social activities in an informal yet understanding atmosphere. The Health Committee agreed to make rooms at Portsdown House available for the club which, it was hoped, would be in operation by the spring of 1963.

The Authority is fortunate in having the support of these two very active voluntary bodies, and for the contribution they make to the mental health of the community.

COMMUNITY GERIATRIC SERVICE

Domiciliary Visits

Forty cases were referred to the Senior Medical Officer during 1962 for her attention; action was also necessary early in the year on three cases reported in the last two days of 1961. The highest number of cases (12) was referred in February, but September was the only month in which no cases were reported to the Senior Medical Officer. Twenty cases were referred from Southsea and Landport, and eleven from Eastney and Copnor. Twenty-nine (66%) patients were living alone at the time of their referral. Cases were referred by family doctors, health visitors, public health inspectors and members of the general public, including relatives. It was not uncommon to find that living conditions, which a relative regarded as deplorable, were in fact considerably better than many other the Senior Medical Officer visited — dusty and musty perhaps, but by no means filthy, and despite the relatives' concern, no action was possible until the patient's co-operation could be obtained. The grounds for referral generally were concern for the physical and/or the mental state of the patient, or complaints about their habits. One couple particularly was so heavily infested with vermin that repeated spraying and fumigation was necessary for nine weeks before the house could be rendered habitable.

Action was taken under the following headings:—

Admitted to hospital	12	(6 deaths)
Admitted to Welfare Services homes	13	
Admitted to nursing homes	2	
Remained at home	16	(3 deaths)
TOTAL	43	

Compulsory Removal

It became necessary to remove eleven patients under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and the Amendment Act, 1951. In every case repeated attempts had been made to persuade the people concerned to co-operate in accepting the necessary care, and it was only as a last resort that action under the National Assistance Acts was taken, in many cases making for the person concerned the decision of which they were no longer capable. Compulsory removal in this way is frequently supposed to have a fatal outcome: this has not been our experience in the last year, as the following figures show:—

SECTION 47 REMOVALS

To hospital	3 cases	—	3 deaths
To Welfare Services home	8 cases	—	2 deaths*

* One — a blind man — died as the result of a road accident.

It is difficult not to feel that in many cases patients were unwilling to co-operate because, in fact, they had been ill-fed, dirty and ill-clad for so long that they could not appreciate any other state, and that the use of the National Assistance Acts in this way brought much needed help, and a new lease of life to some of those concerned. Renewal orders were not required for any of these patients.

This service could not have been run without the ready co-operation of the geriatricians, and the Welfare Services Department, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge the help this Department has received from them.

Chiropody Report

The chiropody service was inaugurated on the 1st February, 1962, two chiropodists being engaged for one session each week at either Saint Mary's Hospital or Queen Alexandra Hospital. A second session was started in July at Saint Mary's Hospital, and in December at Queen Alexandra Hospital using a third chiropodist. Details of attendance at the clinics, the category of patients, and the sources of referral are given in the following tables:—

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL

	<i>New Patients</i>	<i>Return Attendances</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>% Requiring Transport</i>
Tuesday p.m.	50	96	66	
Thursday p.m.	70	255	102	
	<hr/> 120	<hr/> 351	<hr/> 168	<hr/> 35.7

QUEEN ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL

Thursday a.m.	85	241	252	
Thursday p.m.	17	11	23	
	<hr/> 102	<hr/> 252	<hr/> 275	<hr/> 77.5
Totals for all clinics	222	603	443	

CATEGORIES OF PATIENTS

<i>Elderly</i>	<i>Physically Handicapped</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Total</i>
250	20	Nil	270*

SOURCE OF REFERRALS

<i>General Practitioners</i>	<i>Health Visitors</i>	<i>District Nurses</i>	<i>Ministry of Pensions</i>
170	48	45	7
Total	— 270*		

* This total includes 32 patients who received domiciliary visits

The service has been greatly appreciated by the patients, not only for the personal relief it has given them, but also because for some of them the use of Ambulance Service transport has enabled them to get out of their homes and meet other people — fellow-sufferers though they may be. The Ambulance Officer and his staff have co-operated whole-heartedly in the service, and without their help and, in particular, their understanding of the vagaries of old people the service could not have been provided as satisfactorily as it has been.

It will be noticed, however, from the table that the chiropody clinics make heavy demands on the Ambulance Service; approximately 77.5% of patients attending Queen Alexandra Hospital require transport, against 35.7% of those at Saint Mary's Hospital where the clinic is more accessible by public transport. At peak periods chiropody patients are competing for Ambulance Service transport with other clinics whose patients are more readily collected in groups. This is frustrating for all staff, but particularly for the chiropodist who may have long intervals between patients; it has been accepted, however, that this is inevitable when Ambulance Service transport is being used. Patients who fail to attend the clinic, or to notify the Department in time, also involve the Ambulance Service in additional fruitless journeys.

Despite these difficulties the service has functioned satisfactorily, and has proved to be of real benefit to many elderly people in the City.

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

The Portsmouth and District Marriage Guidance Council was inaugurated on a provisional basis at a public meeting held on Monday, 26th January, 1962, in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor (Councillor R. Bonner Pink) was in the chair, and was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and supported by the Bishop of Portsmouth, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Bingley, the Mayor of Gosport, the Chairmen of Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council and Fareham Urban District Council, and the Medical Officer of Health for Portsmouth (Dr. P. G. Roads). The meeting was addressed by Mr. Reginald Pestell, J.P., Field Secretary of the National Marriage Guidance Council, after which nominations were received for the steering committee.

The immediate result of this meeting was a flood of requests for interviews; Chichester Marriage Guidance Council generously arranged to see clients whenever possible. The one trained counsellor available began counselling sessions in Portsmouth in March, using the only accommodation available at the time in the Health Department Offices at Russell Street.

At the first meeting of the Committee, Lady Bingley was unanimously elected Chairman, and the Council owed much to her interest and wise guidance in the first year of its life.

In April Mrs. V. Harper was appointed Honorary Secretary to the Council; separate accommodation became available for the work at 53 Russell Street in June. During 1962, one hundred and twenty clients were interviewed by the two counsellors available. The Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Medical Officer continued to serve on the steering committee but took no active part in the counselling, but they were, of course, always available for the advice of the Council.

PRIORSDEAN HOSPITAL*By the Physician Superintendent***ADMISSIONS**

The total number of admissions was lower than in 1961.

During the year, 932 fever (1961 — 984), 101 geriatric (1961 — 127), 346 chest (1961 — 405) and 46 gynaecological cases were admitted, making a grand total of 1425 (1961 — 1,516).

Of the fever cases, 325 (1961 — 359) were admitted from outside of the City boundary. There were two service cases (1961 — 3).

CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1962

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Other Infections	Non-Infectious	Deaths	TOTAL
January ..	2	—	66	22	4	94
February ..	3	—	53	24	2	82
March ..	—	—	40	29	4	73
April ..	—	—	55	27	5	87
May ..	1	—	41	41	2	85
June ..	3	—	36	29	4	72
July ..	1	—	38	33	5	77
August ..	—	—	49	29	2	80
September ..	—	—	55	21	5	81
October ..	—	—	46	22	—	68
November ..	1	—	41	14	3	59
December ..	—	—	41	32	4	77
TOTAL ..	11	—	561	323	40	935
Outside cases ..	4	—	187	133	16	340
Portsmouth cases	7	—	374	190	24	595

DEATHS 1962

Influenzal Pneumonia	1
Acute Fulminating Gastro Enteritis	5
Staphylococcal 80 Sputum	1
Herpes Zoster. Coronary Thrombosis	1
Polyneuritis (bulbar involvement)	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	6
Staphylococcal Gastro Enteritis	1
Complete Dislocation 6—7 Cervical Spine	1
Persistent Paratyphoid Carrier	1
Fulminating Meningococcaemia	1
Acute Leukaemia	2
Toxic Myocarditis	3
Staphylococcal 80 Infection (abscess of chest wall)	1
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	1
Meningococcal Meningitis. Adrenal Failure	1
Peripheral Vascular Failure. Atelectasis	2
Left Ventricular Failure	2
Hypertension. Staphylococcal Infection	1
Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2
Myocardial Degeneration	1
Pernicious Anaemia	1
Meningo-Encephalitis	1
Carcinoma of Lung (Liver Secondaries)	1
Respiratory Failure due to Encephalitis	1
TOTAL	40

The following table gives in more detail the age groups of the deaths during 1962.

Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	5
1— 5 years	..	..	..	..	4
5—20 years	..	..	..	..	3
20—70 years	..	..	..	..	9
70+ years	..	..	..	..	19
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	40

It will be noted that, of the 40 deaths, 24 occurred in the extremes of life, i.e., under 1 year and 70+ years (in 1961 — 14). 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	..	..	1
	14—24 days	..	..	—
	1— 3 months	..	..	—
	3— 6 months	..	..	—
	6— 9 months	..	..	—
	9—12 months	..	..	3
1— 5 years	..	..	..	4
5—20 years	..	..	..	2
20—70 years	..	..	..	—
70+ years	..	..	..	2
TOTAL	..	..	..	12

Diphtheria

There were no cases of this disease during the year.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid

One case admitted as paratyphoid B, a male aged 20 years, proved to be this disease. In addition, a male aged 20 years, admitted as enteritis, proved to be paratyphoid B.

Scarlet Fever

There were 14 cases admitted as scarlet fever, 11 of which proved to be this disease (Portsmouth — 7).

Puerperal Pyrexia

There were 32 cases (Portsmouth — 12) admitted as puerperal pyrexia.

Poliomyelitis

During the year, 13 cases (Portsmouth — 6) were admitted as poliomyelitis. 5 cases proved to be this disease. In addition, 5 old standing cases of respiratory poliomyelitis were admitted, due to upper respiratory infections.

Meningitis

55 cases (Portsmouth — 31) were admitted as meningitis.
26 cases (Portsmouth — 12) were proved.

Tuberculous Meningitis

One case, a male aged 11 years, proved to be tuberculous meningitis. He is still an in-patient.

Weekly Return of Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease, 1962

					Polio- myelitis		Tuber- culosis												
		Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Meningococcal Infections	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia	Paratyphoid Fevers	Enteric or Typhoid	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Malaria	TOTAL
Jan.	6	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
"	13	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
"	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
"	27	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Feb.	3	2	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
"	10	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
"	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
"	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mar.	3	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
"	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
"	17	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
"	24	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	7
"	31	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
April	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
"	14	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	12
"	21	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
"	28	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
May	5	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
"	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
"	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
"	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	11
June	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	7
"	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
"	16	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
"	23	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
"	30	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
July	7	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
"	14	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
"	21	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
"	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Aug.	4	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	9
"	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
"	18	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
"	25	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sept.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
"	8	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
"	15	2	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
"	22	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
"	29	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Oct.	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
"	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
"	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
"	27	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Nov.	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
"	10	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
"	17	2	-	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
"	24	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dec.	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	9
"	8	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
"	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
"	22	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	12
"	29	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	1962	43	9	65	2	2	80	2	3	38	4	50	28	1	-	8	10	-	345
	1961	74	138	4490	-	-	78	4	3	29	4	55	49	1	1	29	15	1	4971

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1962

	Under 1		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(1)	2(1)	11(5)	6(8)	15(14)	6(10)	11(9)	13(16)	38(29)	27(35)
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus ..	-	-	-	-	-(1)	-	-(1)	-(1)	55(55)	8(14)	46(43)	5(8)	16(18)	2(4)	117(118)	15(27)
Malignant neoplasm—breast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(2)	-	20(19)	-	8(6)	-	8(7)	-	37(34)
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(4)	-	(15)13	-	4(4)	-	6(3)	-	23(26)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	-	-(1)	1	1(6)	-	8(3)	7(10)	41(38)	30(37)	40(39)	36(29)	37(47)	26(46)	128(134)	100(122)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	-	-	-(1)	1(-)	2(2)	-	2(1)	-	2(4)	-(5)	1(2)	1(5)	2(3)	1(1)	10(12)	3(12)
TOTAL ..	1	-	1	2	3	-	11	10	109	77	102	60	66	56	293	205 498
1961 ..	-	1	1	-	9	-	6	18	102	98	98	62	77	77	293	256 549

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE*By the Venereal Diseases Officer*

While the total of new patients remains exactly the same (871) as the previous year, there has been a slight fall in the cases of gonorrhoea (206 to 192), while the number of cases of early infectious syphilis remains at a low total of 4.

It is interesting to note that with regard to gonorrhoea on the female side 28 of the 65 new patients seen were teenagers, whereas in the males only 14 out of 127 were teenagers and 50 were in the age group of 20 — 24, leaving approximately 50% of infections in men of ages 25 and over. While the high proportion of girl teenagers appears alarming one must realise that the number of 28 out of a population, not only of Portsmouth City but of surrounding areas as well, is certainly not an unduly high figure. Of the total number of 192 new cases of gonorrhoea only 3 were non-Europeans. This, of course, is in marked contrast to other parts of the Country.

TABLE OF STATISTICS

	SYPHILIS			GONORRHOEA			OTHER CONDITIONS		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
Patients under treatment or observation on 1st January	57 (61)	75 (80)	132 (141)	51 (26)	19 (15)	70 (41)	87 (56)	31 (16)	118 (72)
Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ..	1 (4)	6 (6)	7 (10)	3 (1)	1 (-)	(4)	9 (-)	1 (-)	10 (-)
Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	4 (6)	1 (3)	5 (9)	12 (18)	3 (4)	15 (22)	10 (9)	- (2)	10 (11)
Patients dealt with for the first time ..	11 (16)	11 (10)	22 (26)	127 (135)	65 (71)	192 (206)	479 (475)	178 (164)	657 (639)
Patients completing treatment and/or observation	10 (13)	26 (7)	36 (20)	80 (58)	46 (40)	126 (98)	361 (350)	177 (135)	538 (485)
Patients transferred elsewhere ..	10 (14)	4 (6)	14 (20)	42 (35)	5 (8)	47 (43)	106 (78)	16 (13)	122 (91)
Patients not completing treatment and/or observations	- (3)	3 (11)	3 (14)	43 (36)	19 (23)	62 (59)	29 (25)	3 (3)	32 (28)
Patients under treatment or observation on 31st December	53 (57)	60 (75)	113 (132)	28 (51)	18 (19)	46 (70)	89 (87)	14 (31)	103 (118)
Attendances by patients— seen by physician	324 (446)	316 (377)	640 (823)	721 (763)	376 (370)	1,097 (1,133)	2,141 (2,110)	526 (525)	2,667 (2,635)
not seen by physician	53 (77)	12 (30)	65 (107)	- (4)	- (-)	- (4)	142 (168)	- (28)	142 (196)
Contacts attending for examination referred by patients, etc.	3 (6)	5 (1)	8 (7)	6 (2)	51 (75)	57 (77)	1 (1)	13 (9)	14 (10)

PARASITIC INFESTATION

By the Medical Officer in Charge, Disinfestation Clinic

Pediculosis

The figures for the year show a sharp increase over those for the previous year, both in number of individuals and number of families affected.

During the year 89 households of 92 families, comprising 376 individuals, attended, compared with 62 households of 66 families comprising 190 individuals in 1961.

Total number of patients attended during the year:—

		1962	1961
Cases	..	225	118
Contacts	..	151	72
		<hr/> 376	<hr/> 190

The distribution as to age and sex was:—

	Under 5			5—15			Over 15			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infested	11	17	28	62	123	185	5	7	12	78	147	225
Non-Infested	11	7	18	36	28	64	18	51	69	65	86	151
Total of first attendances ..	22	24	46	98	151	249	23	58	81	143	233	376
Subsequent attendances ..	12	16	28	62	133	195	4	16	20	78	165	243

The largest increase occurred amongst school-children, who accounted for 82·2% of the infested cases, compared with 66·1% in 1961 and 59·0% in 1960. The increased incidence of infestation amongst school-children was after the summer holidays. The total number of infestations seen during September, October, November and December was 112. The total for the same four months for 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 amounted to 93. This increase was probably due partly to the bad summer keeping children indoors during the holiday.

One adult male was suffering from infestation of phthirius pubis (crab lice). Four children had very bad heads with secondary impetigo.

Five cases were sent by general practitioners, one by a local hospital and one school girl came on her own initiative; the remainder were found during school inspections and referred by the School Health Service.

Although one warning letter was required for failure to attend the Clinic, no case required prosecution under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

On 23 occasions it was necessary to take patients to the Clinic by Ambulance Service vehicles on account of ill health or large size of family.

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

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

1951	..	733	1957	..	62
1952	..	850	1958	..	59
1953	..	479	1959	..	57
1954	..	279	1960	..	78
1955	..	135	1961	..	118
1956	..	82	1962	..	225

Scabies

There was a marked decrease this year compared with 1961.

Total number dealt with during the year:—

		1962	1961
Cases	..	45	94
Contacts	..	24	78
		<u>69</u>	<u>172</u>

In addition to the above, one family, comprising seven individuals resident outside the City area, were sent by another authority.

Thirteen cases were sent by general practitioners and seven by the local hospitals; the remainder were sent by the School Health Service. The family from the outside authority is not included in these figures.

Distribution as to age and sex was:—

	Under 5			5—15			Over 15			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infested	2	5	7	8	2	10	10	18	28	20	25	45
Non -Infested	6	4	10	5	3	8	1	5	6	12	12	24
Total of first attendances ..	8	9	17	13	5	18	11	23	34	32	37	69
Subsequent attendances ..	2	5	7	6	2	8	11	15	26	19	22	41

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

Year	Cases	Contacts
1947	.. 656	521
1949	.. 160	127
1951	.. 47	65
1953	.. 87	82
1955	.. 78	46
1956	.. 41	49
1957	.. 44	36
1958	.. 90	58
1959	.. 92	60
1960	.. 67	54
1961	.. 94	78
1962	.. 45	24

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955**

During the year, 1,824 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Of these, 49 were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled, or otherwise unsatisfactory, or 2.7% compared with 2.9% in 1961. Of these 49 samples, three were formal samples, and 46 informal or test samples.

All the above adulterated, incorrectly labelled, or otherwise unsatisfactory, samples were dealt with by caution or reference to the appropriate Ministry.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

During the year one licence was issued for the sale of pasteurised milk.

98 samples of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk were examined, and passed the appropriate tests for this type of milk.

206 samples of pasteurised milk were examined. All passed the required tests.

44 samples of pasteurised milk supplied to schools were examined. There were no failures on testing.

69 samples of tuberculin tested milk were examined, and two failed the test for this type of milk.

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

MILK

704 samples of milk were taken during the year; three were found to be adulterated and 19 not up to standard, the deficiencies being due to natural causes. Of this number 247 represented milk supplied by farmers to retailers in the City.

ICE CREAM

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

25 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream.

98 samples of ice cream were taken, and examined for hygienic quality, with the following results:—

71 samples were Grade I
17 samples were Grade II

6 samples were Grade III
4 samples were Grade IV

DRUGS

79 samples of drugs were taken, and six were found not to be in accordance with the standards or requirements laid down in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, and the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

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

During the year 99 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these Orders were being complied with.

WATER

209 samples of water were taken during the year. This number being derived as follows:—

20 City Supply waters
80 Swimming Pool waters

34 Paddling Pool waters
75 Sea waters

ANNUAL 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.

A deterioration in the position with regard to staff complement took place in 1962.

Mr. F. R. Bell, the doyen of public health inspectors in the Department, and for many years engaged on food sampling, retired after more than 40 years service. His superannuation ended an epoch in the departmental history. The retirement of this veteran was accompanied by the resignation of three of the youngest members of the staff, who were lured by the higher salaries paid by other authorities. These losses in man-power were partly offset by the surprising recruitment of three experienced inspectors. Unfortunately, hardly had this welcome reinforcement of a thinly-spread staff taken place, when one of the newcomers, Mr. H. D. Davin, returning from his home in the Channel Islands, was involved in the Isle of Wight air crash. Since then he has remained incapacitated. Facing prospects of additional legislation to further extend my depleted staff, and anticipating other resignations in 1963, I find the personnel situation bleak indeed.

In March, 1962, pursuant to the Committee's approval of the decentralisation scheme, a divisional office was opened at Russell Street. The first of the divisions, this office was staffed by one divisional and three district inspectors. Having due regard to the experimental nature of this prototype the venture has proved successful.

In August, the O. and M. unit commenced a survey of the inspectorate, a task which, for sheer variety of subjects under investigation, must be without parallel in the corporation. Having concluded the major part of their enquiries the unit was sporadically absorbing additional data, even at the end of the year, for the report to be submitted to the Committee

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

1962 was not a pleasant year weatherwise, the terminal days begging description. Rainfall, always a factor influencing the number of complaints *re* defective structures, was a modest 23.65", some 2" less than the preceding year. Consequently, complaints decreased to 1,562 and this decline is reflected in a decrease in the number of notices issued. Altogether 2,507 complaints were recorded at the main and divisional offices.

One of the complaints is worth recording in detail for its seemingly sheer improbability. Nevertheless, it is fact. A Copnor woman telephoned the department to say she had been greatly perturbed to find a large hamster in her garden. She knew that neither of her neighbours kept hamsters, so she picked up the creature and put it into an empty budgerigar cage, wherein it was fed on bread and milk. The animal's surprise at this hospitality was only equalled by the Rodent Officer's when he identified the wild beast as a large and very healthy rat.

Optimistic inspectors, awaiting the millennium, thought it had come, when a very disgruntled tenant complained that he wished to pay extra rent, and the agent refused to accept any increase.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Complaints: 1,562 concerning dwellinghouses.

Inspections: 4,558 concerning the above-mentioned houses.

606 Intimation notices were issued.

402 Abatement notices were served.

7 'Without further delay' letters were sent.

84 'Seven day' letters were sent.

3 'Forthwith' letters were sent.

70 Cases were referred to the Town Clerk for legal action, of which:

47 were settled without proceedings

6 were withdrawn before case heard

1 was adjourned sine die

1 had work completed before proceedings were heard, but costs were awarded to the corporation.

2 were further proceedings

13 orders were made

At the 31st December, 1962, outstanding notices numbered:—

Intimation	..	..	105
Abatement	..	..	109

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

Public Health Acts, Portsmouth Corporation Acts, Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Run of the mill complaints, such as the usual crop of smells, mysterious in origin, and seldom ever experienced except by the complainant; or notifications of deposits anonymously donated to an ungrateful public, via the many open sites in the City, were obscured by three major problems.

'C' Products. Burrfields Road — Deposits, Dust.

1961's Annual Report contained a forecast that, given the right combination of circumstances, a nuisance would inevitably arise from the Burrfields' coke-screening plant. Meteorological conditions, adverse to stockpiling, duly occurred in 1962, and nuisance was experienced in the neighbourhood. A much more militant attitude by the irritated householders brought some hope of remedy, but at the end of the year the much discussed sprinkler system, and the erection of some form of solid screen, remained mere projects; meanwhile, hopefully temporising with the problem, a screen of trees has been planted on the perimeter of the works.

Belmont Street — Noise.

Forced to reconcile the recruitment of new industries with the needs and requirements of residential areas, this land-hungry authority has seldom compromised so unfortunately as in the case of allowing a small factory in Belmont Street, Southsea, adjacent to dwelling houses. The resultant controversy was referred to the local authority and from thereon produced more conflicting opinion than resolution. Police, having initially investigated the complaint, held that the extractor fan in the factory caused a noise nuisance. My own investigations, backed by my staff's sound level meter readings, failed to establish a source of excessive noise. This divergence of opinion led to fresh representations by the complainants, and to a deputation being received by the Committee. Thereon a Sub-Committee of three Councillors was appointed to listen in for the alleged nuisance. The trium-

virate's hearing was duly reported by the local press when the incident was dubbed the Belmont Street 'hum', despite the fact that a triumvir tried to raise the sound to the status of 'a well known cerebro-auditory pattern'. As soon as the sub-committee were reported to agree with the complainants that the noise affected the hearer's nerves, a fresh distraction occurred, whereon the press reported the new complaint — 'first the "hum" and now the "smell"'. This second hazard was a markedly pear-scented odour alleged to arise from some spraying process. Such operation being expressly forbidden by the terms of the planning permission, the Town Clerk wrote to the parent firm, and received a reply that to the best of their knowledge cellulose spraying was not carried out on any of their premises, and in the factory in question was expressly forbidden. The factory management, having always shown the maximum spirit of co-operation with the local authority, fitted filters in the vents, and since this innovation nothing has apparently been heard from fans or complainants. Despite contrary views computed by ordinary hearing, I adhere to the opinion that the same noise measured by a noise level meter operated by my staff never reached the level of a statutory nuisance.

Midland Cattle Products — Smells.

The sublime optimism of a private surveyor backing the transfer of an offensive trade from Landport to a Western Road factory site reached an all time record when he claimed that the stench from a gut scraping process would not be noticeable more than 100 feet from the building. The sublime became ridiculous within one week of the trade becoming operative in its new home, for complaints were received from as far away as the Highbury Estate.

A problem for over half a century, the effluvia from this firm's factory in Landport became such a source of complaint that at one time High Court action to secure an injunction was entered by several complainants, but later, after considerable Health Department surveillance of the factory, was abandoned. Thereafter sporadic nuisances arose, and were abated. Progress, in the guise of the Housing Redevelopment Programme, brought relief to the neighbourhood when the factory was scheduled in the Wycombe Road No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, and the well-known miasma was removed from the city centre. Unfortunately from the departmental viewpoint the offensive trade was resited on the Western Road Industrial area. Compared with its former premises the newly built factory could not be faulted, but the process of gut-scraping inevitably being offensive, it is hard to understand the value of the Surveyor's naive opinion on the re-establishment of the trade in its new venue.

The new clamour against offensive smells being created in an area formerly free from such nuisance was promptly investigated. It was found that offence was occurring and it was held to be a breach of Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereon an intimation notice was issued to the offending firm. A rather bewildered management thereon required the specific to cure a chronic case, and instead of asking their optimistic surveyor, made their enquiries of the Public Health inspectorate. Meanwhile, public outcry against the newly-arrived smelly process reached such a volume that the offensive trade became the subject of Committee debate, and the premises were visited by the Chairman. Out of this activity arose a number of suggestions and improvements; all those found to be practicable were readily put into operation by the harassed, but co-operative management.

The notable improvements were:—

- (1) The avoidance of stockpiling.
- (2) The insertion in the inspection chambers of screens to intercept mucosa and other offensive waste solids.
- (3) The provision and use of a large number of plastic trolley tanks to facilitate gut-handling without frequent disturbance.
- (4) The lavish use of deodorant on superficial surfaces.

These improvements appear to have contained public disapproval for the time being, especially in regard to the foul odours escaping from manhole vents in Cosham. Nevertheless, from the departmental aspect it is sad that a longstanding problem so near to being resolved was merely transferred, for in this particular offensive trade, offensive is the operative word.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Milton laundry, a Fratton launderette, a Southsea disused shop, and a Southsea authorised car park were foci of noise complaints, which though minor in character were nevertheless time-consuming. Many of the causes of complaint would have been avoided had a little more thought been devoted to the siting of working apparatus, as in the cases of the laundry and the launderette, where proximity of machines to party walls made nuisance a probability.

The strange affair of noise and vibration originating from an apparently empty shop occurred when a well known local firm, having closed down their premises, decided to continue the use of refrigeration plant in the vacated building. Greatly to the consternation of the neighbours the refrigerator developed a defect causing marked vibration next door. The complainants were almost poltergeist-minded when repairs were effected on the defective unit.

The time is fast approaching when the laws prohibiting litter deposits must be more vigorously applied, if this nation is not to become a race of litter louts. The floor of an average bus is pretty good evidence of this tendency. Literally, in the field of larger deposits, the mentality of some depositors who perform Herculean feats of endurance, strength and cunning to take, say a bed spring and mattress from home to a suitable site, is a matter for wonderment, especially when for little or no expenditure of effort or money, the same junk could be removed from the householder's doorstep by orthodox collection. That much of the heavier type of refuse is mechanically transported is obvious, as the litter louts now leave the car as well. In this respect I note with satisfaction that many of the vacant oddities of land sprinkled about Council estates are at last being developed. This, at least, shrinks the available area for littering.

Previous years have seen quite a crop of cases where insanitary accumulations have occurred in the homes of aged persons. 1962 was remarkable for the comparative absence of such incidents. The only one of note in which a public health inspector was concerned was the inexplicable default of two elderly people, who, though of independent means, allowed their better-class home to become insanitary as well as flea infested. Fact nearly always being stranger than fiction it is worth recording that the complaint about this case originated in Canada !

IMMIGRANTS (NOISE, SMELLS, DEPOSITS, ETC.)

Judging from the number of foreign nationals and commonwealth citizens seen in the city, arrivals from overseas increased in 1962. Yet the year was free from racial problems, if such a formidable term could be applied

to the mild controversies revolving round the Sikh families. The absence of complaint may be due to the dispersal of the Landport colony, some families of which, living in scheduled properties now demolished, were rehoused by the Council. It may be premature to comment on this welcome quiet, but it does seem as if the process of integration is smoother on Council estates.

INSANITARY DEPOSITS

Despite the attentions of the street orderlies, public footways are still lavishly contaminated by dogs.

These obnoxious animal excretions are almost matched by the unpleasantness in the trail of that small section of the community who use the city streets as a vomitorium. Having rid the city of that archaism, the insanitary refuse receptacle, it is high time that the anachronism of the roaming, excreta-depositing, seemingly ownerless, dog also vanished from our thoroughfares. Then, perhaps, the mediaeval habits of a minority of humans may be corrected.

RADIO-ACTIVITY

A further eight public health inspectors devoted twenty-four evenings of their leisure time to become acquainted with the theory and practice of the safe handling of radio-active materials. Knowledge, which, it is fervently hoped, will never have to be applied.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Medical Officer of Health made a trenchant observation in the preamble of his 1961 report, when he said 'the safety of the general environment demands constant vigilance by the public health inspectors'. This comment is particularly apt in regard to the inspectors' responsibilities under the above Act, for of the prime necessities of life on this planet, air is the one in greatest demand. Because of the imperfections of civilisation, each gallon of air now has resident impurities of some 10 million particles of smoke. These impurities, in the guise of soot, grit, corrosive acids, etc. build up to blacken, irritate or destroy fabrics, metal, stone, and human beings. All the material damage, plus the wastage of fuel through incomplete combustion, sets the tax payer back some £300,000,000 per annum. The damage to human beings being insidious is incalculable, and, whereas material damage can be repaired, medical science is temporarily baffled by the problem of lung renewal. Thus, of all the spheres of environmental hygiene in which the inspectors' statutory duties involve him, the prevention of atmospheric pollution is probably the most important.

The impact of the Clean Air Act, 1956, an Act to make provision for abating the pollution of the air, was in proportion to the city's industries, which, although growing, are thinly spread. Accordingly, no smoke control areas were envisaged. But, for three quarters of the year any view of the city from the elevation of Portsdown is hampered by a variable haze, which is undoubtedly due to the emission of smoke from domestic flues. This inevitably leads to the conclusion that there are far too many dwelling-houses pouring out domestic smoke, carrying with it the known lung-damager, benz-pyrene, and too few using smokeless fuels. Therefore, the pollution of Portsmouth air, slight though it may be, is a problem which broadens past the occasional offending factory to the mass production of smoke by the chief complainant, the ordinary ratepayer, warming himself by his own inviolable hearth.

A great deal of research into the causes of air pollution has already been carried out, but nothing so comprehensive as the national survey undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has previously involved Portsmouth. Being one of the authorities selected for investigation, the City had four atmospheric pollution stations operating from May onwards. These stations were established at Saint Mary's and the Royal Hospitals, and Drayton Road and Court Lane Schools. Strategically sited to give as representative readings as possible, the air pumps monitor the atmosphere ceaselessly, revealing its sulphur content, and filtering out its solids. Daily inspection and maintenance of the apparatus are undertaken by the public health inspectors, readings and filters being returned at intervals to the Public Analyst for laboratory work. On completion of the survey the data gathered should give a long-term precise indication of the extent to which there is atmospheric pollution by smoke locally.

Discolouration of paintwork in the Copnor area occurred again in 1962, and was referred to the Alkali Inspector. The paintwork was found to be affected not by spots of oil, but by traces of H_2S which blackened lead based paints. Such traces, even after modification of the plant at the nearby gasworks, were not inconsistent with efficient operation, and further improvement could not be anticipated.

On consideration of the possible use of the airport for building purposes, the Public Analyst carried out a series of tests to a height of 20 feet, finding no abnormal quantities of SO_2 or common dust, in the district. Although such SO_2 as was present was unpleasant to smell, and under certain conditions could cause discolouration of paintwork and certain household chattels, it has never proved detrimental to health. The Public Analyst concluded that complaints were bound to be expected from an area in proximity to the gas works, and that it would be inadvisable to construct more than two storey development, should the airport land be released.

A Southsea bakery's flue, disposing of the combustion products of an oil burning plant, was found inadequate to prevent nuisance to adjoining properties. The management was requested to extend the flues to give satisfactory dispersal of the products of combustion. Meanwhile from an adjacent school, affected by the smoke emissions, came the forthright suggestion that the bakery abandon the oil fired system in favour of electricity.

The attention of the Ministry of Works was drawn to emissions of dark smoke from the flues of offices in Government occupation. The offence was traced to a defect in the automatic coal feed, and the manufacturers of the equipment were brought in to remedy the nuisance.

An outpatients building in a local hospital suffered a nuisance that was intolerable from the clinical viewpoint. The smoke came from a neighbouring factory, and the nuisance was rapidly abated after the Inspector's visit to the offending firm.

Nuisances from carbonised paper in the air were reported to the Department on two occasions. The first originated from a butcher's shop, where the staff were burning confidential documents.

The second incident was due to the absence of any provision to minimise emissions of grit and dust from the flue on the premises of a brush manufacturer. Works necessary to make the installation comply with the requirements of the Act were required of the firm. The management were taking the advice of their heating consultants as 1962 drew to a close.

A vigilant watch was kept on the sea traffic in and out of Portsmouth harbour. On two occasions I entered into correspondence with owners of

craft guilty of excessive smoke emissions. In both cases valid excuses were made.

The first offence was a quarter of an hour's discharge of dark smoke from a dredger. This vessel had been taking shingle from the Spit Sand area, and being in heavy draught her boilers were being fired to get her under way to enter harbour. The owners promised avoidance of similar occurrences in future, and to this end were arranging alternative supply of low volatile fuel.

On board the second vessel guilty of smoke nuisance, standing orders of the company require an engineer to be stationed on deck to warn the engine room of smoke production when entering or leaving harbour. In addition smoke eliminators are left on, and stokers are forbidden to work fires until craft are reasonably clear of harbour. When clear, stokers are even then under orders to build fires up gradually. Nevertheless, said the owners, all these precautions went by the board, when the unexpected hazards of navigation, or the position of another vessel, made sudden demands on the use of the engines. Although the owners' excuse for their crew's lapse was accepted, it was a little contradictory to find dark smoke coming from the Pompey Light.

The department was consulted on numerous occasions regarding potential health hazards from projected installations.

FOOD PREMISES

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Despite an irritatingly inclement summer, during which visitors had to take their frayed tempers to shelter more frequently than usual, there was a welcome absence of complaint from cafe patrons. The department was involved in a criticism of the management of a cafeteria attached to a hotel. It was a minor matter in which a customer objected to the use of stained plastic spoons. These inexpensive articles seem to have an affinity for tea stain, and the management attributed the use of plastic spoons to necessity caused by the losses of metal cutlery through the acquisitive habits of customers. In pursuing the complaint, conditions were observed which erased any sympathy for the manager over his property losses. Several contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, including a food handler smoking in the kitchen, were remedied as the direct result of following up this trivial complaint.

SECTION 89, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

The definition of the expression 'refreshment house' given by Section 80 of the Public Health Act, 1961, as 'any building in which food or drink is sold to and consumed by the public' was a welcome clarification of a long-standing obscurity. The declaration came at an opportune time, for several Portsmouth premises were under notice to comply with the requirements of the section, and some of the proprietors were prepared to argue the application of the term 'refreshment house'.

Rather than foot the bill for the necessary addition of sanitary conveniences two of the establishments went out of business, and a projected cafe switched to the sale of fancy goods. On the debit side, a notice on an Indian restaurant was not pursued owing to the life of the premises being a matter of conjecture.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960

Smoking

These regulations require, *inter alia*, that a person who engages in the handling of food shall refrain from the use of tobacco, or any other smoking mixture, or snuff, while he is handling any open food, or is in any food room in which there is open food. Yet, in contravention of this plain injunction, after various warnings, one woman paid a total of £10 2s. 0d. and one man £18 3s. 0d. for a few illicit draws on cigarettes. Others were fined smaller amounts. Besides many verbal warnings, nine letters were sent to the managements of other concerns where food handlers were observed smoking.

In the pursuance of their statutory duties the public health inspectors were instructed to call during their hours of duty at such public houses as would intervene on their normal routes. A restriction of one public house per day was not to encourage sobriety in an already sober staff, but to enable them to observe the effectiveness of my circular letter to all firms owning local pubs on the serious matter of smoking by the food handlers on their staffs.

PREMISES

A flourishing new concern, specialising in that savoury, but often dubiously-concocted delicacy, the faggot, and its garnishings, peas and baked potatoes, was inspected shortly after its initial opening. The shop was in a confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order and the premises exhibited all the deficiencies generally found in scheduled properties, being unfit for any kind of food business, let alone a minor delicatessen. Moreover it was found that the goods were not cooked or prepared on the premises, but were made ready at a private dwellinghouse some distance away. Transported some hundreds of yards, the food was next subjected to the dangerous process of warming-up and then sold over the counter. Both premises being totally unfit for the purpose of food businesses, the proprietor was given the option of closing or being prosecuted. He very wisely took the former course.

Two Indian restaurants were found operating under conditions which contravened the regulations. In the subsequent proceedings the Magistrates took a serious view of the defects in both establishments and emphasised their opinions with fines of £14 4s. 0d. and £25 5s. 0d. on the defendants. On the count of having no washhand notice displayed near the sanitary convenience, one of the Orientals advanced the excuse that, being one of a religious race, he had no need of such notices as his sect not only washed their hands, but their faces and legs. It was not mentioned that this was before prayer and not prior to serving customers.

The premises of a well-known, long-established, Southsea provision merchants were found sadly out of step with modern practice. Although a great deal of latitude was allowed on the grounds of hardship the management's promises were of the same quality as his premises, and his transgression and delaying tactics cost him a fine of £7 2s. 0d.

A shop mismanaged by a Southsea octogenarian was discovered to be defective and unclean. The old lady coming to the conclusion that both business and management were past their prime could see no future in the business and decided to retire. The resultant closing down sale started in September and was drawn to a close with the end of the year. From the inspector concerned went heartfelt congratulations on the retirement of this delinquent.

The department again suffered some embarrassment through the shortcomings of Council-owned premises. Found defective structurally in 1961 one such property was the subject of inter-departmental correspondence and assurances, all ineffective for twelve months. Admittedly a complicated position has arisen because of the unresolved future of property in the Guildhall area, but the propagation and enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations was not helped by the enforcing authority becoming the virtual defaulter.

Two other properties in one ownership, both substandard shops, were put out of business by the ineluctable process of bulldozing. They were, of course, included in a compulsory purchase order, but even if they were not, bulldozing would have been the best remedy for their deficiencies.

Inspections of food shops were stepped up in the twelve months covered by this report. The outcome of this activity was an increase in the number of verbal notices given (and in many cases remedied on the spot), but a decline in the total of written notices. Altogether 205 contraventions were observed.

These observations on unhygienic food businesses conclude on a note of optimism. My columns in previous years have carried fair comment on the intransigent attitude of Crown Departments in the matter of the Willow Cafe. A hint that even the eternal may be impermanent is suggested by plans to replace this unsatisfactory building with a new structure. It would seem, therefore, that constant dripping wears away not only stones.

SUMMARY OF WORK REQUIRED BY NOTICES OF CONTRAVENTION OF FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
5 Insanitary premises	10
6 Cleanliness of equipment, etc. .. .	14
8 Protection against contamination .. .	7
9 Personal cleanliness, smoking, etc. .. .	5
14 <i>re</i> Sanitary Conveniences .. .	41
15 Supply of water to premises .. .	1
16 Hand washing facilities .. .	45
17 First aid materials .. .	13
18 Accommodation for clothing and footwear .. .	3
19 Facilities for washing food and equipment .. .	10
21 Ventilation of food rooms .. .	4
23 Cleanliness and repair of food rooms .. .	40
24 Accumulation of refuse .. .	7
26 Requirements as to stalls .. .	3
28 Supply of water to stalls .. .	2
	<hr/> 205
Number of notices written .. .	83
Number of verbal notices .. .	338

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

This sphere of the work of a public health inspector is absorbing in that it presents opportunities for detective work. But, revolving, as it does, between the exasperations of the purchaser and vendor, it is seldom enlivened by the ludicrous. In the matter of the shop assistant who could have commanded a sizeable transfer fee in Rugby League circles, the department got its best laugh for years : this young lady sold not one, but three dummies in succession,

What was amusing strictly within the confines of the office was not the diversion the complainant found in her purchase, for she had bought a steak and kidney pie on Saturday to eat on the following day. Her annoyance had not evaporated on Monday morning when she brought the spurious pie to the Department.

At the multiple store in question, the manager was congratulating himself on having already placated two other customers, when the third complaint was brought to him by the public health inspector. The manager explained for the third time that a girl, new to the pie-sales counter, had made the mistake. It was accepted by the inspector that an unwrapped dummy pie, having a sawdust interior concealed by a normal cooked pastry exterior, would present no external difference from the genuine article. But, as was pointed out to the manager, when the pie in question is in a wrapper dramatically printed with the word DUMMY in eye-arresting type, it is either a blind or fervid saleswoman who removes from the display and sells not one, but three in a row.

As in past years, the 1962 record of extraneous matter in food shows mould growth as the paramount offender. The meticulous investigation accorded to its incidence invariably faults the retailer. A daily systematic examination and rotation of mould-prone stock is a *must* for food-vendors. Failure to observe a routine will inevitably bring the negligent trader to the notice of the department. Assuming that the offence is not particularly grave, the first occasion may not have repercussions in the till, but further acquaintance with the department can be expensive as the press reports of court proceedings bear witness. It takes a lot of sausage sales to balance the payment of a £25 fine. It takes more to redress the affront to the public, who read and note the adverse publicity in the cases reported, and rearrange their shopping accordingly. This is patent to most businessmen, but the awareness is particularly marked in the attitude of the managers of big combines. Their co-operation in tracing responsibility for sales of faulty foodstuffs has greatly eased the difficult job of the inspector, and has become one of the pleasanter results of departmental enquiries. I attribute this improved relationship between food trade and official to two major factors, namely the excellent coverage of food hygiene cases and news given in the press, and the able counselling by the inspector.

Incidentally, co-operation with the health inspector yields useful dividends, as instanced in the department's enquiry into the presence of live moth grubs in chocolate. Had the manager of the self-service store been a rugged individualist, anxious to disprove his firm's responsibility by permitting only a cursory examination of his stock, he would have done his employers a great dis-service. Encouraged by the interested manager, the inspector located a hidden breeding ground of *Ephestia* moth in the rack fittings of the store, thereby not only preventing a series of infested chocolate sales, but also revealing the inadequacies of the firm's cleaning staff.

Faulty workmanship in manually cutting out a new wire mesh to a sieve permitted string to pass through with the flour, and subsequently turn up in the Health Department as the offending material contained in a loaf. An expensive lapse which the Magistrates assessed in a fine of £30.

Careful examination of submitted specimens is vitally important, and unless scrutiny is obviously unnecessary, should be microscope-aided. Illustrating this axiom of good procedure is the instance of a pork-pie bought in a factory canteen and to all intents and purposes bearing a mould growth. To the naked eye the presence of a mould was fact. A more intimate look at the foreign matter showed it to be biro ink transferred from a marked grease-proof paper.

This year again, that Scarlet Pimpernel of extraneous matters, the adhesive plaster finger dressing, made a furtive appearance from a source still unknown. Allegedly found in a tin of potato crisps, the code on which enabled the packer to be identified, the plaster was the subject of a lengthy inquisition in the Portsmouth factory. The packer concerned had no cuts, and neither had any other member of the staff. The first aid unit had not issued a plaster at any relevant time, and pronounced the offending dressing a complete foreigner, for the firm insisted on the use of a finger stall tied at the wrist, and destroyed after use. No origin having been established this incident was an inconclusive one that might have been avoided had the complaint not been two weeks old when the matter was drawn to my attention.

No similar doubt existed as to the cause for a complaint made about the smell of petrol in a purchase of corned beef. The purchaser, attired in the complete kit of a motor cyclist and reeking of petrol, brought the specimen to the department. He had, he said, bought the meat personally, and served it at lunch time. In an honest endeavour to identify the source of the smell he had even retrieved the original wrapping paper from the dustbin and re-wrapped the meat.

Revellers round a Christmas tree were not certain whether they saw correctly when they spotted a bee on the decorations. A close look established the presence of a bee on a sweet in December in England. Alas ! It was no Indian summer bringing the insects out, but a bee embedded in sweet death in a confectionery decoration — a carelessness, which could have had nasty consequences, and was recorded against the manufacturers of the product.

Inconsiderate behaviour on the part of demolition workers, who were liberating clouds of dust in Charlotte Street, was reported to the Department, but, unfortunately, the complainants left the complaint until the contractors had finished. It was a wonder that there was not a subsequent spate of complaints about foreign bodies in foodstuffs sold in this open market. The same disregard for public hygiene was observed in Southsea, and was stopped.

Here follows a catalogue of extraneous matters in food, with details of the action taken:

<i>Material or object</i>	<i>Found in</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Cockroach	Meringue	Not proven
Fly	Fish fingers	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Steak pie	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Cornish pasty	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Scotch pancake	Town Clerk's warning
String	Hovis loaf	Fined £30 plus 3 guineas costs
Mould	Apple turnover	Town Clerk's severe warning
Mould	Cheese	Warning by C.H.I.
Mould	Chocolate roll	Warning by C.H.I.
Fly	Pork luncheon meat	Town Clerk's warning
Larva	Rusk	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Skinless pork sausages	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Beef sausages	Warning by C.H.I.
Mould	Tomatoes	Warning by C.H.I.
Mould	Raspberries	Warning by C.H.I.
Fly	Apple pie	Town Clerk's warning
Hairs	Steak and kidney pudding	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Apple pie	Town Clerk's severe warning
Wasp	Crumpet	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Skinless beef sausages	Fined £25 plus 3 guineas costs
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	Verbal warning
Mould	Malt molasses loaf	Warning by C.H.I.
Bee	Sweet	Warning by C.H.I.
Mould	Madeira cake	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Corned beef	Fined £25 plus 5 guineas costs and £28 special costs

<i>Material or object</i>	<i>Found in</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Mould	Rice pudding	Town Clerk's very severe warning
Crane fly	Loaf	Town Clerk's severe warning
Moth larvae	Chocolate bar	Town Clerk's severe warning
Mould	Skinless pork sausages	Town Clerk's severe warning
Pebble	Currant bun	Warning by C.H.I.
Maggots	Chicken	Town Clerk's severe warning
Bee	Sweet	Warning by C.H.I.
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	Warning by C.H.I.
Metal	Pork Pie	Town Clerk's warning
Aluminium	Cream bun	Warning by C.H.I.
Paper	Loaf	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Loaf	Town Clerk's warning
Fibres	Loaf	Town Clerk's warning
Wasp	Loaf	Not substantiated
Mould	Sausages	Fined £5 and costs
Sawdust	Dummy pie	Town Clerk's warning

HOUSING

There was no divergence from the programme of priorities established in 1957. Attention in 1962 centred on the fifth and sixth groups of this plan with primary work on the first and second groups of houses not included in the priority groups.

These groups were:—

- (e) Lancaster Road, Berkeley Street, Henrietta Street, Grosvenor Street area.
- (f) Buckland Street, Finsbury Street, Chapel Street.
- (1) East Street, etc.
- (2) Landport and Portsea.

Classification followed survey of the areas which were finally designated as:—

- Group (e) Southsea No. 8
- Southsea No. 9
- Southsea No. 10
- Southsea No. 11
- Group (f) Buckland No. 1
- Buckland No. 2

Official representations were made as follows:—

CLEARANCE AREAS

Southsea No. 8. Represented Health and Housing Committee, 13th December, 1961. Council Minute 74/62, dated 9th January 1962.

Lancaster Road No. 1 Clearance Area

Gloucester Street Nos. 5, 7, 9/9a, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 69, 71, 77, 79, and 81
 Lancaster Road Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 21/23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83
 Plymouth Street Nos. 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 60, 62, 64, 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 and 55
 Somerville Road Nos. 26a, 26 and 28

*No. of
houses* *No. of
families* *No. of
persons*

TOTALS .. 129 132 370

	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of persons</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Other buildings</i>
Southsea No. 9. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 21st February, 1962. Council Minute 362/62, dated 13th March, 1962.				
<i>Lancaster Road No. 2 Clearance Area</i>				
Cambridge Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33				
Lancaster Road Nos. 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115 and 131.				
Lower Forbury Road Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55				
Osborne Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35				
Rivers Street Nos. 46, 48, 50, 54, 56, 58, 51, 53, 55 and 57				
Somers Road Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 and 73/73a				
Somerville Road No. 25				
<i>Number of other Buildings</i>				
Cambridge Street No. 1a				
Somers Road No. 71	118	123	332	2
<i>Somerville Road No. 1 Clearance Area</i>				
Lower Forbury Road No. 59				
Somerville Road Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21	6	6	13	
TOTALS ..	124	129	345	2
Southsea No. 10. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 18th April, 1962. Council Minute 650/62, dated 8th May 1962				
<i>Aldwell Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>				
Aldwell Street Nos. 1, 1a, 1b, 3, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17/17a, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38				
Ivy Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33, 35, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36				
Lower Forbury Road Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46				
Somers Road Nos. 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133 and 137				
TOTALS ..		88	100	283
Southsea No. 11. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 20th June, 1962. Council Minute 973/62 dated 10th July 1962.				
<i>Aldwell Street No. 2 Clearance Area</i>				
Aldwell Street Nos. 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 56, 58, 60, 62, 66 and 45				
Blackfriars Road Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69 and 71.				
Ivy Street Nos. 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 60, 62, 62a, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80 also known as 1a Somerville Road, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 77/79				
Somerville Road Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12a, 14 and 16		78	76	202
<i>Hyde Park Road No. 2 Clearance Area</i>				
Blackfriars Road Nos. 85 and 91				
Hyde Park Road Nos. 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186 and 188		23	28	75
TOTALS ..		101	94	277

	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>No. of persons</i>
Buckland No. 1. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 19th September, 1962. Council Minute 1318/62, dated 9th October 1962.			
<i>Arnaud Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Arnaud 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, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28a, 28, 30, 32 and 34			
Arthur Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 13a, 15, 17, 19a, 19, 21, 23, 25, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42.			
Buckland Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 19, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 10, 12, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, and 40a			
Little Arthur Street St. George's Cottage	106	88	278
<i>Sultan Road No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Sultan Road Nos. 257, 259, 261 and 263	4	6	18
TOTALS ..	110	94	296

Buckland No. 2. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 21st November, 1962. Council Minute 1063/62, dated 11th December 1962

Finsbury Street No. 1 Clearance Area

Buckland Street Nos. 62, 64, 66 and 68			
Finsbury Street Nos. 1, 3, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 44a, 46, 48, 40, 52, 54 and 56			
School Lane Nos. 1a, 3, 3a, 5, 7, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27			
Seymour Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 4, 6, 28, 30, 32, 40, 42 and 44	88	75	233
<i>Syemout Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Seymour Street Nos. 48, 50, 52 and 54	4	4	17
TOTALS ..	92	79	250

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

Plymouth Street No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Lancaster Road No. 1	do.
Ivy Street No. 1	do.
Somerville Road No. 1	do.
Buckland Street No. 1	do.
Seymour Street No. 1	do.

DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDERS :

None was made in 1962

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT :

Houses unfit for human habitation were represented to the Committee under Part II Housing Act, 1957. They numbered:—

Closing Orders	2
Demolition Orders	6
Undertakings not to use for human habitation ..	28
Parts of buildings closed	13

The results from 1961's programme are shewn in the following table of 1962's Public Inquiries:—

<i>Local Public Inquiry</i>	<i>Date held</i>	<i>Result</i>
City of Portsmouth (Berkeley Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961 <i>Clearance Areas</i> COTTAGE GROVE NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Cottage Grove Nos. 1, 3 and 5 SOMERS STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Berkeley Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 2a, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Cottage Grove No. 19 Cottage Lane Nos. 1, 3, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 Henrietta 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, and 47 Somers Road Nos. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 2, 4 and 6 Somers Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 27a, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36a, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 SOMERS STREET NO. 2 CLEARANCE AREA Somers Street Nos. 1 and 3	2. 1.1962	Confirmed with modification by Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 7.7.1962
City of Portsmouth (Durham Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961 <i>Clearance Areas</i> DURHAM STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Durham Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 Grosvenor Street Nos. 70, 72, 74, 76 and 78 Radnor Street Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 MIDDLE STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Middle Street Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, 61 and 63 ST. JAMES ROAD NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Radnor Street No. 2 Sackville Street Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 St. James's Road Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 58, 60, 62, 64, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84	7.2.1962	Confirmed with modification 7.11.1962
City of Portsmouth (Waterloo Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961 <i>Clearance Areas</i> GROSVENOR STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Grosvenor Street Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 44 and 46 Hyde Park Road Nos. 90, 92, 94 and 98 Waterloo Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 Wellington Street Nos. 15, 17, 19, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 GROSVENOR STREET NO. 2 CLEARANCE AREA Grosvenor Street Nos. 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 57, 59, 61 and 63	3. 4.1962	Confirmed with modification 12.10 1962

<i>Local Public Inquiry</i>	<i>Date held</i>	<i>Result</i>
City of Portsmouth (Warwick Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1962	17.7.1962	Confirmed with modification 4.10.1962
<i>Clearance Areas</i>		
GROSVENOR STREET NO. 3 CLEARANCE AREA Grosvenor Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13		
GROSVENOR STREET NO. 4 CLEARANCE AREA Gloucester Street Nos. 2a, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Grosvenor Street Nos. 19, 21, 27, 29, 31 and 33		
GROSVENOR STREET NO. 5 CLEARANCE AREA Grosvenor Street Nos. 39, 41, 43 and 45		
HENRIETTA STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Cambridge Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Henrietta Street Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44		
HENRIETTA STREET NO. 2 CLEARANCE AREA Henrietta Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24		
HYDE PARK ROAD NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Hyde Park Road Nos. 100, also known as No. 1 Grosvenor Street, 102 and 104		
WARWICK STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Gloucester Street No. 26/28 Grosvenor Street Nos. 49 and 53 Rutland Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 Warwick Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38/38a		
City of Portsmouth (Plymouth Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1962	30.10.1962	Awaiting confirmation
<i>Clearance Areas</i>		
LANCASTER ROAD NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Gloucester Street Nos. 5, 7, 9/9a, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 69, 71, 77, 79 and 81 Lancaster Road Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 21/23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83 Plymouth Street Nos. 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 60, 62, 64, 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 and 55 Somerville Road Nos. 26a, 26 and 28		
City of Portsmouth (Lancaster Road No.1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1962	5.12.1962	Awaiting confirmation
<i>Clearance Areas</i>		
LANCASTER ROAD NO 2 CLEARANCE AREA Cambridge Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33 Lancaster Road Nos. 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, and 131		

Lower Forbury Road Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31,
33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53
and 55

Osborne Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16,
18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40,
42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15,
17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35

Rivers Street Nos. 46, 48, 50, 54, 56, 58, 51,
53, 55 and 57

Somers Road Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69
and 73/73a

Somerville Road No. 25

NUMBER OF OTHER BUILDINGS:—

Cambridge Street No. 1a

Somers Road No. 71

Somerville Road No. 1 Clearance Area

Lower Forbury Road No. 59

Somerville Road Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21

Orders Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government

City of Portsmouth (Oyster Street No. 2) Declaration of Unfitness Order 1960	Confirmed without modification by Minister of Housing and Local Government 6.3.1962
City of Portsmouth (Berkeley Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961	Confirmed with modification on 7.6.1962
City of Portsmouth (Melbourne Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961	Confirmation with modification on 21.6.1962
City of Portsmouth (St. Vincent Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961	Confirmed with modification on 30.8.1962
City of Portsmouth (Warwick Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1962	Confirmed with modification on 4.10.1962
City of Portsmouth (Waterloo Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961	Confirmed with modification on 12.10.1962
City of Portsmouth (Durham Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961	Confirmed with modification on 7.11.1962

SLUM CLEARANCE

Whilst the foregoing were being resolved, field work was proceeding in the Southsea and Landport Areas in which the following were included:—

Blackfriars Road, Byerley Street, Clarendon Place, Clifton Street, Common Street, Delhi Place, East Street, Fitzroy Street, Flathouse Road, Fyning Street, Greetham Street, Harley Street, Herbert Street, Hyde Park Road, James Street, Omega Street, Peckham Street, Prince Regent Street, Prospect Road, Regent Street (Mile End), Regent Street (Southsea), Ridge Street, Rudmore Road, Rye Street, St. John's Road (Fratton), Silverlock Street, Somers Road, Stamford Street, Sultan Road, Telegraph Place, Telegraph Street, Tottenham Road, Upper East Street, Waltham Street (Landport), Wimpole Street and others.

Houses considered for Purchase in advance of requirements	..	131
Number of Inspections	.. .. .	2,044
Number of Visits	.. .. .	5,378
Number of Inspections <i>re</i> demolition	.. .. .	2,044

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE 79
RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1962

A.	HOUSES	IN CLEARANCE AREAS declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957	Number of HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Unfit for human habitation .. 320 Included by reason of bad arrangement .. 4 On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 .. 39
			PERSONS DISPLACED during quarter	From houses unfit for human habitation .. 1167 From houses included by reason of bad arrangement .. 5 From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 .. 191
			FAMILIES DISPLACED during quarter	From houses unfit for human habitation .. 372 From houses included by reason of bad arrangement .. 2 From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 .. 59
	DEMOLISHED	NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Number of HOUSES DEMOLISHED	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .. 17 Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health .. 11 Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts .. — Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the Town and County Planning Act, 1959 .. 1
				From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .. 15 From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health .. 118 From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts .. — From houses included in unfitness orders .. 3
				From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 .. 5 From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health .. 28 From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts .. — From houses included in unfitness orders .. 1
				Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed 11

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the quarter in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	Number of HOUSES		Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961 .. Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	28 —	
	PERSONS DISPLACED during quarter		From houses to be closed:— Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961 .. Under Sections 17 (3) and 16 Housing Act, 1957	123 —	
	FAMILIES DISPLACED during quarter		From houses to be closed:— Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961 .. Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	36 —	
	PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957:—				
	Number of HOUSES Number of PERSONS DISPLACED Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED			15 — —	
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED	After informal action by local authority:—		by owner ..	89	
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts:—		(a) by owner .. (b) by local authority	135	
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:—		(a) by owner .. (b) by local authority	1 2	
	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957:—		by owner ..		
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)	POSITION AT END OF QUARTER	Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein ..	— —
			Under Section 17(2)	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ..	—
			Under Section 46	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein ..	— —
			Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53 — No. of houses		
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders.			Number of houses	49
				Number of occupants	97

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

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

Part II. Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

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

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT

INSPECTION OF PREMISES, ETC.

Dwelling houses	4,558
New dwelling houses	673
Common lodging houses	1
Tents, sheds, caravans, etc.	113
Verminous premises	191
Houseboats	3
Offensive trades	56
Smoke, colour and water tests to drains	126
Sewers and drains	803
Permitted numbers	12
Underground rooms and basements	42
Power factories	1,284
Non-power factories	58
Building sites	78
Work-places	7
Outworkers	197
Agricultural workers	4
Nursery schools and child minders	48
Nursing and Maternity homes	28
Cinemas	62
Theatres, funfairs, circuses and clubs	1
Old people's homes	25
Rent Act 1957	47
Swimming and paddling pools and beaches	132
Rodent control	156
Farms	10
Tips and refuse accumulations, allotments	50
Formal applications for discretionary grants	53
Formal applications for standard grants	124
Informal applications for discretionary grants	67

Informal applications for standards grants	334
Completed certificates for discretionary grants	77
Completed certificates for standard grants	79
Loan application	1
Sewer swabs	9
Chalk-pits	24
Hairdressers	410
Schools	9
Public conveniences	74
<i>Re</i> water supply	98
Hotels	25
<i>Re</i> air pollution	124
Air pollution stations	347
<i>Re</i> flooding and ponds	4
<i>Re</i> smells	161
Ships	217
Piggeries	1
<i>Re</i> infestations (flies, beetles, etc.)	140
Exhumations and cemeteries	6
<i>Re</i> demolitions	2,158
Housing Act	2,044

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

School meal kitchens	2
Milk and dairies	189
Ice cream (retailers)	88
Ice cream manufacturers and depots	86
Tripe boilers	1
Bakeries	163
Sugar boilers	1
Sugar confectioners	10
Fish fryers	107
Fishmongers (wet and retail)	77
Fish wholesalers	16
Food wholesalers	23
Restaurants, cafes, factory canteens, etc.	764
Sweet Shops	165
Greengrocers	408
Grocery	958
Butchers (retail)	342
Butchers (wholesalers)	28
Bread and cake shops	154
Sausages and cooked meat	79
Preserved food premises—Section 16	33
Shellfish vendors	5
Soft drink manufacturers	3
Market stalls and vans	1,970
Mobile vans	38
Potato crisp manufacturers	7
Breweries	10
Bacon curers	2

Miscellaneous	33
Public houses and off-licences	32
Guest houses	13
Ballrooms	4
Supermarkets	26
Wholesale greengrocers	7
Flour confectionery	20

OTHER ACTION *re* FOOD

Building plans <i>re</i> food premises examined	23
Meat and food inspections	128

VISITS

To dwelling houses <i>re</i> notices, etc.	5,857
To factories <i>re</i> notices, etc.	31
<i>Re</i> Housing Act	2,753
C.P.O. census	595
Obstructed and defective sewers and drains	461
Rodent infested premises (not included in Rodent report)	64
Revisits in connection with Rent Act 1957	15
Abortive visits	1,038
New buildings	1,093
Verminous premises	67
<i>Re</i> Air pollution	15
Public houses	4
<i>Re</i> Section 89 Public Health Act, 1936	27
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	711
Discretionary and standard grants	910
<i>Re</i> food complaints	128

INVESTIGATIONS

Recorded complaints in register	2,507
Infectious diseases	181
Suspected typhoid and typhoid carriers	24
Suspected smallpox and contacts	53
Other contacts of infectious diseases	21
Food poisoning, D. and V. dysentery, etc.	98
Council houses applications, etc.	89
Radioactive source	2
Complaints <i>re</i> food	71
Noise	43
Rodent infestation and complaints	40
Sewer swabbing	9
Insect infestations	163
Swimming and paddling pool water	30

NOTICES AND NOTIFICATIONS

Abatement notices (Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961)	402
Letter forms <i>re</i> defects (intimation notices)	606
Letters requesting work without further delay	7
Letters requesting work in 7 days	84

Letters requesting work forthwith	3
Notice of intention to enter buildings	3
Dangerous structures	39
Obstructed or defective sewers	102
Factories Act—formal notices	—
Factories Act—informal notices	70
Factories Act—verbal notices	132
Food Hygiene regulations notices	83
Food Hygiene regulations—verbal notices	368
Occupation certificates	585
Completion certificates for Standard Grants	79
Completion certificates for Discretionary Grants	77

LOCAL LAND CHARGES

Searches against properties	3,972
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REPORT ON RODENT CONTROL

Number of complaints received	1,487
Number of premises visited	2,411
TOTAL	3,898

NUMBER OF PREMISES TREATED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY 2,172

of the foregoing number: 1,566 were private dwellings
 268 were business premises (including 14
 Naval establishments)
 338 were local authority's property.

All were found to have minor infestations.

Of the 1,566 private dwellinghouses 718 were infested with rats and 848 with mice.

In the 268 business premises rat infestations number 92 and those of mice 176.

On the 338 local authority properties were found 252 rat infestations and 86 infestations of mice.

TREATMENT OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Comprising 4,242 manholes:

2,760 were treated on No. 1 Maintenance Treatment

2,122 were treated on No. 2 Maintenance Treatment

Total manholes treated in 1962, 4,882

Excellent results were obtained in the treated manholes.

Manholes left untreated were found to be either free of rats, surcharged or fast flowing.

LOCAL AUTHORITY FLATS AND OTHER PROPERTY

All drainage inspection chambers were treated twice during the year, or as necessary.

REFUSE TIPS, SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, FORESHORES, DOCKS AND ALLOTMENTS received treatments twice during the year or as necessary.

EDUCATION PREMISES were visited and treated where necessary.

ADMIRALTY PROPERTY

The continuation of the contract between the City Council and the Director of Navy Contracts, affecting Admiralty property within the city, ensured successful treatments at:—

A.S.W.E., Portsdown, Royal Naval Barracks, Royal Marine Barracks, H.M.S. *Excellent*, H.M.S. *Vernon*, H.M.S. *Phoenix*, Duchess of Kent Barracks, P. and R.T. School, Pit-Street, Tipnor Range and Fort Southwick.

PRINCIPAL POISON USED

Warfarin No. 5 (Anti-coagulant) alternated with Zinc Phosphide (Zn P₂).

In sewer treatments Warfarin No. 5 mixed with Para-Nitro-Phenol (mould inhibitor) was used.

REPORT OF CLEANSING

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

The weekly collection of house refuse was maintained in 1962. Check weighings were regularly carried out, confirming the tendency towards reduction in refuse density. This was emphasised in 1962 with the cessation of separate collections of waste paper. The market for this commodity disappeared and the waste paper was collected and disposed of as refuse.

Further large containers for bulk storage of refuse at flats and business premises were purchased and over 800 were in use. The income from trade refuse continued to maintain its high level. Controlled tipping proceeded in the Great Salterns area, further land at Burrfields and rear of Stanley Avenue being reclaimed. Three mechanical shovels continued to give good service. 1962 saw the completion of the bund wall across Milton Lake, the first stage in preparation for controlled tipping in this area.

A further Lewin Sweepmaster mechanical sweeper was purchased. Five mechanical sweepers and seventy-seven manual sweepers carried out the cleansing of the city streets.

With the virtual cessation of salvaging waste paper the income derived from the sale of waste paper was greatly reduced, but the market for textiles and non-ferrous metals remained steady.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Public Health Department,
1 Western Parade,
Portsmouth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Health Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the work of the Port Health Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1962.

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 appointments held</i>
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: 8 BURBIDGE GROVE, SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH 33325.

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 ..	466	113,109	2	91	—
Coastwise * ..	4,402	963,390	—	116	—
TOTAL ..	4,868	1,076,499	2	207	—

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

SECTION III — CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR**TABLE C**

There was no passenger traffic during the year.

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 Weyhill, near Andover.
- (2) Cases are conveyed by the Portsmouth Municipal Ambulance Service, the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews being: 37 vaccinated in 1961, 7 not known.
- (3) The smallpox consultant is Dr. I. M. McLachlan, Physician Superintendent, Priorsdean 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, Priorsdean Hospital, Portsmouth.

SECTION VIII — VENEREAL DISEASE

Times of treatment have been amended as follows:—

Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. and Saturdays from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

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

TABLE D

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

SECTION X — OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No malaria occurred in ships during the year.

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

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

SECTION XII — MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

- (1) Vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Health Inspector. Rat disinfestation is carried out by the Rodent Control Section of the Health Department in the port area.
- (2) Bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents can be carried out at the Central Laboratory, Priorsdean 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. 14 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	—
Infected 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 136	—	28	28
Others 73	—	—	—
TOTAL 209	—	28	28 complied with

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

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

(Not applicable)

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 excellent 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.*

14th March, 1963.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

The Public Analyst's Department,
Trafalgar Place,
Clive Road,
Portsmouth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work carried out in my department during the year ending 31st December, 1962.

The total number of samples submitted for examination was 4,070.

These may be summarised as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	1,824
Designated Milk	..	..	..	..	456
Ice Cream (hygienic quality)	..	..	..	..	98
City Water	..	..	..	..	20
Swimming Bath Water and Sea Water	..	..	..	..	189
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	..	17

SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR:

Borough of Gosport	..	..	..	..	215
Isle of Wight County Council	..	..	..	..	197
Fareham Urban District Council	..	..	..	..	149
Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council	..	..	..	..	211
Other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	58
Portsmouth Corporation Departments	..	..	..	..	334
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	302
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	4,070

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION TESTS:

Daily Sulphur Dioxide	..	..	..	..	985
Daily Smoke	..	..	..	..	985
Rain Gauges	..	..	..	..	11

Of the 1,824 samples purchased in the City of Portsmouth for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 49 (equal to 2·7 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. In particular I take this opportunity of recognising the many years of co-operation from Mr. F. R. Bell, the Sampling Officer, who retired in June 1962.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. WILLIAMS,

Public Analyst.

MILK

621 samples of ordinary milk and 83 Channel Island milks were examined during the year, all were free from added colour and preservative.

The sources of the samples were as follows:—

413 from retailers selling to the public in pint bottles and cartons

247 from farmers delivering to local dairies.

44 from deliveries of one third pint bottles to various schools.

ORDINARY MILK

3 samples of cartoned raw tuberculin tested milk were deficient in milk fat and the retailer was advised accordingly.

2 samples of bottled milk and one of cartoned milk were of poor quality but there was no evidence of tampering.

The 247 samples of farmers milk were derived from 137 herds and analysis showed that 12 herds were producing milk of inferior quality — 16 of the samples being deficient in solids-not-fat. The cows were responsible for the poor quality; there was no evidence of abstraction of cream and the samples were free from added water.

All samples of school milk were of a satisfactory standard.

The monthly variations in quality of the milk sold to the public is shown in the following table:—

Month	% Fat	% Solids-not-Fat	% Total Solids	No. of Samples examined
January	3.81	8.62	12.43	41
February	3.77	8.60	12.37	25
March	3.67	8.56	12.23	21
April	3.74	8.64	12.38	27
May	3.54	8.81	12.35	27
June	3.53	8.76	12.29	21
July	3.55	8.73	12.28	28
August	3.72	8.72	12.44	29
September ..	3.68	8.76	12.44	43
October	3.81	8.78	12.59	50
November ..	3.91	8.71	12.62	36
December ..	3.89	8.70	12.59	26
Average 1962 ..	3.73	8.71	12.44	374
„ 1961 ..	3.73	8.70	12.43	338
„ 1960 ..	3.73	8.62	12.35	283

CHANNEL ISLAND MILK

83 samples of Channel Island Milk were examined from retailers selling to the public in one pint bottles. All these samples were satisfactory in that they contained at least 4.0 per cent of milk fat as required by law.

The quality of Channel Island Milk sold to the public has been maintained above the statutory minimum:—

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

Channel Island Milk Ordinary Milk

1961	4.50	3.73
1962	4.57	3.73

HYGIENIC QUALITY OF MILK

456 samples of milk were tested for hygienic quality, all samples passed the test for the efficiency of the pasteurisation process. Two raw tuberculin tested milks in cartons, however, failed the methylene blue test for keeping quality and the supplier was advised.

ICE CREAM

NUTRITIVE QUALITY

30 samples of ice cream were examined for compliance with the Food Standards Ice Cream Order and all proved to be satisfactory.

Analysis indicates that most manufacturers now market a product which is superior in fat content to the legal requirement (minimum 5 per cent. fat) as shown below:—

<i>Fat per cent. by weight</i>				<i>Number of Manufacturers</i>
Less than 5%	..	..	..	0
5.0% — 7.9%	..	..	..	3
8.0% — 9.9%	..	..	..	5
10% and over	..	..	..	6

HYGIENIC QUALITY

Of the 98 samples examined, 8 were found to be unsatisfactory or inferior from a hygienic (bacteriological) viewpoint.

Ice cream can be graded according to the efficiency of its heat treatment and the following table indicates the percentage of ice cream falling into the respective grades during the last three years:—

		1962	1961	1960
Satisfactory	Grade 1 ..	73%	61%	75%
Satisfactory	Grade 2 ..	17%	22%	14%
Inferior	Grade 3 ..	6%	6%	8%
Unsatisfactory	Grade 4 ..	4%	11%	3%
		} 90%		} 83%
				} 89%

As in previous years the manufacturers and retailers have willingly co-operated to provide a minimum of handling of ice cream.

FOODS OTHER THAN MILK

The label of a skimmed milk powder claimed that it was fortified with vitamins and minerals but failed to declare to what extent they were present as required by law.

Two samples of cheese spread were deficient of a recommended minimum fat content and the manufacturer was advised to exercise more control over the quality of the product in the future.

A sample of gorgonzola cheese was found to be contaminated with a foreign mould to an extent which made it inedible.

Excessive amounts of lead were found in samples of angelica and the manufacturer undertook to provide more stringent control of the supplies which he imported. He also undertook to investigate the source of the lead in co-operation with the French growers.

An advertisement claiming 'Double Devon Cream' was displayed near a bottle of single cream. This could easily mislead a prospective purchaser and the retailer was cautioned.

Three retailers were advised of their obligation to provide a notice to the effect that all cake confectionery sold on the premises contained imitation cream.

Similarly, four retailers were reminded that the presence of preservative in sausages must be disclosed by displaying a suitable notice visible to the purchaser.

Two samples of sausages were found to be deficient of the recommended meat content. The proportion of chicken in a chicken savoury was considered to be insufficient to permit the advertisement 'chock full of chicken'.

A product sold as 'Beef Casserole' was found to contain 20 per cent of added water. A more accurate description would be 'Beef Casserole with Gravy'.

The label on a sample of Creme de Menthe Slices suggested that they contained a significant amount of alcohol. No alcohol was detected and the manufacturer agreed to withdraw the label.

Saccharin tablets were found to be 13 per cent. deficient of the minimum amount of saccharin permitted by the Order.

LABELLING OFFENCES

19 samples of prepacked foods were criticised for failing to comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order some of which are given below.

Label failed to identify the packer or labeller	Sardines in olive oil, parsley sauce, cake decorating jelly, garden peas, baked beans.
Ingredients not disclosed in the order of proportion by weight	Dried fruit salad.
No list of ingredients	Ox tongue pate.
Non-specific description used for an ingredient	Semolina, mayonnaise, cheese savoury, angelica, cake decorating jelly, instant mashed potato, meatless steaks in gravy, glace cherries, mint sauce.

DRUGS

During the year 79 samples of drugs were examined of which 6 were criticised.

Two samples of calamine lotion were deficient in glycerin, one of which also contained an excessive amount of calamine. Following a full investigation the manufacturer agreed to have the product regularly examined to prevent any recurrence of these faults.

Four samples of soluble aspirin tablets were found to contain free salicyclic acid in excess of the B.P. requirement. Three retailers were involved and the unsatisfactory stocks were destroyed.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

During the year seven new regulations have been made under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 which affect the responsibilities of the Public Analyst.

THE EMULSIFIERS AND STABILISERS IN FOOD REGULATIONS 1962 restrict the number of substances which may be added to food in order to form and maintain emulsions. The list of permitted substances are those which are considered to be safe for use in food for human consumption. The regulations also prohibit the use of any of these substances in flour and of thickening substances in cream.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (EMULSIFIERS AND STABILISERS) REGULATIONS 1962 prohibit the use of emulsifiers and stabilisers in whole or skimmed liquid milk.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (LEGAL PROCEEDINGS) REGULATIONS 1962 AND THE MILK AND DAIRIES (LEGAL PROCEEDINGS) REGULATIONS 1962 serve to clarify the position of regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 with respect to certain other sections of the Act dealing with 'evidence of analysis' 'warranty defence', 'analysis by the government chemist', etc.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (TABLE JELLIES) (AMENDMENT AND REVOCATION) REGULATIONS 1962 revoked the Food Standards Table Jellies Order 1949 as amended with effect from 12th July 1963. This means that no compositional standards now apply to Table Jelly, Table Jelly Crystals or Table Jelly Compounds, but if prepacked for sale each has to be labelled as specified in the Labelling of Food Order 1953 as amended giving an appropriate list of ingredients, a requirement not previously demanded.

THE PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS 1962 made several additions to the list of permitted preservatives in food and specified in what foods they are permitted to be used. The following new substances were added to the list:—

The methyl and propyl esters of para hydroxy benzoic acid, propionic acid, sorbic acid, nisin, nystatin, tetracyclines. Formaldehyde is now permitted to be present in food up to a limit of 5 parts per million provided it is derived solely from wet strength formaldehyde resin based wrappers. For the first time mixtures of permitted preservatives are allowed provided they are the preservatives specified for that particular food and are only added within certain specified limits. Provision is also made for the condemnation of a food manufactured or imported containing a preservative not permitted in these Regulations.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (PRESERVATIVES) REGULATIONS 1962 prohibit the addition of any preservative whatever to liquid milk whether whole or skimmed.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER 1962 is basically a price control order but is useful to public analysts in that it defines various types and qualities of milk.

The foregoing list of new regulations gives some indication of the changes affecting the work of this department necessitating new techniques of analysis and widening the field of investigation necessary to see that a food does not violate any of the applicable regulations. During the year the Food Standards Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have published five reports dealing with possible future legislation:—

- Lead and Arsenic in Yeast and Yeast Products
- Mineral Oil in Food
- Hard and Soft Cream Cheeses
- Dried Milk
- Canned Meat

SWIMMING POOL WATERS

Samples of swimming pool and paddling pool waters were taken at regular intervals during the summer months for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Although, at times, an exceptionally high bathing load demanded high efficiency from the chlorination plant, the water was always found to be acceptable.

Samples from Park Road swimming pool were analysed throughout the year; all were found to be satisfactory indicating efficient control of the chlorination plant.

Visits were made to two open air swimming pools at Paulsgrove and Cliffdale Schools and the samples of water taken there were found to be of satisfactory quality.

Control of the residual chlorine and the alkalinity of swimming pool waters has prevented any complaints of irritation to bathers eyes.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

A very high standard of bacteriological purity has been maintained throughout the year in the City Water Supply and the chlorination has been adequately controlled. As supplied to consumers, the water is free from metallic contamination.

Complaints were received that the water had caused sickness, contained a white deposit or contained metal filings. The allegations were not confirmed. The water was, in fact, of the normal high standard.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In 1961, it was decided to start a national survey of atmospheric pollution. This meant a selection of a number of towns to carry out daily sulphur dioxide and smoke determinations over a number of years. Portsmouth was selected to take part in this survey.

As a result, four completely new sites for the determination of daily sulphur dioxide and smoke were set up in different areas of the City as follows:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1. Saint Mary's Hospital Social Club | .. | light industrial area |
| 2. Royal Hospital | .. .. . | commercial working area |
| 3. Court Lane School | .. .. . | light residential area |
| 4. Drayton Road School | .. .. . | dense residential area |

The site at the City Waterworks has been retained as a reference site for the edge of the City.

The results obtained during 1962 indicate that Portsmouth is free from any significant pollution.

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 ..	190	215	147	209
Unsatisfactory ..	31	13	12	5
Per cent. unsatisfactory	16.3	6.0	8.2	2.4

As many of these foods are sold throughout the area, the results of analysis are of interest to Portsmouth. For example:—

ISLE OF WIGHT

Three meat pies were found to contain 9.5, 15.6 and 15.2 per cent. of meat respectively and, although there is no legal standard for the meat content in meat pies, analysis of many other pies sold in the area indicates that 20 per cent. meat content would be a reasonable average. On this basis these pies were of inferior quality.

An apple and apricot fruit juice claimed the presence of Vitamin C but the minimum quantity per fluid ounce was not specified on the label as required by the Labelling of Food Order.

A double cream was criticised for containing only 45.9 per cent. of milk fat instead of not less than 48.0 per cent. as required by the Food Standards (Cream) Order.

The label of a 'Viennese coffee drink with rum flavour' was incorrect because it did not state 'with fig seasoning' as required by law.

A sample of 'Casserole Meat in Gravy' was found to contain only 64 per cent. of meat whereas the recommended minimum is 75 per cent. meat.

Samples of soluble aspirin tablets B.P. were condemned because they contained excessive free salicylic acid.

GOSPORT

Halibut liver oil capsules containing only 1,700 units Vitamin A activity instead of not less than 3,750 units, proved on investigation to be old stock, the deficiency being due to deterioration.

A sample of 'Porridge Oats' was shown to be contaminated with rodent faeces. The was were fined.

FAREHAM

A sample of 'Lobster Sauce' had a misleading label. It claimed the presence of cognac but analysis showed the sample to contain less than 0.01 per cent. of alcohol.

The misleading description 'Shrimp Slices' was given to a sample which contained only 9 per cent. of shrimp.

A sample of canned 'Cooked Pork' contained 15 per cent. of added water and the description should have been qualified with the words 'in gravy'.

A pale ale was contaminated with mould hyphae. A jelly baby sweet contained a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch nail. Microscopical examination proved that the nail had been introduced during the course of manufacture.

An allegation that apples were contaminated with a blue dye was disproved. The colour was due to the use of blue wrapping paper, fragments of which were attached to the surface of the fruit.

HAVANT

The foreign matter in a bottle of pasteurised milk proved to be a portion of a cigarette. From an examination of the paper and tobacco it was possible to report that the cigarette was home made.

MISCELLANEOUS

195 specimens were submitted by the Coroners for Portsmouth, South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. They were associated with 78 inquests and the analytical work included the search for, and estimation of, barbiturates, pethidine hydrochloride, chlorpromazine, alcohol, salicylic acid, carbon monoxide, carbromal, dipipanone, arsenic, phenacetin, caffeine, strychnine, morphine, copper, lead and zinc.

SCHOOL MEALS

77 samples of various foods were examined for the School Meals Service.

An unopened 28 lb. tin of jam was found to be contaminated with a mould growth; investigation showed that this was most probably due to a defect in the packing process. A complaint that corned beef had an abnormal taste was justified as analysis showed that it contained an excess of iron. Full cream sweetened condensed milk had deteriorated to give a brown colour this was due to long storage in warm conditions and the stock was withdrawn. Criticism of the odour of two specimens of cochineal was justified; traces of ammonia had been formed from the protein constituents but the reaction did not present any health hazard.

Five samples of corned beef and three of pork luncheon meat were examined for value at contract price. One can of corned beef was badly corroded and one can of pork luncheon meat contained only 62 per cent of meat instead of 80 per cent. meat.

SCHOOL MATERIALS

Continuing the investigation of school materials for the presence of toxic metals, attention this year was turned to plasticine. The fascination which this material holds for small children and its undoubted adhesion to young fingers increase the possibility that some plasticine may well be eaten. For this reason it is a wise precaution to confirm that no significant amount of toxic elements are present. In all the 17 samples examined none of the most likely toxic elements (antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead) were detected.

Complaints about the quality of the soap used in Portsmouth schools resulted in a request from the Supplies Officer for the analysis of five brands of soap. Advice was given on the quality of the tendered samples and value for money.

FOREIGN MATERIALS IN FOOD

Throughout the year 45 allegations of the presence of foreign bodies in foods were investigated, an increase of 30 per cent. on last year's complaints.

The materials detected included:—

Various synthetic and natural fibres.

Iron in canned products as a result of corrosion.

Rodent faeces, lubricating oil, insects and mould in cake and flour confectionery.

Canned meat containing part of the skin and hairs of the animal.

Milk bottles containing amongst other things, iron particles, sand, cement, a nail and mould growths.

The increase in the presence of foreign materials in food has been general throughout the country and is largely as a result of the increased mechanisation of food handling equipment, packing, etc. It is recognised that manufacturers do their utmost to prevent these accidents because they

must lead to reduced sales. A number of complaints could be avoided, however, if retailers would give attention to good conditions of storage and efficient rotation of stocks.

A number of questions arise when a foreign body is found in food. In a baked product it is important to know whether the contaminant was baked in the article and this demands scientific testing. A microscopical examination often provides proof of identity, e.g. whether a black speck is a piece of grit, burnt cereal or a rodent dropping. On more than one occasion laboratory examination has provided evidence to show that a cigarette end was derived from a particular brand.

INVESTIGATION OF SMUTS

During 1962, this department was asked to carry out an investigation into the allegation that smuts emitted by an oil fired boiler system were causing damage to the paintwork of cars on which they alighted. It was shown that the smuts could contain quite large proportions of sulphuric acid derived from the burning of the sulphur in the fuel and that marking of car panels by the smuts could in fact be achieved under certain circumstances of temperature and exposure. Following the report of this department and that of a consultant combustion engineer, it was concluded that the best course was to reduce the acidity of the smuts by alkali dosage of the flue gases.

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 £3,044 for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

TABLE 1. FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES SUBMITTED 1962

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods			
Milk	704	701	3
Alcoholic Beverages	6	6	—
Angelica	4	—	4
Arrowroot	5	4	1
Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder ..	15	15	—
Biscuits	8	8	—
Blancmange Powder	1	1	—
Bread	4	4	—
Butter	38	38	—
Cake Confectionery	27	24	3
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	8	8	—
Canned Baby Food	21	21	—
Canned Fish	17	16	1
Canned Fruit	23	23	—
Canned Pudding	16	16	—
Canned Soup	26	26	—
Canned Tomatoes	3	3	—
Canned Vegetables	33	30	3
Cereals	36	35	1
Cheese and Cheese Preparations	47	42	5
Christmas Pudding	2	2	—
Cocoa and Chocolate Preparations	5	5	—
Coconut	1	1	—
Coffee and Coffee Preparations	22	22	—
Colouring and Flavouring	9	9	—
Condensed Milk	14	14	—
Cooking Fat	14	14	—
Cream	14	13	1
Crystallised Fruit	9	8	1
Custard Powder	5	5	—
Dressed Crab	11	11	—
Dried Fruit	21	20	1
Dried Milk	1	—	1
Dried Vegetables	2	1	1
Dripping	5	5	—
Edible Oil	3	3	—
Fish Cakes	5	5	—
Fish Paste	28	28	—
Flour (Plain and Self Raising)	24	24	—
Fresh Fruit	2	2	—
Fruit Curd	7	7	—
Fruit and Vegetables Juices	12	12	—
Gelatine	4	4	—
Gravy Browning	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	4	4	—
Herbs, Spices and Condiments	45	45	—
Honey	5	5	—
Ice Cream	30	30	—
Jam and Marmalade	35	35	—
Lard	27	27	—
Margarine	35	35	—
Marzipan	1	1	—
Meat Paste	12	11	1
Meat Pies	29	25	4
Meat Preparations	28	27	1
Minced / Chopped Poultry	2	2	—
Mince-meat	7	7	—
Mint Sauce	6	5	1
Miscellaneous Foods	8	8	—
Pastry (Uncooked)	1	1	—
Pickles and Chutney	6	6	—
	1,544	1,511	33

Nature of Sample						Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods—continued						1,544	1,511	33
Brought forward ..								
Saccharin Tablets	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	1
Salad Cream	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1
Sauces	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	—
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	5
Soft Drink (Concentrated)	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	—
Solid Soft Drink	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	—
Soup Powder	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	—
Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Stuffing	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1
Suet	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	35	35	—
Sugar Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	27	25	2
Table Jelly and Creams	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	—
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	—
Treacle	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Vinegar	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	—
Yeast	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Yoghourt	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
TOTAL FOODS ..						1,745	1,702	43
Drugs								
Antiseptic Cream	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Ammoniated Mercury Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Aspirin Tablets	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	—
Boracic Acid Powder	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Brewers Yeast Tablets	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Calamine Lotion	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	2
Castor Oil	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Cream of Tartar	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Friars Balsam	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Gees Linctus	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	—
Glycerin of Thymol	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Health Salts	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Liquid Paraffin	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Proprietary Medicines	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	—
Rose Hip Syrup	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Soluble Aspirin Tablets	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	4
Sulphur Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Tincture of Iodine	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
White Petroleum Jelly	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Zinc Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
TOTAL DRUGS ..						79	73	6
Total Food and Drugs						1,824	1,775	49

	Number Examined	Number Irregular	Percentage Irregular
Milks	704	3	0.43
Other Foods	1,041	40	3.84
Drugs	79	6	7.59

TABLE 2

SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
T59	Cheese Spread	I	Samples contained 19.2 and 19.3 per cent. fat instead of not less than 20 per cent.	Manufacturer advised to exercise a stricter supervision over product in the future
T161	Cheese Spread	I		
T104	Cream Slices	I	Fillings consisted wholly of imitation cream	Retailers advised
T106	Chocolate	I		
T146	Sponge filled with cream Cream Buns	I		
T168	Saccharin Tablets	I	Deficient of 13 per cent. of the minimum amount of saccharin	Manufacturer cautioned
T189	Pork Sausages	I	Contained 180 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide	Manufacturer cautioned
T190	Pork Sausages	I	Contained 140 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide and only 63 per cent. meat	Manufacturer cautioned
T191	Pork Sausages	I	Contained 140 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide	Manufacturer cautioned
T225	Dried Fruit Salad	I	Although declared in the list of ingredients the sample contained no pears	Manufacturer cautioned
T251	Sardines in Olive Oil	I	Label failed to disclose the identity of the packer or labeller	Label to be amended
T283	Chicken Savoury advertised 'Chock full of chicken'	I	The proportion of chicken meat was insufficient to justify the claim	Manufacturer to discontinue the claim and increase the proportion of chicken filling
T414		I		
T415		I		
T416		I		
T563	Processed Gorgonzola Cheese	I	Contaminated with extraneous mould	Stock withdrawn from sale
T579	Parsley Sauce	I	Label failed to disclose the identity of the packer or labeller	Label to be amended
T580	Semolina	I	Label failed to indicate the true nature of the constituent	Referred to the Ministry
T583	Tarragon Mayonnaise	I	The generic term 'Edible Gum' given in the list of ingredients instead of a specific description	Label to be amended

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
T604	Ox tongue Pate	I	Label failed to give a list of ingredients	Label to be amended
T656	Calamine Lotion B.P.	I	Deficient of glycerin and excess of calamine	Stricter supervision to be carried out to prevent a repetition of the discrepancies
T693		F	Deficient of glycerin	
T709	Arrowroot	I	Contained 3 parts per million excess lead	Further formal sample satisfactory
T710	Cheese Savoury	I	'Seasoning' given in the list of ingredients instead of a specific description. Prominence given to an abbreviated list of ingredients likely to mislead the purchaser	Label to be amended
T889		I		
T789	Angelica	I	Contained from 5 to 20 parts per million of lead	Importer undertook to investigate in the country of origin
T943		F		
T1097		F		
T790	Angelica	I	The unqualified word 'Glucose' used in the list of ingredients instead of Liquid Glucose	Label to be amended
T791	Cake Decorating Jelly	I	Label failed to disclose the identity of the labeller or packer. The generic terms 'Glucose' and 'Acid' used in the list of ingredients instead of specific names	Retailer took the matter up with the supplier and undertook to destroy the small existing stock of this product
T808	Soluble Aspirin Tablets	I	Contained excessive free salicylic acid	Stock destroyed
T978		I		
T809	Soluble Aspirin Tablets	I	Contained excessive free salicylic acid	Stock destroyed
T851	Instant Mashed Potato	I	The generic term 'Preservative' used in the list of ingredients instead of a specific description	Label to be amended
T945	Cream	I	False advertisement claiming 'Double Devon Cream' displayed near bottle	Retailer's explanation accepted
T1033	Beef Casserole (Canned)	I	Contained 20 per cent. added water and should be designated 'Beef Casserole with Gravy'	Label to be amended
T1157	Soluble Aspirin Tablets	I	Contained excessive free salicylic acid	Stock destroyed
T1213	Garden Peas (Canned)	I	Samples sold without labels	Retailer warned
T1215		I		
	Baked Beans (Canned)	I		

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
T1561	Skim Milk Powder	I	Label claimed that vitamins and minerals were present but failed to give quantitative particulars	Label amended
T1566	Creme de Menthe Slices	I	Misleading label. Emphasis by wording and illustration implied that Creme de Menthe Liqueur was a significant constituent but analysis showed that the resemblance was limited to the presence of peppermint flavour and green colouring only. Sample contained no alcohol	Label discontinued
T1571	Meatless Steaks in rich gravy (Canned)	I	The generic descriptions 'Vegetable Extract' and 'Seasoning' used in the list of ingredients instead of specific names	Label to be amended
T1647	Glace Cherries	I	The unqualified word 'Glucose' used in the list of ingredients to describe Liquid Glucose	Label to be amended
T1736	Concentrated Mint Sauce	I	The generic term 'Edible Gum' used in the list of ingredients instead of the specific name	Label amended
T1746	Beef Sausages (Preserved)	I	Contained only 42 per cent. meat instead of not less than 50 per cent meat	Retailer cautioned
T1805	Pork Sausages	I	Contained 140 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide	Retailer advised

