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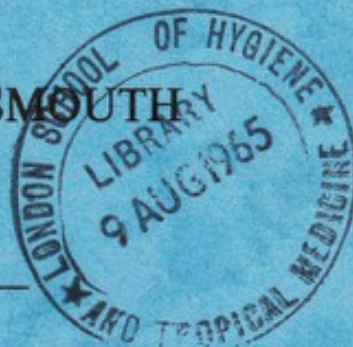


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"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



CITY OF PORTSMOUTH



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1963

including

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST



"*SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX*"



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The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor

COUNCILLOR H. SOTNICK, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1963-1964

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DR. N. W. MCCAW

DR. M. N. S. DUNCAN

MRS. L. C. NICHOLSON

MR. L. C. ROGERS

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 Mental Health and Related 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.

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. APPLTEON, 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.

Venereologist

J. B. WOOLEY, M.B., CH.B.

Consultant Paediatrician

J. H. MOSELEY, MA., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH



RE: Report of the Committee on the Hygiene of the City of New York

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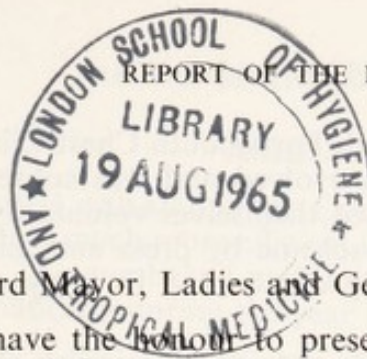
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Public Health Department,
1 Western Parade,
Portsmouth.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the City of Portsmouth for the year 1963.

METEOROLOGY

No one, I feel, can think of the early part of 1963, without calling to mind the appalling weather conditions which ushered in the new year, and persisted without a break well into March. All over the country conditions approached the chaotic. Roads were blocked with snow and ice, and water and electricity supplies failed: daily life became uncomfortable in the extreme and, for the elderly and infirm, highly dangerous. In Portsmouth, particularly, the cutting off of water supplies was widespread and dramatic, mainly as a result of the local practice of laying surface water pipes within reach of such a frost. Queues of citizens with frosted fingers waiting to collect their daily water ration from the street standpipes became an established feature of this particular winter scene. It needed only the appearance of water carts themselves to complete the illusion that the City had somehow drifted back into the eighteenth century.

On page 103 one of the Department's medical officers has given an account of his researches into some of the health problems posed by this period of inclement weather. Statistics show that the number of people who died was higher than usual at this time, but it was not possible to demonstrate a simple and direct relationship between their mortality and the severity of the weather. The increased burden falling upon the Home Nursing Service is highlighted, yet it is interesting to observe also that the working population of the City was no more affected than could be accounted for by normal variation. For instance, there was no notable change in the number of sickness benefit claims during this time, compared with those in the same period in previous years.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

As might be expected, this intensely severe winter accentuated many problems in the domiciliary care of the elderly, and special attention was given to the requirements of these old people living alone at home. Further plans were drawn up to develop new services, such as a Night Sitter Service and a Laundry Service, but unfortunately, the implementation of these schemes was bedevilled by difficulties experienced in obtaining the right staff, and only arrangements of an emergency kind could be feasibly integrated.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In 1963, the Health Department's health education plans proceeded a stage further with the establishment of anti-smoking clinics. The need for these clinics arose from the evidence of the Royal College of Physicians' Report on Smoking and Health, with its clearly demonstrated and statistical evidence correlating smoking with the development of lung cancer, chronic bronchitis and other diseases. The anti-smoking clinics are an attempt to provide a means whereby people who desire help in reducing their smoking can be assisted. It was felt that the more orthodox techniques of health education used intensively would influence the majority of such persons, but that the clinics could be particularly useful in assisting the waverers. The

first session started in close co-operation with Portsmouth Chest Clinic, but with later developments a separate pattern evolved and was subsequently followed. The majority of patients presented themselves voluntarily at the clinic, following the publicity given to the scheme by press and television. Some patients were referred by their family doctor and in every case the doctor was informed of their attendance.

Evaluation and comparison with results obtained in similar clinics in other parts of the country will not be possible for some time to come. It is sincerely hoped, however, that a sufficiently justifiable number of people may be encouraged in their determination to give up smoking by these means, and that the scheme will considerably strengthen local anti-smoking publicity in the forthcoming year.

Accidents in the home provide a large proportion of the total number of accidents occurring each year. On page 90, Dr. Ann Bailey, a former member of staff, has prepared a lucid report on the accidents of school children in Portsmouth homes during the year 1961/1962. Her results emphasise the need for establishing a fixed and effective routine in every home. The dangers themselves are usually realised by the parents, but even the most conscientious parent can easily forget precautions in the clamour of a busy day, unless such precautions have become automatic.

MATERNITY SERVICES

The attendances at ante-natal clinics continued to rise during 1963, and there was also a rise in the number of patients discharged to their own homes for domiciliary nursing 48 hours after delivery. Early discharge from hospital is being increasingly adopted nationally, and, nationally, figures do not reflect any adverse effects. Locally, however, the mortality rates showed a rise from the 1962 figure. The maternal mortality rate rose from 0.25 per thousand total births in 1962 to 0.49 per thousand total births in 1963, but the increase represents two deaths only, and these were classified as unavoidable. The infant mortality rate rose from 21.62 to 25.50. The deaths responsible for this increase occurred mainly before the age of four weeks, and resulted from a multiplicity of unrelated causes, complicating more specific tabulation. Clearly, however, despite the acknowledged all round improvements in medical care and social standards which occur with each passing year, there is still room for improvement and no grounds for any complacency.

VENEREAL DISEASE

In 1963, there was an increase in cases of infectious syphilis, and this was in accordance with national figures. As far as new cases of gonorrhoea are concerned, however, the local instances fell, in contrast to the national tendency. It is important to note that in Portsmouth the problem of the adolescent with venereal disease in 1963 was nothing like so acute as it appears to have been in other areas. There were no cases of syphilis reported in the under 18 age group and only five cases of gonorrhoea, all these occurring in girls.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

1963 was an epidemic year for measles, 4,368 cases being notified. This sequence of events occurs at two yearly intervals, and it is interesting to speculate how the coming introduction of measles vaccines will effect the epidemic pattern.

AMBULANCE STATION

The new sub-station at Cosham came into service in August 1963, resulting in a much more efficient and speedier service in the northern part of the City. The number of malicious calls received by the Ambulance Service rose dramatically during the year to an all-time record of 41.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Appleton, in his very full report, comments on the rise in the number of complaints concerning noise. With the rapid development of all types of mechanical aids to living, it is perhaps unavoidable that ambient noise should also increase. The difficulties encountered in enforcing the Noise Abatement Act of 1960 are outlined by the Chief Public Health Inspector. When the noise is of low general intensity, it may be completely acceptable to one person, and yet totally unacceptable to another. The abatement of such noise nuisance is a highly complex matter and it is to be hoped that Departments such as the recently set up Institute of Sound Vibration Research at Southampton will fill the gap which now exists regarding research into this subject. Local authorities and general public can now perhaps anticipate that practical advice in this matter may soon become available. To meet this need, during 1963 the Portsmouth College of Technology, at the instigation of the Health Department, provided a series of lectures and demonstrations on various aspects of noise and vibration. This course had the support of the Institute of Sound Vibration Research and was attended by departmental medical officers and public health inspectors.

In conclusion, I should like to extend my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health and other Committees of the City Council, together with the Chief Officers, for their encouragement and efforts in maintaining the health of the City.

At the end of the year, my Deputy was offered well merited promotion and, since this was his last complete year in Portsmouth, I should like to place on record my appreciation of his valuable work on behalf of the citizens.

I should also like to thank most sincerely all members of the Department who, despite difficulties of accommodation, have worked so willingly throughout the year to increase the value of the City's Health Services.

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 1963

Total population (estimated by the Registrar General) ...	...	224,900
Population (Census 1961) ...	...	215,077
Area in acres (land and inland water) ...	...	9,249
Number of dwellings ...	...	63,147

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female	
LIVE BIRTHS:				
Legitimate ...	3,656	1,908	1,748	Rate per 1,000 population 17.96
Illegitimate ...	384	195	189	
Total ...	4,040	2,103	1,937	
	(3,932)	(2,011)	(1,921)	(17.35)

Percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births — 9.5 (10.1)

STILLBIRTHS:				
Legitimate ...	60	24	36	Rate per 1,000 total births 15.83
Illegitimate ...	5	4	1	
	65	28	37	
	(89)	(42)	(47)	(22.13)

TOTAL LIVE AND
STILL BIRTHS ... 4,105 (4,021)

INFANT DEATHS (i.e. under one year of age)
Legitimate—94 (78); Illegitimate—9 (7) TOTAL 103 (85)

Infant mortality rates:

All infants per 1,000 total live births ... 25.50 (21.62)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... 25.71 (22.06)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 23.44 (17.63)

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e. first four weeks) TOTAL 71 (67)
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births ... 17.57 (17.04)

EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS
(i.e. under one week) ... TOTAL 64 (60)

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births ... 15.84 (15.26)

PERINATAL DEATHS (i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one
week combined) TOTAL 129 (149)

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 31.43 (37.05)

MATERNAL DEATHS TOTAL 2 (1)

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still
births ... 0.49 (0.25)

DEATHS

Male—1,538 Female—1,623 Total—3,161
(1,516) (1,444) (2,960)

Rate per 1,000 population—14.06 (13.06)

TABLE I
ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS

	1963			1962		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ages						
Under 1 year	49	54	103	55	30	85
1—4 years	10	5	15	12	5	17
5—14 years	4	1	5	5	5	10
15—24 years	17	7	24	19	4	23
25—44 years	48	34	82	49	42	91
45—64 years	394	257	651	377	207	584
65—74 years	394	315	709	440	331	771
75—	622	950	1,572	559	820	1,379
Causes						
Coronary disease—angina	331	223	554	306	199	505
Vascular lesions of nervous system	159	240	399	166	246	412
*Other heart disease	147	285	432	147	228	375
Defined and ill-defined diseases — various	94	135	229	107	122	229
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms — other sites	109	120	229	128	100	228
Pneumonia	92	137	229	102	122	224
Bronchitis	170	77	247	131	52	183
Malignant neoplasm — lung, bronchus	109	22	131	117	15	132
*Other circulatory disease	61	72	133	47	64	111
Accidents other than motor vehicle	42	35	77	39	43	82
Hypertension with heart disease	39	53	92	29	47	76
Malignant neoplasm — stomach	24	28	52	38	27	65
Suicide	20	10	30	19	20	39
Malignant neoplasm — breast	—	47	47	—	37	37
Motor vehicle accidents	18	5	23	23	11	34
Congenital Malformations	16	17	33	19	13	32
Nephritis and nephrosis	10	10	20	12	13	25
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	18	7	25	16	8	24
Malignant neoplasm — uterus	—	23	23	—	23	23
Diabetes	9	14	23	7	16	23
Influenza	6	10	16	10	11	21
*Other diseases of respiratory system	19	14	33	13	5	18
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	11	13	24	5	9	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	6	8	14	10	3	13
Hyperplasia of prostate	15	—	15	11	—	11
Tuberculosis — respiratory	10	7	17	9	2	11
*Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	2	3	2	3	5
Syphilitic disease	—	3	3	2	2	4
Homicide and operations of war	1	2	3	—	1	1
Tuberculosis — other	1	1	2	—	1	1
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	2	2	—	1	1
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	1	—	—	—
	1,538	1,623	3,161	1,516	1,444	2,960

* Causes not specified elsewhere in table.

TABLE II
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATES AND POPULATION
FOR YEAR 1963 AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate per 1,000 population	Deaths of children under 1 year—percen- tage of total deaths	Deaths of children under 1 year—per 1,000 live births	Population (R.G.'s estimate)
1963 ...	17.96	14.06	3.26	25.50	224,900
1962 ...	17.35	13.06	2.87	21.62	226,670
1961 ...	16.19	13.20	2.92	23.85	227,930
1960 ...	16.99	12.61	2.11	15.69	217,520
1959 ...	15.86	12.86	2.61	21.18	220,300
1958 ...	15.70	12.28	2.93	22.28	222,800
1957 ...	15.57	11.74	2.86	21.52	226,900*
1956 ...	15.08	12.22	2.97	24.10	231,100*
1955 ...	14.16	10.77	3.15	23.96	238,700*
1954 ...	15.23	10.76	3.36	23.71	243,600*
1953 ...	15.21	11.59	3.12	23.80	245,800*
Average for 10 years, 1953-62	15.73	12.11	2.89	22.17	

* Total population

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

METEOROLOGY

BAROMETER. The mean barometric pressure (corrected to sea level) for the year was 29.905 inches (29.979). The highest observed reading was 1042.1 on 27th January (30.714), and the lowest 28.961 on 11th March (28.799).

TEMPERATURES. The mean temperature in the shade was 49.3°F. (49.8°).

Maximum. The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 53.9°F. (58.1°), the highest being 80°F. on 22nd July (75°).

Minimum. The mean minimum temperature was 44.7°F. (44.9°), the lowest being 17°F. on 25th and 26th January (23°).

Minimum on Grass. The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 40.8°F. (39.7°), the lowest being 12°F. on 16th January (9°).

Earth Temperature. The mean temperature at one foot below the ground was 50.8°F. (51.6°), and at four feet 51.0°F. (52.1°).

Frosts. The minimum temperature in the shade, four feet above the ground fell to and below freezing point on 60 days (37), and there were 94 (89) ground frosts during the year.

SUNSHINE. 1,643 hours 54 minutes (1,781 hours 0 minutes) of sunshine were recorded by the Cambell-Stokes recorder. The greatest amount on one day was 14 hours 42 minutes on 7th June (15 hours 6 minutes).

RAINFALL. The total rainfall was 27.06 inches (23.65). The greatest fall in 24 hours was 0.90 inches on 17th November (1.64).

HUMIDITY. The mean humidity on the air (saturation 100) was 82 (79).

The following phenomena were recorded:—

HAIL on three occasions (2).

SNOW or SLEET on twenty-five occasions (18).

THUNDER on six occasions (6).

FOGS on twelve occasions (8).

GALES on ten occasions — 2 fresh, 8 moderate (0 fresh, 14 moderate).

AVERAGES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS (1954 – 1963)

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>
28.46 inches	1,743.2 hours	51.2°
(Figures in brackets refer to 1962)		

TABLE III
MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1963

Month	Mean Pressure (ins.)	Temperature—Degrees F.					Sunshine		Rainfall		Relative Humidity (Saturation 100)			
		Absolute		Mean		Mean Daily Range	Total No. of hours	Days of 0.5 hrs. or more	Total m.m.	Total ins.		Days of 0.01 ins. or more		
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.									
January	30.147	30.0	41	17	33.7	26.2	7.5	86 hrs.	0 mins.	18	17.8	0.70	5	87
February	29.796	33.0	44	22	36.4	29.6	6.8	84 "	18 "	16	28.2	1.11	7	86
March	29.808	43.0	53	31	47.3	38.6	8.7	124 "	54 "	27	81.0	3.19	14	84
April	29.843	48.2	64	35	53.4	43.1	10.3	153 "	12 "	23	89.2	3.51	19	83
May	29.985	52.8	77	38	58.8	46.7	12.1	221 "	0 "	27	24.1	0.95	12	74
June	29.858	59.9	78	50	65.2	54.5	10.7	203 "	6 "	25	50.0	1.97	14	74
July	30.026	61.2	80	51	66.7	55.7	10.0	235 "	30 "	27	38.9	1.53	8	78
August	29.790	60.9	74	50	65.8	56.0	9.8	176 "	0 "	28	77.2	3.04	19	79
September	29.996	58.8	71	48	63.8	53.8	10.0	141 "	36 "	20	79.2	3.12	11	79
October	30.041	54.5	63	42	58.5	50.5	8.0	80 "	30 "	19	44.5	1.75	15	85
November	29.546	50.9	61	38	54.4	47.4	7.0	78 "	36 "	20	132.1	5.20	26	86
December	30.020	38.5	52	25	42.3	34.6	7.7	59 "	12 "	14	25.1	0.99	10	85
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,643	54	264	687.3	27.06	160	—
MEAN	29.905	49.3	—	—	53.9	44.7	9.2	137	0	22	57.2	2.26	13	82

TABLE IV
MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF WIND DIRECTIONS — 1963
(recorded at 9 hours G.M.T.)

1963	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm	Totals
January ..	3	13	8	—	—	1	2	4	—	31
February ..	4	9	6	3	1	1	—	3	1	28
March ..	2	5	2	3	6	11	2	—	—	31
April ..	2	4	2	3	4	11	2	1	1	30
May ..	2	5	1	1	2	12	4	4	—	31
June ..	1	5	3	2	6	10	2	—	1	30
July ..	—	3	4	4	—	14	3	—	3	31
August ..	—	1	3	1	2	16	4	4	—	31
September ..	1	6	6	—	—	8	4	3	2	30
October ..	2	3	1	3	—	10	5	4	3	31
November ..	3	1	2	3	3	13	2	2	1	30
December ..	4	11	7	2	2	3	1	1	—	31
TOTALS ..	24	66	45	25	26	110	31	26	12	365
% (approx.) ..	7	18	12	7	8	30	8	7	3	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 0.25 in 1962 to 0.49 per thousand total births. This represents two deaths, the causes of which were as follows:—

- (a) Pulmonary embolism. Venous thrombosis of left leg.
- (b) Amniotic fluid embolism of the lungs (intra-partum).

Both of the above deaths are classified as unavoidable.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate showed an increase from 21.62 to 25.50 in 1963, the actual number of deaths being 103 (85). An analysis of these figures (page 22) shows that in 1963 the deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life numbered 71 (67), making a neo-natal death rate of 17.57 (17.04). Of the 71 neo-natal deaths, 64 occurred in the first week of life. The perinatal mortality rate decreased to 31.43, compared with 37.05 in 1962.

The increase in the infant mortality rate gives rise to concern, as this is the highest figure since 1950. The work of the health visitors is increasingly being deviated from their original and highly important function of the care of mothers and young children: particularly is this the case with regard to the increasing number of geriatric visits which has increased this year by 30%. With the continuing shortage of health visitors, considerable thought must therefore be given to directing their work to the most important functions.

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, is available for nursing premature babies born at home.

Wherever possible arrangements are made for premature births to take place in hospital and during 1963 188 (153) premature births took place in Saint Mary's Hospital. 58 (78) births took place at home or in nursing homes.

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

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two cases of ophthalmi neonatorum were notified during the year and in neither case was there resultant impairment of vision.

MOTHERS' CLUBS

The mothers' clubs at Cosham and Paulsgrove continued to be popular but, owing to a decline in the attendance at Portsea, this club has been temporarily closed. A young wives' club, which clinic mothers may attend, has been opened at St. George's Church Hall by the church authorities. It is felt that mothers who had previously attended Portsea Mothers' Club now attend St. George's Church Hall.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft classes, which include talks on ante-natal care, aspects 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 and were well attended.

In October, for the first time, parentcraft classes for husbands and wives commenced on Wednesday evenings at Fratton Child Welfare Centre and proved to be most popular.

Health visitors continued to give health education lectures to teenage girls at the Salvation Army Home, Villiers Road, Southsea. They also lectured to teenage girls in schools and acted as examiners for the practical examination of the mothercraft examination of the Maternal and Child Welfare Association.

The Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor, who is responsible for health education, continued to supply material for health education purposes to the health visitors, and posters and leaflets to the child welfare clinics.

DAY NURSERIES

During the year the total number of children under five years of age admitted to the two day nurseries was 83 (101). The nurseries had a full complement throughout the year and the length of stay of each child was longer than in the previous year. It is interesting to note that more children in the under two age group were accepted.

The scheme for the training of students for the examination of the National Nursery Examination Board, organised by the Education Department in conjunction with this department and the Children's Department continued.

The Superintendent Health Visitor continued to give the health lectures to nursery nurse students each week at John Pounds Secondary Modern School.

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

DENTAL TREATMENT

Between January and October, 58 patients were referred from the local authority's ante-natal and child welfare clinics to Saint Mary's Hospital. Arrangements were in the process of being made to introduce a local authority dental service for the priority groups to be based on Saint Mary's Hospital Dental Clinic.

MIDWIVES SERVICE

The total number of domiciliary midwives practising at the end of the year was 32 (26 full-time and 6 part-time) and all belonged to the Portsmouth Domiciliary Midwifery Service; in June, an Assistant Supervisor of Midwives was appointed. Midwives delivered 1,722 cases, compared with 1,731 in the previous year. Taking into consideration sickness and holidays, this represents an average of 74.4 (86.3) deliveries per operative midwife per year. In addition, domiciliary midwives also attended 658 (468) patients who were confined in Saint Mary's Hospital and discharged at approximately 48 hours to their own homes for nursing. Owing to the continued early discharge of hospital maternity patients, it is anticipated that this number will continue to increase.

Close liaison continued between the maternity section of this department and the maternity booking office at Saint Mary's Hospital. The Supervisor of Midwives and her assistant investigated the home conditions of 778 (710) patients who had applied for admission to hospital on social grounds. These visits, although time consuming, are absolutely essential owing to the overcrowded conditions in Saint Mary's Hospital.

The Part II training school for pupil midwives continued and during the year 47 (45) pupil midwives entered for the examination of the Central Midwives Board. Of this number, 43 (42) 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 91, compared with 92 in 1962.

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

Many 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.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

The number of new patients attending the ante-natal clinics showed an increase to 2,278 compared with 2,170 in the previous year. The total attendances were 12,252 compared with 11,711 in 1962.

Patients made a total of 69 attendances at post-natal clinics compared with 110 in 1962.

HEALTH VISITING

The total number of staff at the end of the year was 30. In addition, one health visitor and two trained nurses were engaged in full-time tuberculosis work.

As a result of the recommendation of the O and M Unit, a Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor was appointed in October, 1963, to assist the Superintendent Health Visitor. In addition to general duties, she was allocated special duties with regard to the geriatric services in the city.

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

The Health Visiting and School Nursing Services, which were amalgamated in 1961, have progressed satisfactorily and health visitors continued to be allocated to special schools for the educationally subnormal and physically handicapped. They paid 808 visits to school children compared with 356 in 1962 and also paid 195 visits to schools. The school nurses continued to assist the medical officers with medical inspections, vision testing in junior schools and hygiene inspections in all schools.

Each health visitor, who is responsible for the care of the family as a whole, has approximately 550 families in her area.

The health visitors spent an increasing amount of time in visiting the elderly and during the year paid 6,998 visits, compared with 4,862 in the previous year. Towards the end of the year, as a result of a meeting on the care of old people, it was decided to hold area geriatric case conferences.

Health visitors carried out concentrated visiting with regard to problem families and attended various case conferences on these families convened by the Children's Officer.

Close liaison has been maintained with statutory and voluntary organisations.

Portsmouth continued to send student health visitors to Southampton University. Four students completed their training during the year and three commenced training in September.

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Attendances at child welfare clinics increased to 68,621, compared with 65,277 in 1962.

HOME HELP SERVICE

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

The group scheme, in which a home help is given the care of approximately six old people whose homes are in close proximity, 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 96% (94%) 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 ...	120
Number of maternity cases helped	101
Number of tuberculosis cases helped	11
Number of chronic cases helped (including the aged and infirm)... ..	1,245
Number of cases of illness helped	63
Number of hours worked for maternity cases ...	2,956½
Total number of hours during which home helps were employed	148,210¾ (129,638)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

	Total Attendances	New cases	Seen by Medical Officers
Fratton (two afternoons a week)	10,247	723	1,036
Hilsea (one afternoon a week)	4,202	204	114
Epworth Road (two afternoons a week) ..	8,716	436	740
Drayton (one afternoon a week)	4,907	223	295
Eastney (two afternoons a week)	13,375	724	1,239
Southsea (one afternoon a week)	2,289	207	—
Portsea (one afternoon a week)	3,065	270	526
Twyford Avenue (two afternoons a week) ..	8,471	456	693
Tangier Road (one afternoon a week) ..	3,960	174	411
Cosham (one afternoon a week)	4,847	294	332
Falmouth Road (one afternoon a week) ..	2,139	153	298
Hempsted Road (one afternoon a week) ..	2,403	181	—
TOTALS	68,621	4,045	5,684
TOTALS for 1962	65,277	4,011	6,288

Proprietary brands of dried milk were issued from the child welfare centres at a total cost of £9,534 (£8,646); £10,251 (£9,283) was recoverable from the patients.

DAY NURSERIES

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

	Admissions	No. on register at 31-12-63	No. awaiting admission at 31-12-63
ST. PETER'S DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	33	37	3
TWYFORD AVENUE DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	50	38	
	83	75	3

MIDWIVES PRACTISING IN NURSING HOMES

	1963	1962
Number of midwives practising in nursing homes at 31st December ..	6	7
Total number of cases delivered by them	571	638

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES

	1963	1962
Number of domiciliary midwives employed in Portsmouth at 31st December	32	31
Number of cases booked	2,665	2,588
Number of patients delivered	1,722	1,731
Number of patients delivered in hospital and discharged to care of domiciliary midwives	658	468
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought where no doctor was engaged	28	17
Excluding holidays and sickness:		
Average number of cases per midwife per month	6.2	7.2
Average number of cases per midwife per annum	74.4	86.3
Average weekly number of bookings	51.2	49.8

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

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

	ANTE-NATAL				POST-NATAL	
	No. of new patients		Total attendances		Total attendances	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Fratton (A.N., 6 clinics weekly) (P.N., 1 clinic monthly)	1,649	1,536	8,709	7,976	35	74
Paulsgrove (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) (P.N., 1 clinic monthly)	217	218	1,202	1,293	34	36
Cosham (A.N., 1 clinic weekly)	223	223	1,283	1,329	—	—
Portsea (A.N., 1 clinic weekly)	189	193	1,058	1,113	—	—
TOTALS	2,278	2,170	12,252	11,711	69	110

HEALTH VISITING

The health visitors paid 63,228 (60,636) visits during the year:—

	Total Number of Visits	
	1963	1962
Visits to children under 5 years of age	49,657	48,616
Visits in respect of old people	6,998	4,862
Visits in respect of tuberculosis patients	3,386	3,356
Visits to expectant mothers and cases of illness	3,187	3,802

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

INFANT MORTALITY, 1963

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
Other infections and parasitic ..	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	3	-	9
Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	3
Respiratory diseases (others) ..	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	5
Congenital malformations	13	2	-	-	15	4	5	2	-	26
Atelectasis	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
Immaturity	9	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Injury at birth	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Others	19	-	-	1	20	2	1	-	-	23
Other accidents	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	6
TOTALS	64	4	1	2	71	14	10	5	3	103
Previous Year (1962)	60	4	3	-	67	8	3	5	2	85

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(a) Number provided with Dental Care:

Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
171	136	127	105

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dressings, temporary fillings, advice, etc.	Fillings
91	20	37	62

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	17	6	6	6
Children under five	87	64	64	64

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Radio-graphs
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	—	6	6	—
Children under five	1	4	59	56	—

HOME NURSING

Report of the work of the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association.

The pattern of work undertaken by the Association has remained unaltered and the staff position has eased somewhat during the past year, due mainly to the employment of untrained nursing auxiliaries for non-nursing duties.

There was a decrease of 1,348 in the total number of visits paid to patients as compared with the previous year, whereas the number of cases dealt with by the Association numbered 4,536, an increase of 129, on the 1962 figure. The reason for this is the daily, instead of twice daily, treatment of diabetics and patients requiring anti-biotics, and the reduction in the number of visits brought about by the closed method of dressing. More visits were paid to patients over sixty-five than in the previous year.

The variety of cases treated has provided good training for student nurses and lecture sessions for the training of state registered nurses for the Queen's Roll were begun in September for nine candidates, all of whom have since qualified.

Continued encouragement has been given to nurses to use their own cars for visiting patients and seven such cars were in use at the end of the year. This factor, together with the introduction of auxiliaries, has had the effect of reducing the working hours and enabling the nurses to devote their time to those in need of true nursing attention.

Parking difficulties and traffic congestion have made the nurses' work more hazardous and a number of nurses using cycles have been involved in accidents, resulting in absence from work, though fortunately no serious injuries have been sustained. The severe weather conditions in the early part of 1963 also proved a great handicap and called for careful administration.

The reports of the Queen's Institute on the Nurses' Homes were again very satisfactory. The Superintendents and staff have worked in close liason with all other branches of the Health Service with whom they are associated in carrying out their duties. The Executive wish to express their appreciation of the efforts of the Superintendents and nurses throughout the year and to thank the representatives of Portsmouth Corporation who have continued so readily to offer their help to the Association.

PORTSMOUTH VICTORIA NURSING ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS FOR 1963

	NURSES' HOMES				TOTAL	
	Radnor House		Beddow House			
Number of nurses employed for visiting (average)	20	(18)	15	(15)	35	(33)
Minimum in any one month	19½	(15)	14	(14)	33½	(29)
Maximum in any one month	21½	(22)	17	(17)	38½	(39)
Supervisory	3	(3)	3	(3)	6	(6)
Number of cases visited in 1963:						
(a) Maternity		(8)	20	(49)		(57)
(b) Cardiac		(474)	254	(256)		(730)
(c) Cerebral	Details	(145)	94	(82)		(227)
(d) Cancer	not	(177)	73	(102)		(279)
(e) Tuberculosis	readily	(49)	16	(27)		(76)
(f) Respiratory conditions	available	(377)	94	(110)		(487)
(g) Others		(1,475)	1,184	(1,076)		(2,551)
		(2,705)	1,735	(1,702)		(4,407)
Number of Visits in respect of those cases:						
(a) Maternity		(62)	204	(380)		(442)
(b) Cardiac	Details	(15,162)	6,417	(6,816)		(21,978)
(c) Cerebral	not	(4,795)	2,117	(1,978)		(6,773)
(d) Cancer	readily	(5,737)	1,602	(2,468)		(8,205)
(e) Tuberculosis	available	(1,700)	926	(1,388)		(3,088)
(f) Respiratory conditions		(4,133)	682	(1,378)		(5,511)
(g) Others		(43,064)	33,323	(30,455)		(73,519)
		(74,653)	45,271	(44,863)		(119,516)

	CASES				VISITS			
	Radnor House		Beddow House		Radnor House		Beddow House	
(a) Pre-school children	103	(97)	48	(47)	636	(873)	374	(501)
(b) School children	49	(79)	47	(47)	331	(533)	434	(370)
(c) Over 65	1,759	(1,631)	1,103	(1,028)	53,626	(54,120)	30,434	(29,857)
(d) Others	890	(898)	537	(580)	18,304	(19,127)	14,029	(14,135)
	2,801	(2,705)	1,735	(1,702)	72,897	(74,653)	45,271	(44,863)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

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

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

	1963			1962		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vaccs.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vaccs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health Department	205	194	399	3,033	7,053	10,086
Practitioners . .	1,041	250	1,291	4,980	3,751	8,731
	<u>1,246</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>8,013</u>	<u>10,804</u>	<u>18,817</u>

In accordance with the Ministry of Health's request we have, since the 1st January, 1963, been vaccinating children in the second year of life, with the exception of a few younger children going abroad with parents and requiring international certificates. Previous to this children were vaccinated from the age of two months.

The increase in the numbers vaccinated in 1962 was due to the fact that a smallpox epidemic occurred in England and Wales during the early part of that year.

142 (5,479) international certificates were completed for persons going abroad.

Vaccination is offered at all child welfare clinics, the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital and by private practitioners.

During the year the Ambulance Service staff were offered vaccination.

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

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation is offered at all child welfare clinics, the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital and by private practitioners.

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-tetanus serum. School children are immunised with combined (diphtheria and tetanus) vaccine for primary immunisations. After the second inoculation a certificate, as mentioned above, is posted to the parent of each child, and a third dose of tetanus toxoid is advised in six months time. Diphtheria (T.A.F.) or combined (diphtheria and tetanus) vaccine is used for supplementary immunisation depending on whether the child has had 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 during the past ten years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Completed course</i>	<i>'Booster' doses</i>	<i>Cases of diphtheria admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Deaths from diphtheria</i>
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	—	—
1963	3,741	8,400	—	—

Six-monthly visits to the Local Education Authority's schools continued. The help given by the head teachers has again been excellent. The response from the private schools was very good and eight were visited during the year.

There were no cases of diphtheria notified within the City during the year.

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

	1963	1962
Clinic	38.1	45.0
Schools	0.3	0.0
Nurseries	0.5	0.3
Private practitioners	61.1	54.7

Number of children who received the completed course:—

Under five years	3,304	3,140
Five to fifteen years	430	581
Over fifteen	7	7
	3,741	3,728
Supplementary doses	8,400	8,462
	12,141	12,190

The number of children primarily immunised since the inception of the scheme in 1935 is 111,723.

Sterilisation of Syringes

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

One part-time syringe filler, a State Registered Nurse, is employed by the Department.

REACTIONS

Out of 1,266 children immunised with triple vaccine in the child welfare clinics and nurseries, 131 were known to have had reactions and these were mild or moderate. There were also two severe post immunisation reactions. In general however anti-histamines have been used with success in the anticipation and treatment of reactions.

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.

256 cases of whooping cough, compared with nine for 1962, were notified by the general practitioners. Of the 256 cases, four had been immunised in 1963, ten in 1962, seven in 1961, seven in 1960 and three in 1959.

STATISTICS RELATING TO PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATION

	1963	1962
Completed doses: Under five ..	3,298	3,134
Five to fifteen ..	37	105
Over fifteen ..	4	3
	<hr/> 3,339	<hr/> 3,242

Of the completed doses 2,789 were given to those under one year of age.

Cholera, Typhoid and Tetanus

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

The actual numbers were:—

	1963	1962
Cholera	76	51
Cholera-typhoid	72	25
Typhoid and para-typhoid	100	40
Tetanus-typhoid	5	30
Tetanus toxoid	5	6
Typhus	1	—
	<hr/> 259	<hr/> 152

148 (76) international certificates of cholera were issued.

Needle Sharpening

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

	1963	1962
Midwives Service	5,632	5,212
Victoria Nurses	—	439
	<hr/> 5,632	<hr/> 5,651

The Victoria Nurses now have their needles from the Sterile Supply Service.

B.C.G. Vaccination for 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 the necessity of undertaking vaccinations in the summer.

The Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor visited the schools, by appointment, and applied the 'Heaf' test. 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 'Heaf 1' reactors were given appointments to attend for X-ray at the mass Radiography Unit and the 'Heaf 2' and 'Heaf 3' reactors were X-rayed at the Chest Clinic, except for five visits in December when, owing to anomalies in mild reactors experienced with P.P.D. in 1962, it was decided to vaccinate mild 'Heaf 1' reactors instead of X-raying them. Only those with clear cut 'Heaf 1' reactions were sent for X-ray.

A visit was paid to the household of each positive reactor by a tuberculois 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 was 87.2% compared, with 87.4% for 1962. This high level can be considered as most satisfactory.

No testing for conversion was carried out this year.

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

Year	No. of Schools visited	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
1963	33	3,056	2,666 (87.2%)	2,606	60	10	1,873 (78.7%)	507* (21.3%)	455	226
1962	27	4,637	4,040 (87.4%)	3,629	373	48	3,021 (88.7%)	385 (11.3%)	378	223

* This rate should be accepted with reservations owing to erratic 'Heaf' test results due to the P.P.D.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Name of School	No. tested	Negative reactors (vaccinated)	Positive reactors (X-rayed)	Absent from reading
Grammar School	34	28 (77.5%)	4 (12.5%)	2

This one private school had been carried over from the previous year and the remainder will be offered B.C.G. vaccinations in the Spring of 1964.

As an active case of tuberculosis was discovered in a boarder at a private school, 20 of the contacts were 'Heaf' tested and the results of the tests were forwarded to the Consultant Chest Physician.

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

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination is available to persons over the age of six months and is offered at all child welfare clinics, the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital and by private practitioners. Sabin-oral vaccine is the vaccine of choice in most cases but a few private practitioners still use Salk vaccine. Four private practitioners used the quadruple (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis) vaccine occasionally.

Since September, expectant mothers have been offered vaccination when attending for examination at the ante-natal clinics and the response has been very good.

Of the 93 private practitioners (62 practices) in Portsmouth, all but three (3 practices) have come into the scheme and vaccinate their own patients. Patients for the three non-participants are vaccinated at the child welfare clinics. Although most private practitioners undertake poliomyelitis vaccinations, many mothers find it more convenient to have their children vaccinated at the clinics.

DISTRIBUTION

Vaccine is supplied to general practitioners at the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital. In addition, Mr. R. G. Tremlett, Pharmacist, has been most helpful in the distribution of vaccine which he delivers, free of charge, to many of the private practitioners from three of his branches.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified within the City during the year.

ANNUAL STATISTICS 1963

Persons completing primary immunisation

Age Group	Number of persons who have received:		Total
	Second injection of Salk vaccine or third injection of quadruple vaccine	Third dose of oral vaccine	
Children born in 1963	15	507	522
Children born in 1962	102	2,042	2,144
Children born in 1961	25	660	685
Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960	6	289	295
Young persons born in years 1933-1942	28	337	365
Others	13	153	166
TOTAL	189	3,988	4,177

Persons receiving reinforcing doses

Persons given third injections of Salk vaccine or fourth injections of quadruple vaccine	130	
Persons given fourth injections of Salk vaccine or fifth injections of quadruple vaccine	146	
Persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral vaccine after:	(i) 2 Salk doses	1,409
	(ii) or 3 Salk doses or 3 Oral doses or 2 Salk doses plus 2 Oral doses	2,148

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

by the Ambulance Officer

EMERGENCY SERVICE

The total number of calls via the '999' system during the year was 3,473. In comparison with the previous year this was an increase of nearly 5.6% and was a fairly steep upward trend; in comparison with five years ago (1958) the increase was approximately 24% and with ten years ago (1953) approximately 50%. The public are becoming more and more aware of the simplicity of obtaining ambulance and hospital services by dialling '999' if there is an injury or sickness emergency, and on a few occasions during the year there were calls to cases of very minor injury that were not really emergency; nevertheless, the public generally showed a sense of responsibility in making calls and one can always expect the few who panic at the sight of a little blood.

About 10% of the calls received were to accidents wherein there were no casualties and continues to show public awareness of the need for quick action. One pleasing factor more noticeable during the year than in previous years was the number of calls cancelling the original '999' call when it was ascertained that an ambulance was not required, indicating a growing awareness by the public of the need to release ambulances from unnecessary journeys — an example that could well be followed by others.

There was an extraordinary increase in the number of malicious calls during the year — 41, in comparison with the previous highest of 19 in 1962. There was no fixed pattern to these calls and they came from all parts of the City at all times of the day. The increase may be due to ambulances now having blue flashing lights and sirens.

There were 3,267 emergency cases conveyed in response to '999' calls, an increase of 4.7% in comparison with the previous year, and this is a fairly sharp rise for this group of patients; in comparison with five years ago the increase was 23% and with ten years ago 49%.

About 26% of the emergency cases conveyed were due to road accidents and ambulance crews had to deal with injuries varying from slight to the multiple serious injuries; the highest number of casualties dealt with at any one accident was five, but three and four from one accident were quite frequent. Casualties suffering injury from causes other than road accidents were 34% of the total conveyed and again the injuries varied from slight to very serious — in some instances the slight injuries were bordering on the trivial. Cases of sudden illness were 31% of the total and the greater proportion of these occurred away from the home whilst out shopping etc., and in all cases, in or away from the home, the degree of illness generally warranted medical attention. Emergency maternity and gynaecological cases were 2% of the total and all were of an urgent nature; there were a few cases where mothers were delivered either in an ambulance or at the house prior to removal. Coal gas poisoning and overdoses of pills, deliberate and accidental, were 6% of emergency cases and generally all were of an urgent nature. Those suffering burns and scalds were only 1% of the casualties conveyed, but in this classification of injury over one-third of them were children under six years of age — mainly scalds. Drowning or partial drowning cases were only 0.2% of the total, a remarkably low figure in view of the fact that the greater percentage of the City boundary is tidal water.

A minor survey was made of emergency call cases aged 65 years and over. The total was 555 cases, 17% of all '999' cases conveyed, and they varied in age from 65 to the oldest aged 93; in this age group 42% were males and 58% female.

Within this group, 12% of them were due to road accidents and injuries varied from slight to multiple; the slightly higher proportion of the over 65's involved in road accidents were female. Injuries received whilst in the home were 16% and the injuries varied from slight to the serious fracture; by far the greater proportion were female and causes of injury appeared to be mainly due to falls. Injuries received in places other than in the home were 19% and again appeared to be due mainly to falls — with injuries from slight to serious; the greater proportion of these casualties were female. Taken ill at home was 22% and the slightly higher proportion male; 26% of this age group were taken ill in places other than at home, and again the slightly higher proportion was male. Coal gas poisoning, accidental and deliberate, was 3% of the group with females slightly higher in number, whilst overdoses of pills at 1% had more males than females. Burns and scalds were 1% of the over 65's, the greater proportion being female.

The experience of ambulance crews in dealing with this age group was that generally they were most appreciative of the help given and apologetic for any trouble caused, but some were apprehensive about being taken to hospital and would have preferred conveyance to their own doctor. In some instances diagnosis of injury was difficult because they made light of their injury, but very rarely was the emergency call unnecessary.

In general, afternoons were the busiest for emergency calls and the busiest days were Fridays and Saturdays, whilst September had the highest number of cases. Emergencies arose in all parts of the City, by far the greater percentage of them on Portsea Island. Vehicle congestion on the roads at certain periods of the day caused some difficulties for ambulance crews on emergency calls and crews sometimes had to take unorthodox routes to avoid known congested places; at night cars parked on both sides of narrow streets sometimes caused difficulty and generally vehicle congestion, moving and parked, added appreciably to the time taken to reach accidents and emergencies. The addition of sirens and blue flashing lights on all ambulances has assisted in getting a free passage, but there were instances where other road users found it impossible to give way, but generally other road users were as co-operative as traffic conditions would allow; the police, both traffic control and on patrol were of great assistance on many occasions in making a free passage for ambulances.

The new subsidiary ambulance station at Cosham was opened in August and the stationing of an emergency ambulance there has considerably reduced the time taken to reach accidents and emergencies in that area.

GENERAL SERVICE

Overall patient conveyance increased by 5.7% in, comparison with the previous year and was a fairly sharp rise in this ever upward trend; in comparison with five years ago (1958) the increase was 32% and with ten years ago (1953) 46%.

In comparison with the previous year, *admissions* to hospitals and nursing homes increased slightly and the slightly higher percentage of the increase was sitting cases; *discharges* increased slightly, but in this category there was a reduction in the number of sitting cases. There was an appreciable increase in *inter-hospital transfers* and nearly the whole of the increase was in stretcher cases; *outpatients* increased considerably and whilst the main increase was in sitting cases there was a considerable increase in the number of stretcher cases. Overall, the stretcher case and sitting case increase was almost equal.

By far the greater percentage of all patient conveyance continued to be outpatients and in this category the upward trend in recent years of stretcher case outpatients was more noticeable than in the past; also more noticeable this year than in the past was the number of patients over 65 years of age attending hospitals for treatment, and it was not unusual to convey patients of 75 years plus to e.g. physical medicine departments. The increase of the more incapacitated and the higher age groups in outpatient conveyance increased the time taken on certain journeys — in some instances in conveying these types of cases journey loads had to be reduced to keep to time.

In a check made of hospital outpatient attendances (City hospitals, excluding St. James' Hospital) and related to outpatients conveyed by ambulances, this Ambulance Service carried approximately 8% of them; a similar check was made on discharges from the same hospitals and the Ambulance Service conveyed about 19% of these.

Patient conveyance was mainly between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., with the pressure of work starting at 8.30 a.m. Peak periods of patient demand were between 9 a.m. — 10 a.m. in the mornings and again in the afternoons between 3 p.m. — 4 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays. The volume on Saturdays and Sundays was considerably less and fairly evenly distributed between 9.30 a.m. — 4.30 p.m. The total patients conveyed each month remained fairly constant, except for May — which had the highest number ever conveyed by this Service in one month. The pressure of work on occasions did cause delay to some patients, more particularly to the return of outpatients.

SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES

The voluntary organisations continued to give ambulance cover during the summer week-ends and on bank holidays at Clarence Pier (St. John Ambulance Brigade) and on Portsdown Hill (British Red Cross Society); in addition they provided ambulance cover at various sporting events throughout the year. In addition to those patients treated on the spot for minor injuries, they also conveyed 44 accident cases to hospital.

The Hospital Car Service conveyed 205 patients to various places, mainly outside the City and the mental welfare officers conveyed 37 patients to various places outside the City.

The voluntary organisations nursing services during the summer covered four places on Southsea Beach and were also at Hilsea Lido and on Portsdown Hill. Their attention to persons suffering minor injuries and illnesses did save a considerable number of demands on the Ambulance Service.

MISCELLANEOUS

The ancillary service of delivering and collecting analgesic apparatus for the Municipal Midwives continued to operate generally satisfactorily. There were occasions when there was some delay in the delivery of machines due to pressure of patient conveyance; during the year there were 2,351 deliveries and collections—this was 191 less than the previous year and was due to more midwives having their own apparatus. The midwives night rota continued to operate satisfactorily.

The Cosham Ambulance Station became operational on the 19th August, 1963. This subsidiary station ground floor consists of garage space for six ambulances, a small store, entrance hall, meter cupboard, alcove with workbench, cycle store and boiler room; the first floor consists of a staff room, kitchen, small office, toilet and locker room and one shower point. The complement at present is three ambulances and two dual purpose-vehicles; the staff are four shift leaders and ten driver-attendants. Operationally it has provided a much quicker service for emergencies and urgent removals and generally better ambulance cover for that area of the City.

WHOLE SERVICE

Category	Directly Provided	Train and Boat	Supplementary			Totals	% of Total
			H.C.S.	V.O's	M.W.O.		
Accidents and Emergencies	3,267	—	—	44	—	3,311	3.6%
Admissions	6,292	42	22	—	23	6,379	6.8%
Discharges	5,619	105	30	—	—	5,754	6.1%
Transfers	14,878	64	101	—	14	15,057	16.0%
Outpatients	63,249	92	52	—	—	63,393	67.5%
Total	93,305	303	205	44	37	93,894	
Mileage	308,642	19,168	11,554	505	4,129	343,998	
Miles per patient	3.3	63.2	56.3	11.4	111.5	3.6	

Directly Provided Service

EMERGENCY CALL PATIENTS

Month	Road Acci- dents	Injuries from other causes	Sudden Illness	Matern- ity and Gynae- cological	C.G.P. and Over doses	Burns and Scalds	Drown- ing	Total
January ..	23	90	73	11	23	4	—	224
February ..	39	66	64	4	11	3	—	187
March ..	63	70	71	8	17	—	—	229
April ..	88	75	65	11	7	2	1	249
May ..	81	88	89	4	20	2	2	286
June ..	72	101	112	8	15	2	—	310
July ..	78	99	96	7	11	4	—	295
August ..	74	121	78	5	25	4	1	308
September ..	97	100	92	5	25	6	—	325
October ..	74	94	82	5	19	7	—	281
November ..	94	87	77	7	16	5	1	287
December ..	85	81	94	7	15	3	1	286
	868	1,072	993	82	204	42	6	3,267

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

By the Consultant Chest Physician

The decline in primary notifications continued in 1963. Only seventy new patients with pulmonary tuberculosis came under surveillance during the year. The majority of these were in the over forty-five age group. Indeed, the past five years has seen little change in the number of new patients arising in this age group, the decline continuing in the younger age groups. This is because most of the older patients are suffering from a breakdown of disease acquired in the past when opportunities of infection were, we know, much more widespread than at present.

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 (1)	2 (1)	1 (—)	1 (—)	2 (1)	3 (1)	5 (2)
5—14	3 (2)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (2)	2 (1)	5 (3)
15—24	4 (7)	2 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	4 (7)	2 (4)	6 (11)
25—34	4 (9)	3 (2)	— (—)	2 (—)	4 (9)	5 (2)	9 (11)
35—44	7 (10)	5 (7)	1 (—)	— (1)	8 (10)	5 (8)	13 (18)
45—54	10 (5)	3 (5)	— (—)	— (—)	10 (5)	3 (5)	13 (10)
55—64	7 (15)	4 (4)	1 (—)	— (1)	8 (15)	4 (5)	12 (20)
65 plus	10 (7)	3 (2)	1 (—)	1 (—)	11 (7)	4 (2)	15 (9)
TOTAL	46 (56)	24 (26)	4 (—)	4 (2)	50 (56)	28 (28)	78 (84)

* 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 1962)

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1957	129	13	142
1958	113	10	123
1959	97	10	107
1960	86	18	104
1961	85	4	89
1962	82	2	84
1963	70	8	78

NEW PATIENTS EXAMINED

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1,438	1,257	1,225	1,180	1,157	1,196

CONTACTS

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of new contacts examined	741	785	690	585	469	561
No. of contacts proved definite cases ..	3	6	5	6	2	10

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)
45—54	3	(—)	1	(—)	3	(—)	4	(—)
55—64	3	(2)	—	(—)	3	(2)	3	(3)
65 plus	4	(6)	3	(1)	5	(6)	4	(1)
TOTAL	10	(9)	5	(2)	1	(—)	1	(1)
					11	(9)	6	(3)
							17	(12)

Of the 15 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis 1 case was not notified during life.

(Figures in brackets are those of 1962)

DEATHS

Date	Respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population	Non-respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population
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
1963 ..	15	6.6	2	0.9

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER 31st DECEMBER

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
RESPIRATORY	1,757	1,633	1,516	1,377	1,272	1,204
NON-RESPIRATORY	105	100	102	88	88	90
TOTAL	1,862	1,733	1,618	1,465	1,360	1,294

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON CLINIC REGISTER 1963

DIAGNOSIS	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL
	MEN	W.M.	CH.	MEN	W.M.	CH.	MEN	W.M.	CH.	
A. (1) No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on register 1st January 1963 ..	765	473	34	43	40	5	808	513	39	1,360
(2) Transfers from other authorities ..	11	12	1	—	—	—	11	12	1	24
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. No. of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during 1963 ..										
(1) Class A. (T.B. minus) ..	20	13	8	3	3	2	23	16	10	49
(2) Class B. (T.B. plus) ..	22	7	—	—	—	—	22	7	—	29
C. No. of cases included in A and B written off the Register during the years as:										
(1) Recovered ..	27	18	2	—	3	—	27	21	2	50
(2) Dead (all causes) ..	38	13	—	1	1	—	39	14	—	53
(3) Removed to other areas ..	19	19	2	1	—	1	20	19	3	42
(4) For other reasons ..	14	9	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	23
D. No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on Register 31st December 1963 ..	720	446	39	44	39	6	764	485	45	1,294

REPORT OF ALMONERS

During the past year the two almoners based at the Chest Clinics at Clive Road and Queen Alexandra Hospital continued to supply the Almoning Service for patients attending the outpatients clinics and those admitted to hospital for treatment. The almoners visit the hospitals frequently and many home visits are made. This continuity of work is very valuable, as it affords the opportunity of getting to know the patients and his family well, and giving them the help that is most likely to prove constructive.

In addition to the simple straightforward problems of national insurance, national assistance, housing applications, etc., there are the more complex, personal problems—adjusting to illness and perhaps later a change of occupation, the anxiety over family and social relationships, over work and education and over illness itself—which can contribute to the burdens of sickness and delay recovery if left unrelieved. Some of the problems have arisen out of illness, and there are also patients whose illness may be in large measure due to worry about personal and social problems. Often the patients need most to unburden their minds to someone not too closely involved with their own illness so that they can sort out and face their worries. When the patient has decided what he is going to do, the almoner is often needed to help him carry this out. The sources of help cover a wide field—relatives, voluntary societies, clergy, local charities, Government departments and special societies of every form and purpose. Employers too, who have been approached, are often sympathetic and co-operate in providing work of a lighter nature and more suitable for a man who is handicapped as a result of illness.

The Portsmouth Voluntary Care Committee for Tuberculosis and diseases of the Chest, in addition to supplying an infinite variety of practical forms of help, furniture, clothes, financial grants for extra nourishment, coal and fares, payment of hire purchase debts, rent arrears, etc., have also helped patients to become self-supporting again. One man, disabled by chronic bronchitis and unable to return to his former occupation, felt that he could make a living in the key-cutting business if he had the necessary machine. This the Care Committee supplied and the idea has proved very successful.

The Care Committee have continued their holiday scheme for patients and their families, and this year have financed holidays for 24 families (49 individuals). Not only do the Committee pay all expenses, including fares, they also give the families pocket money and help with clothes if necessary. Many elderly people have had the first holiday in their lives; parents have taken children who would not otherwise have had a holiday, and apart from the enjoyment given, this is surely providing a valuable insurance against illness or breakdown in health.

The problem of making suitable arrangements on the discharge of elderly patients from hospital is one which occupies the time of all almoners. Most people cling to their independence and wish to remain in their own surroundings as long as possible. It is sometimes possible to arrange this with the services of a home help, meals on wheels, and the friendly visiting service which has recently been established. There is, however, a great need for more home helps, and a meal every day instead of only twice a week.

For the patient who is willing to give up his home, or who in fact has no home, there is the excellent residential accommodation provided by the Local Authority. Here, however, people must be able-bodied in every sense and there is no staff available to help people with bathing, dressing, and those who need a little nursing and night care. Valuable hospital beds will continue to be blocked while this need is unmet.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY — 1963*Report of the Medical Director***ADMINISTRATION**

The role of the Units during this past year has been the same as for 1962 viz:—

- 15A Mobile Unit — General Public and Industry
- 15B Mobile Unit — General Practitioner Sessions in Portsmouth, E. Hants and W. Sussex.
- 15C Static Unit — Large films when required at base.

ATTENDANCE

The total figure of 58,803 is well below the 72,975 total of 1962. This disparity in numbers is largely accounted for by the fact that one mobile Unit was off the road for nearly twelve weeks of the year for general mechanical overhaul and repair of accident damage. In addition to this, there was undoubtedly a considerable falling off in attendances at the General Public sessions.

However, it is pleasing to note that 33 per cent of those who attended the Units had never been examined before, whilst 34 per cent had not attended any Unit during the past three years.

CASES REFERRED BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Once again I am pleased to report a substantial increase in the use of this service by general practitioners in all parts of the area we serve. A total of 12,712 were referred as opposed to 11,826 in 1962. The increase is made up as shown:—

Portsmouth	419
E. Hants	312
W. Sussex	155
	—
Total Increase	886
	—

In the first full year of this special mobile service for general practitioners the number of patients sent was 5,345.

31 significant cases of tuberculosis were found from these referrals — nearly half of the total figure for all the Units combined, whilst the 103 cases of carcinoma of the bronchus represents 82 per cent of all cases found.

TUBERCULOSIS

The incidence figure of 1.09 per thousand shows only a very slight increase over that for 1962. The number of significant cases found is fewer by 10, but fewer people were examined. The rate per thousand examined rose from 1.01 to 1.09.

CANCER

The number of cases of carcinoma of the bronchus rose from 111 in 1962 to 126, giving a very much increased incidence of 2.47 per thousand. The proportion of males to females was 10 to 1.

PORTSMOUTH

Last year I reported that we had found a definite increase in the incidence of significant tuberculosis amongst people examined in Portsmouth (viz. 35 cases from 19,434 examinations — 18 per thousand). Subsequently, with the active co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health, arrangements were made for a mobile Unit to carry out an extensive survey of Portsmouth. Twelve sites were selected and the Unit paid each a week's visit. On the publicity side, great assistance was given by the local committee of Youth Action, who undertook the task of delivering handbills as far as possible, to every house in the city.

The total number who attended for examination was 9,427, a most disappointing figure by any standards.

During the whole year 29,852 were examined in Portsmouth, from which 22 significant cases of tuberculosis were found, giving a very much reduced incidence figure of 0·9 per thousand — half that of the previous year.

39 cases of bronchial carcinoma were found (1·3 per thousand) of which 28 were referred by doctors.

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 100mm. FILM AND AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION

TABLE I

Age Group	-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 ..	328	·56	326	·55	3,446	5·86	2,569	4·37	5,064	8·61	5,522	9·39	4,936	8·39	2,228	3·79	1,803	3·07	2,451	4·17	28,673	48·76
Female	283	·48	313	·53	3,969	6·75	3,218	5·47	5,457	9·28	6,096	10·37	5,129	8·72	2,091	3·56	1,515	2·58	2,059	3·5	30,130	51·24
TOTAL ..	611	1·04	639	1·09	7,415	12·61	5,787	9·84	10,521	17·89	11,618	19·76	10,065	17·12	4,319	7·34	3,318	5·64	4,510	7·67	58,803	100·

Number recalled for Clinical Examination — 321 (Percentage of total examined — ·54)

ANALYSIS BY AGE — CASES SHOWING EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE II

(Rate per 1,000 in each group)

Age 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 ..	1	3·05	-	-	1	·29	3	1·17	8	1·58	5	·91	9	1·82	5	2·24	4	2·22	3	1·22	39	1·36
Female	-	-	-	-	2	·5	4	1·24	8	1·47	5	·82	3	·58	2	·96	1	·66	-	-	25	·83
TOTAL ..	1	1·64	-	-	3	·4	7	1·21	16	1·52	10	·86	12	1·19	7	1·62	5	1·51	3	·67	64	1·09

TABLE III
ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL FINDINGS

SECTION A. NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000
0. Cases of tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinic or Hospital and considered on investigation to require close Clinic supervision or treatment						39	25	64	1.09
(a) Non infectious									
(b) Infectious									
(c) Not examined									
(d) Domiciliary treatment									
(e) Hospital treatment									
Code (a)						—	3	3	
(ad)						14	9	23	
(ae)						9	3	12	
(bd)						1	—	1	
(be)						13	9	22	
(cd)						1	1	2	
(ce)						1	—	1	
1. Cases of tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only						100	67	167	2.84
SECTION B. NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS									
2. Malignant neoplasms:									
(a) Primary carcinoma bronchus						115	11	126	2.47
(b) Others						7	12	19	
3. Non-malignant neoplasms						5	5	10	
4. Lymphadeopaties, excluding sarcoids						2	1	3	
5. Sarcoids, including enlarged hilar glands						4	11	15	
6. Congenital cardiac abnormalities						2	5	7	
7. Acquired cardiac abnormalities						53	60	113	
8. Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.						3	—	3	
9. Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.						1	—	1	
20. Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs						175	104	279	
21. Bronchiectasis						34	11	45	
22. Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous)						38	32	70	
23. Spontaneous pneumothorax						10	3	13	
24. Abnormalities of the diaphragm and aesophagus						8	17	25	
25. Pleural effusion (non-tuberculous)						15	5	20	

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	Combined Incidence per 1,000
					No.	Incidence per 1,000	No.	Incidence per 1,000		
A. General public	7	10,778	15,427	26,205	7	.65	7	.45	14	.53
B. Industrial groups	6	9,312	7,102	16,414	7	.75	2	.28	9	.55
C. School children—positive reactors	3V	332	303	635	1	3.00	—	—	1	1.57
D. General practitioner referrals	2	6,648	6,064	12,712	17	2.56	14	2.31	31	2.44
E. Psychiatric hospitals	9	31	31	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Contacts	4	227	81	308	4	17.62	1	12.35	5	16.23
Family contacts—positive reactors	40	230	330	560	1	4.35	1	3.03	2	3.57
H. Out-patients General hospitals	0	764	786	1,550	1	1.31	—	—	1	.65
K. Persons in prisons, borstals, etc.	6X	351	6	356	1	2.85	—	—	1	2.81

PORTSMOUTH
CASES OF SIGNIFICANT TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE V

Age Group	—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	250	159	114	103	2,124	1,923	1,376	1,679	2,526	2,459	2,891	2,962	2,689	2,613	1,212	1,024	899	714	1,127	1,008	15,208	14,644
Number of active cases	1						1		2	1	3	3	6	1	3	2	2		2		20	7
Rate per 1,000 examined	4.00						.73		.79	.41	1.04	1.01	2.23	.38	2.48	1.95	2.22		1.77		1.32	.48
Combined rate	2.44						.33		.6		1.03		1.32		2.24		1.24		.94		.9	

THE COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

By the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health and Related Services

Physical growth is supposed to be painless, but the same cannot be said of the growth of a service. This certainly was the experience of the Community Health Service during 1963. The visible growth of the buildings on Eastern Road raised some old problems, and new ones were presented by the first residential accommodation for which the Local Health Authority was responsible. The development of the domiciliary geriatric and the chiropody services also made constant demands on the Department. All the staff shared in the active growth of the Department, not least the clerical officers, but the service for the subnormal was hampered by being seriously short staffed for the whole year, while the need of staff to deal with the increasing administrative work became pressing.

Mental Health Service

CARE OF THE SUB-NORMAL

Statistics

Subnormal	...	...	...	137	(ten less than 16 years of age)
Severly subnormal	...	...	...	281	(93 less than 16 years of age)
TOTAL	...	...	...	418	
Guardianship cases	...	...	...	...	23
Resident in Home or Hostel at Local Authority Expense	...	...	...	...	1
Boarded out at Local Authority Expense	...	...	...	...	20
In attendance at the Day Training Centre	...	...	...	...	137
Receiving home teaching	...	...	...	...	13

The community care of families with a mentally handicapped member is a vital part of the whole service, but rarely receives the recognition it deserves, yet without it, the Training Centres and the Hostel would be useless. A subnormal child or adult raises considerable problems for a family and their continuing nature is an added tax on their resources — and affections. Let no one decry the burden that these families carry — and in the majority of cases carry willingly and uncomplainingly over a long period of years. Yet there are times when the problem becomes more pressing or the sheer persistence of it unbearable, and the family need someone to whom they can turn for help and guidance. This is a social worker's task — to be a 'friend' to the family, with sufficient insight to help them to live with their problems. Action, which is so often demanded by the family, may not be possible, but talking out a problem with someone whose training has given them an insight into human emotions and needs can be of lasting value, though less easily appreciated.

In the absence of a Senior Social Worker, it was inevitable that some families could only be visited when a crisis arose — and always with the uneasy feeling that in some cases at least regular visiting might have prevented the crisis arising or at least given forewarning of its possibility.

Twelve patients were admitted to hospitals for short term care, and five to other accommodation. Admission to hospital for permanent care remained as great a problem as ever, but with a definite prospect of improvement in the near future; meanwhile the Physician Superintendents of Botleys Park and Coldeast Hospitals gave what help they could when an emergency arose.

In order to assess the future need for hospital accommodation, the Wessex Regional Hospital Board sponsored a research project into the prevalence of mental subnormality in the area. Dr. Albert Kushlick, the Director of the project, met members of the Department, and the research team and members of the Department co-operated in obtaining the information he required. This survey should give us factual information on which the future development of the service, both in the community and in the hospital, can be based with considerably greater certainty than before.

Langstone House

The steady growth of the new buildings on Eastern Road was not without impact, sometimes even of a physical nature, on the work of the Centre. In preparation for the move to the Adult Centre the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Council was sought in obtaining work which could be undertaken by the older trainees. The women trainees visited various launderettes, and with the very willing co-operation of the Director of Housing, they learned to use the scaled down commercial equipment installed in the high flats. It is interesting that this was the type of equipment for which they expressed a preference — 'because there is more to do'. In the summer term the first work projects, making trellis work panels for a local firm, and chopping and bundling firewood, were undertaken. Mr. C. D. Branchflower returned to the Centre in September, having been successful in obtaining the Diploma for Staffs of Adult Centres; he was appointed Manager of the Adult Centre from the 1st September, 1963. A new work project — the assembly of lipstick containers, was introduced during the autumn term, but production was limited by the cramped conditions in the workshop in the Junior Training Centre.

The Junior trainees suffered constant disruptions of their programme as the result of building operations and the re-organisation of the work, but in November the new Special Care Unit came into use and relieved one accommodation problem. Only two new children could be admitted before the end of the year pending the appointment of more staff, but it was a real pleasure to see this group of very handicapped children, and the staff, housed in conditions which encouraged the development of their personalities.

Regular medical and hygiene inspection of the Junior trainees continued to pay dividends. Sporadic cases of scabies had been a problem for several years, but when a minor epidemic occurred in the spring, vigorous measures were taken to eradicate the infection. The source could not be traced, however, until the effect of anti-scabetic treatment was tried on a man thought to be suffering from congenital hyperkeratosis. The rapid disappearance of the grossly crusted areas on his hands after a couple of treatments confirmed the tentative diagnosis of crusted or Norwegian scabies, but even more satisfying was the man's own gratitude and delight to be able to use his hands without difficulty again.

Langstone House staff at 31.12.63:

Junior Training Centre.

Supervisor	1
Deputy Supervisor	1
Assistant Supervisors (Unqualified)	7

Special Care Unit.

Assistant Supervisor (Qualified)	1
Assistant Supervisor (Unqualified)	1

Adult Centre.

Manager	1
Section Supervisors	3

Care of the Mentally Ill

Statistics — cases referred 613 (571)

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL

Section 25	...	...	(102)
Section 26	...	...	(32)
Section 29	...	...	(97)
Informal	...	...	(184)
TOTAL admissions	...	...	(415)
No action	...	...	(156)
TOTAL cases	...	...	613 (571)

REFERRALS

General Practitioner	...	...	...	328 (310)
Hospital—after in-patient treatment	...	...	...	10 (10)
Hospital—after out-patient treatment	...	...	...	37 (8)
Local Education Authority	...	...	...	nil (8)
Police Courts	...	...	...	50 (49)
Other sources	...	...	...	188 (188)
TOTAL	...	...	...	613 (571)

The number of referrals to the Department after out-patient treatment shows a considerable increase over the previous year and might therefore be regarded as satisfactory — but viewed against the background of the whole problem of mental illness in the community, it is frighteningly inadequate. This in no way belittles the very hard work of the Hospital social workers or the mental welfare officers, but it is a measure of the challenge that is presented to the Local Authority to provide an adequate community care service. Real care of the mentally ill in the community is dependent on staff being available to visit a patient and the family frequently in the crucial time immediately before and after discharge from hospital, and return to work. This is at least as important as the statutory function of mental welfare officers, but the latter at present makes the prior demand on their time to the detriment of the further development of the service.

COMMUNITY GERIATRIC SERVICE

The severe winter of the first three months of the year produced a spate of emergency problems in the domiciliary care of the aged. A common picture was that an old person living alone, unable to get out for food on account of the weather, unable to get water because all the pipes were frozen, finally having to ask for help after a fall or temporary illness. The Welfare Services Department and the Senior Medical Officer worked in close co-operation in dealing with these problems, and the willing help of the welfare officers is gratefully acknowledged.

The thaw produced problems of burst pipes and flooded rooms; arrangements were made with the Bath Superintendent for the drying of carpets and bedding, and usually these items were returned bone dry in twenty four hours. Again, this co-operation made it a pleasure to be associated with the service.

During the year an attempt was made to organise a night sitter service in conjunction with the Marie Curie Foundation, but the response to the advertisement was poor — practically all wanted day-time work only. Two people, however, were recruited to give emergency help, but obviously the development of the service will depend on the availability of people willing and able to help in this way.

Similarly, a pilot laundry service for incontinent patients was inaugurated, but had to be restricted to urgent and emergency cases.

Early in the year an informal survey was undertaken by the health visitors among elderly people to estimate the need for meals and laundry services. Out of 559 patients interviewed, 225 (40%) asked for, or were thought to need, a regular meals service; about 60 of these, more than a third of them living in the Hilsea area, were interested in the provision of a lunch club.

The need for a laundry service was even greater — 307 (57%) replies asked for this service, and the survey revealed quite clearly the difficulty many elderly people experience in this way. Comments such as 'I send my laundry to the bag-wash but I can't iron it' — 'I like to try and cook my own meal, but I can't manage my washing or the ironing' were frequent, and built up a picture of the physical struggle which many of the people in the survey made to look after themselves. Many, of course, sent their laundry to commercial firms, or it was done by relatives or neighbours, but it is evident that the need for a laundry service for elderly people is even greater than that for meals, and could be at least as beneficial.

Compulsory Removals

Six people were the subject of Orders under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act; four were admitted to Saint Mary's Hospital after all attempts to persuade them to go had failed. One woman, for instance, was a diabetic, and originally referred on account of incontinence and squalor; initially attempts were made to provide her with intensive home help, but this proved impracticable; even when her diabetes was discovered, and her relatives added their persuasion to her family doctor's and ours, she remained adamant. The only way in which this woman could be helped was by obtaining an Order for her removal to hospital. This was the pattern of those removed to hospital — illness requiring active medical treatment, in association with unsatisfactory living conditions.

One person removed to a Welfare Services Home had to be disinfected before admission and her house dealt with after her removal.

Chiropody Service

CLINIC	<i>No. of sessions</i>	<i>Total attendances</i>	<i>No. of indiv. attendances</i>	<i>No. of new cases</i>
Queen Alexandra	113	742	183	112
Saint Mary's	102	679	114	84
Totals	215	1,421	297	196

Average number of attendances per session: 6.6

Number of domiciliary visits: 450

SOURCES OF REFERRAL OF NEW PATIENTS

	<i>General Practitioners</i>	<i>Health Visitors</i>	<i>District Nurses</i>	<i>Ministry of Pensions</i>
Clinic Patients	84	84	23	5
Domiciliary	56	14	7	—
Totals	140	98	30	5

By January, 1963, the value of this service had been recognised, and an increasing number of patients were referred, often with grossly overgrown nails which had resisted all the attacks patients and their relatives had made on them. It was a never ending source of amazement that such people could even hobble around;— and their gratitude for the chiropodists' help made all their efforts worthwhile.

A fifth clinic session was started in September, but an increasing number of referrals required domiciliary treatment, either because the relatives or Queen's Nurses could not cut the nails of a bedfast patient, or because the patient could no longer get into the chiropody chair without considerable delay or excessive effort.

The average number of attendances appears small; the number is restricted by the Society of Chiropodists to eight per session, but of course late cancellations and non-attendances for various reasons reduce the figure below this. When the number of patients per session is restricted to this low figure, it is inevitable that delays will occur in appointments for new patients and urgent cases.

The chiropody sessions at Queen Alexandra Hospital had a social value in addition to the treatment given; some of the receptionists very generously provided refreshments during the session, and even celebrated the patients' birthdays. All these efforts were greatly appreciated by the patients, and the Department is grateful to the people concerned for their initiative and interest.

Staff

The complement of the Department was increased during the year to include an Administrative Assistant and another mental welfare officer, the latter as part of the implementation of the Ten-Year Plan. Mr. A. V. Tibbitt was appointed to the newly created administrative post in September, 1963, and immediately faced the considerable task of equipping the Adult Centre, Special Care Unit and Hostel.

Dr. Shand, who had undertaken the medical supervision of cases under the guardianship regulations, retired on grounds of ill health in January, 1963. He had exercised this function for many years under the Mental Deficiency Act and latterly under the Mental Health Act, and the Committee received his resignation with real regret.

At the end of the year the position with regard to social workers was very serious; one social worker resigned in November and it had not been possible to appoint her successor. This left the whole responsibility of the community care of the subnormal to the two remaining social workers, and I would like to pay tribute to their loyalty in shouldering this burden. The fact remains, however, that social workers in the Department are being asked to carry a heavy case load, without a case work training. These workers have, it is true, a basic social science qualification of one type or another, but not the professional case work training which would enable them to carry a larger case load effectively without endangering their future.

A start was made in 1962 on training for Langstone House staff, when Mr. Branchflower was seconded to take the Course for Staff in Adult Centres; in 1963 Mrs. S. Murphy was seconded to the National Association for Mental Health Course for Teachers in Junior Training Centres, and Mr. N. Sherman to the Adult Centre Course. Mr. A. E. Young, one of the mental welfare officers, was seconded for case work training at the London School of Economics in September, 1963. Secondment for training, however, has so far been

a personal and individual matter, but it is evident from the dearth of replies to advertisements during the year that it will be increasingly difficult to recruit social workers of any type, without offering the possibility of secondment for further training.

Staff at 31.12.63:

Senior Medical Officer		
Executive Officer		
Administrative Assistant		
Social Workers	2	
Mental Welfare Officers	5	(1 seconded).
Clerical Staff	5	
Home Teacher	1	

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the constant help and support of colleagues in many Departments, and in particular those in the Health Department offices at Western Parade; without this help so readily available the Community Health Service could not have functioned — let alone grow.

PRIORSDEAN HOSPITAL*By the Physician Superintendent*

Total beds available for Infectious Diseases — 126.

ADMISSIONS

During the year the total admissions numbered 2,293 (1962—1425). Of this total 1,134 (1962 — 932) were cases of infectious diseases, 116 (1962 — 101) were geriatric, 314 (1962 — 346) were cases admitted to the Chest Unit (pulmonary tuberculosis and other chest diseases) and 653 were post-operative gynaecological cases.

The number of infectious disease cases discharged during the year was 1,113 and there were 49 deaths.

AGE GROUPS (DEATHS)

Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	15
1— 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	6
5—20 years	..	..	..	..	..	1
20—70 years	..	..	..	..	..	19
70+ years	..	..	..	..	..	8
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	49

It will be noted that of the 49 deaths, 23 occurred in the extremes of life, i.e., under 1 year and 70+ years (1962 — 24). 15 deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission to this hospital. The following table gives a more detailed analysis of the ages of the cases which died within 24 hours of admission.

Under 1 year—	0—14 days	..	..	..	—
	14—24 days	..	..	..	1
	1— 3 months	..	..	..	—
	3— 6 months	..	..	..	3
	6— 9 months	..	..	..	2
	9—12 months	..	..	..	—
1— 5 years	..	..	..	..	2
5—20 years	..	..	..	..	—
20—70 years	..	..	..	..	4
70+ years	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	15

ADMISSIONS

The following table shows in greater detail the type of infectious disease cases admitted during the year under review:

Streptococcal Infection

(a) Scarlet fever	7	} 46
(b) Erysipelas	12	
(c) Puerperal pyrexia	27	

Diphtheria

There were no cases of Diphtheria admitted during the year.

Meningitis

Gastro Intestinal Infections

(a) Paratyphoid	—	358
(b) Typhoid	—	
(c) Dysentery	11	
(d) Gastro Enteritis	241	
(e) Enteritis	8	
(f) Diarrhoea	41	
(g) Diarrhoea and vomiting	41	
(h) Vomiting	7	
(i) Food poisoning	—	
(j) Gastritis	1	
(k) B. Coli infection	6	2
(l) Salmonella infection	2	

Measles 98

Pertussis 55

Influenza 8

Poliomyelitis 3

Miscellaneous 508

Poliomyelitis

Of the three cases admitted as suspected poliomyelitis, none proved to be this disease.

All three cases were meningo encephalitis (No specific virus isolated).

In addition, four old standing respiratory poliomyelitis cases were admitted on account of upper respiratory infection.

Meningitis

Of the 60 cases admitted the following is a table of the 30 cases which proved to be this disease:

Meningococcal	11	30
Pneumococcal	3	
Influenzal	5	
Tuberculous	1	
Purulent	1	
Virus	6	
No Pathogens	2	
Benign Lymphocytic	1	

DEFINITE CASES OF MENINGITIS (Age Groups)

	0—5 yrs.		5—10 yrs.		10—15 yrs.		15—20 yrs.		20+ yrs.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Meningococcal ..	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pneumococcal ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenzal ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Purulent ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virus ..	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
No Pathogens ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Benign Lymph ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	8	8	4	1	2	—	1	1	3	2

TOTAL — 30

Pertussis:

Of the 55 cases admitted as Pertussis, 31 proved to be this disease. The following is a table of the age groups of these 31 cases.

			Male	Female
0 — 3 months	...	...	4	2
3 — 6 months	...	...	6	3
6 — 12 months	...	...	1	4
1 — 2 years	...	...	2	4
2 — 3 years	...	...	3	1
3 — 4 years	...	...	—	1

Measles:

There were a 101 cases proved to be this disease.

Streptococcal Infections:

There were seven cases admitted as scarlet fever (1962 — 14). The following is the one case which proved to be this disease.

Male — aged 6 years.

Intestinal Infections:

The total admissions during the year numbered 358, made up as follows:

Paratyphoid	—	} 358
Typhoid	—	
Dysentery	11	
Gastro enteritis	241	
Enteritis	8	
Diarrhoea	41	
Diarrhoea and vomiting	41	
Vomiting	7	
Gastritis	1	
B.Coli infection	6	
Salmonella infection	2	

AGE GROUPS (ADMISSIONS)

	Total	0—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—70		70+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dysentery	11	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Gastro enteritis ..	241	135	85	1	2	—	3	1	4	3	3	1	3
Enteritis	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	2
Diarrhoea	41	6	7	2	1	—	1	2	—	5	10	3	4
Diarrhoea and vomiting	41	12	10	1	2	—	1	2	1	3	4	1	4
Gastritis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Coli infection ..	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmonella infection	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vomiting	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
TOTALS	358	164	108	4	6	1	5	5	6	14	24	7	14

The total number of discharges and deaths was 247 comprised as follows:

Dysentery	6	} 238
Gastro enteritis	129	
Enteritis	5	
Diarrhoea	75	
Diarrhoea and vomiting	16	
Vomiting	1	
Gastritis	1	
B. Coli infection	2	
Salmonella infection	3	

Deaths—

Gastro enteritis	9
------------------	---

Total

Discharges and deaths 247

Acute Infectious Gastro Enteritis

During the year 129 cases were discharged, diagnosed as suffering from this condition:—

Neo Natal	63	} 129
In childhood	61	
In Adults	5	

The analysis of the causal organisms show:

No Pathogens Isolated	106	} 129
B. Coli 0111	17	
B. Coli 0119	2	
B. Coli 026	3	
Giardia Lamblia	1	

Miscellaneous Admissions:

See table attached.

MISCELLANEOUS ADMISSIONS

Glandular Fever	19	Monilia Infection	3
Infective Hepatitis	26	Rubella	2
Asthma	1	Relapse T.B. Meningitis	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	47	Frequent Micturition	1
Herpes	7	Scarlatina Rash	1
Conjunctivitis	5	Virus Infection	3
Varicella	23	Polyneuritis	2
Pneumonia	40	Subarachnoid Haem.	1
Chest	11	Healthy Mother	1
Pemphigus	4	C.V.A.	1
Bronchitis	13	Typhoid Carrier	1
Upper Respiratory Infection	32	Infected Glands	2
P.U.O.	21	Malaria	2
Feeding Problem	1	Septicaemia	1
Pemph. Circulatory Failure	1	T.B. Meningitis	1
Observation	16	S. Typhi Murium	2
Staph 80 Infection	14	Encephalitis	2
Septic Foot	1	Disc Lesion	1
Carbuncle	2	Prog. Musc. Atrophy	1
Healthy Baby	29	Ventric Aneurysm	1
Tonsillitis	27	Pyelitis	1
Tetanus	4	Thrush	2
Abcess	15	Infected Sting	1
Mumps	8	Folliculitis	1
Infected Wound	36	Impetigo	5
Strep. Throat	3	Croup	2
Tracheo Bronchitis	11	Inf. Tracheotomy	1
Cellulitis	8	Inf. Haematoma	1
Peumonitis	1	Cervical Swelling	1
Convulsions	1	Inf. Pilonidal Sinus	1
Stomatitis	3	Ovarian Cyst	1
Laryngo Stridor	2	Constipation	1
Jaundice	3	Primary Complex	1
Rash	10	Convulsions	1
Laryngo Tracheitis	7		
Bronchiolitis	1		
Tuberculosis	3		
		TOTAL	508

Weekly Return of Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease, 1963

		Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Polio-myelitis		Tuberculosis					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia	Paratyphoid Fevers	Enteric or Typhoid	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	TOTAL
					Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Pulmonary	Meninges & C.N.S.	T.B. Other Forms	Menogococcal Infections	Dysentery								
Jan.	5	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	
"	12	-	-	9	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	
"	19	-	-	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	23	
"	26	1	4	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	17	
Feb.	2	3	2	5	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
"	9	3	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	17	
"	16	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	22	
"	23	3	-	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	2	26	
Mar.	2	-	3	32	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	48	
"	9	-	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	87	
"	16	1	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	115	
"	23	-	1	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	95	
"	30	2	-	90	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	102	
April	6	1	-	167	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	173	
"	13	1	-	156	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	163	
"	20	1	-	302	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	307	
"	27	-	-	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	269	
May	4	-	-	283	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	288	
"	11	-	1	266	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	276	
"	18	-	1	347	-	-	5	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358	
"	25	-	5	332	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	344	
June	1	3	1	475	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	486	
"	8	-	2	294	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	300	
"	15	1	1	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	319	
"	22	2	1	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	155	
"	29	-	7	150	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	159	
July	6	-	4	86	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	93	
"	13	1	6	52	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	62	
"	20	3	8	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	48	
"	27	2	7	49	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65	
Aug.	3	-	7	31	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	
"	10	1	6	22	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	36	
"	17	1	4	43	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	54	
"	24	-	9	16	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
"	31	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	22	
Sept.	7	-	13	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	20	
"	14	3	7	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
"	21	1	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	31	
"	28	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	
Oct.	5	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
"	12	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	19	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	13	
"	26	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	
Nov.	2	-	6	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	14	
"	9	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
"	16	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	
"	23	1	14	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	19	
"	30	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	15	
Dec.	7	-	9	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	21	
"	14	-	11	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	
"	21	-	15	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	
"	28	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	
Total	1963	41	256	4361	-	-	69	1	7	7	19	2	43	90	-	1	10	13	4920
	1962	42	9	65	2	2	80	-	2	3	38	4	50	28	1	-	8	10	345

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1963

	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)	(2)	5 (11)	4 (6)	13(15)	6 (6)	6(11)	18(13)	24 (38)	28 (27)
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(—)	2(—)	55(55)	12 (8)	39(46)	5 (5)	11(16)	3 (2)	109(117)	22 (15)	
Malignant neoplasm — breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6(1)	—	22(20)	—	12 (8)	—	7 (8)	—	47 (37)	
Malignant neoplasm — uterus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11(13)	6(4)	—	—	6 (6)	—	23 (23)	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(1)	1(—)	2(—)	(1)	1(1)	—	5(8)	3(7)	34(41)	43(30)	29(40)	31(36)	38(37)	42(26)	109(128)	120(100)	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	—	—	(1)	(1)	(2)	—	1(2)	—	3 (2)	3 (—)	(1)	—	2(2)	5 (1)	6 (10)	8 (3)	
TOTAL ..	—	12	—	1	—	10	11	97	95	81	60	57	81	248	496	205	498
1962 ..	1	—	1	23	—	11	10	109	77	102	60	66	56	293	498	205	498

VENEREAL DISEASES DEPARTMENT

By the Venereal Diseases Officer

While there has been a considerable increase in the number of new patients seen in the Department, from 871 (1962) to 970 (1963), the increase has not been in patients who were found to have definite venereal diseases.

Syphilis:

Unfortunately, there has been an increase in early infective cases (primary and secondary) in this disease in accordance with the national tendency. Altogether 11 cases reported, 8 male and 3 female. Of these 5, 3 male and 2 female, contracted the disease locally, while 4, 3 male and 1 female, contracted the disease elsewhere in the United Kingdom and the remaining 2 patients were males who contracted the disease outside the United Kingdom.

Gonorrhoea:

The incidence of new patients seen in the Department is steadily falling in contrast to the national figures, which shew a steady rise. Our figures for 3 years are as follows:— 1961 (206), 1962 (192) and 1963 (177). The sex ratio in this condition has now narrowed ($1\frac{1}{2}$ — 1), being 107 males to 70 females. This, I feel, reflects very favourably on the work of the social workers attached to the Clinic.

The problem of the teenager is nothing like so acute in this area as in many others. The enclosed table shews the age groups in acute infections of venereal disease.

I am sorry to lose the services of our social worker, Mrs. A. E. Eldred, on her leaving this area and also the sister of the Department, Miss D. M. Knight, on her retirement. We would, however, like to extend a hearty welcome to social workers, Miss V. A. Albertolli and Miss P. M. Simmonds, and also a welcome to the new sister of the Department, Mrs. M. E. Reynolds.

AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS

Age Groups	Male	Female	Totals
Under 16	—	—	—
16 and 17	—	—	—
18 and 19	—	1	1
20 — 24	5	1	6
25 and over	3	1	4
TOTALS	8	3	11

AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF GONORRHOEA

Age Groups	Male	Female	Totals
Under 16	—	1	1
16 and 17	—	4	4
18 and 19	4	10	14
20 — 24	43	25	68
25 and over	60	30	90
TOTALS	107	70	177

PARASITIC INFESTATION

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

The figures for the year show a sharp decrease from those for the previous year.

During the year 38 households of 41 families, comprising 166 individuals, attended, compared with 89 households of 92 families, comprising 376 individuals in 1962.

Total number of patients attending during the year:—

		1963	1962
Cases	...	111	225
Contacts	...	55	151
		<hr/> 166	<hr/> 376

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	9	8	17	28	50	78	1	15	16	38	73	111
Non-Infested	6	4	10	8	5	13	10	22	32	24	31	55
Total of first attendances ..	15	12	27	36	55	91	11	37	48	62	104	166
Subsequent attendances ..	7	7	14	28	50	78	2	15	17	37	72	109

70.3% (82.2%) of those infested were school children aged 5 — 15.

One adult male was suffering from infestation of 'Phthirius pubis'. The majority of 'Phthirius pubis' cases are seen by the V.D. Clinic, who now treat them at the clinic instead of referring them to us.

Patients were referred for treatment through the under-mentioned channels:—

Two children were brought by the children's Department for Cleansing, prior to fostering.

Two patients were sent by their private practitioners.

Two patients were brought for cleansing under Court Orders.

One family of three children with pediculosis were referred from Fareham by their private practitioner.

One was brought by a Probation Officer. She was aged one year and was infested with nits.

The remainder of the patients were referred by the School Health Service.

Although six warning letters were required for failure to attend the Clinic, no cases required prosecution under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

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

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

1954	...	279	1959	...	57
1955	...	135	1960	...	78
1956	...	82	1961	...	118
1957	...	63	1962	...	225
1958	...	59	1963	...	111

Due to the heavy increase in the number of cases of pediculosis in 1962, a state enrolled nurse was employed from June, 1963, by the School Health Service, and a part of her duties is to treat the extra cases of a mild nature.

Particulars of the cases are indicated below:—

School Clinics				Old cases	New Cases
Hillside	...	...	...	127	89
Victoria Road North	...	...	...	86	71
St. George's Square	...	...	...	61	38
				274	198

68 visits were also made to homes.

Scabies

There was an increase this year compared with 1962.

Total number dealt with during the year:—

				1963	1962
Cases	...	...	...	72	45
Contacts	...	...	...	40	24
				112	69

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	2	—	2	19	15	34	17	19	36	38	34	72
Non-infested	2	4	6	5	8	13	7	14	21	14	26	40
Total of first attendances ..	4	4	8	24	23	47	24	33	57	52	60	112
Subsequent attendances ..	2	1	3	20	18	38	18	22	40	40	41	81

Sixteen patients were sent by private practitioners, six from Saint Mary's Hospital, one from Priorsdean Hospital, five from Langstone House Day Training Centre and the remainder were referred by the School Health Service. One child, not mentioned in the above figures, was referred by a private practitioner from Petersfield.

A spectacular result was obtained in the case of an adult male from Langstone House Day Training Centre, who had severe hyperkeratosis with cracks and fissures of the hands. These responded to benzyl benzoate so well that the hyperkeratosis disappeared and the fissures healed.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
1955	78	46
1956	41	49
1957	44	36
1958	90	58
1959	92	60
1960	67	54
1961	94	78
1962	45	24
1963	72	40

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 1,891 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Of these, 72 were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled, or otherwise unsatisfactory, or 3·8% compared with 2·7% in 1962. Of these 72 samples, 22 were formal samples and 50 were 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

42 Dealers Licences were issued for the sale of pasteurised milk, one for tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk and 42 for sterilised milk.

204 samples of pasteurised milk were examined. One sample failed the appropriate test.

154 samples of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk were examined. No failures were reported.

42 samples of pasteurised milk and 16 samples of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk supplied to schools within the City were tested. None failed the appropriate tests.

72 samples of tuberculin tested milk examined resulted in three failures.

36 samples of sterilised milk passed the test.

MILK

1,007 samples of milk were taken during the year; 26 were found to be adulterated, 49 samples were below the presumptive limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, but were reported genuine, deficiencies being due to natural causes. Of this total number of milks taken, 483 represented milk supplied by farmers to retailers in the City.

ICE CREAM

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 — Section 16

21 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream.

Hygienic Quality — 95 samples, comprising of 65 ordinary and 30 dairy ice creams, were taken for examination with the following results:—

63 samples were Grade I	9 samples were Grade III
19 samples were Grade II	4 samples were Grade IV

Compositional Quality — 42 samples, comprising of 29 ordinary and 13 dairy ice creams on analysis proved to be satisfactory.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

95 samples were examined during the year.

DRUGS

83 samples were taken and seven 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 :

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

WATER

A total number of 341 samples of water were taken, being derived at as follows:—

46 City Supply Water	40 Paddling Pool Water
146 Swimming Pool Water	109 Sea Water

WASHED MILK BOTTLES

312 samples were taken direct from machines at the two processing dairies within the City. Three inferior results were recorded.

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 Committee.

Emphasis by repetition is not always the best method of stressing a point. Nevertheless, I am compelled to risk monotony in each year's report, by commenting on the fluctuating staff position. The two anticipated resignations from the inspectorate mentioned in my 1962 report materialised in the New Year. Generous financial inducements by the Aden Government, plus the effects of the Arctic tail of 1962, combined to deprive Portsmouth of these two valued inspectors, who accepted appointments in the Middle East.

Another difficult problem of replacement arose in June, with the retirement of Mr. S. Fearn, the Rodent Officer. Having exhausted an extension of service for twelve months past normal retirement age, this officer, who had served in the Rodent Control section since its inception, took up his superannuation. Although post and salary have been enhanced, a suitable replacement has not yet appeared.

November saw a fillip to the recruitment of staff in the realistic decision to bring the district public health inspectors' salaries nearer to those of similar advertised posts. The optimism generated was quickly subdued by the knowledge that another experienced inspector was short-listed in the West Country. Once again, a year concluded with the dismal prospect of the New Year being heralded by a resignation.

Meantime, discussions of the O. and M. Unit's report and recommendations were being hardened into a re-arrangement of duties and a re-deployment of the thinning Public Health Inspectorate.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Previous years have found me commenting on the relationship between meteorological conditions and complaints. For some years it appeared as though an equation could be evolved to demonstrate the influence of rainfall on complaint numbers. In 1963, however, rainfall was relegated by the unprecedented duration of insistent cold. Sub-normal temperatures, such as occurred in the first quarter of 1963, will long be remembered in the Inspectorate. Not so much for personal vigour, as for the havoc wrought by the weather on water supplies and fittings. Nearly 10% of the first quarter's complaints referred to frozen supply pipes, cisterns or soil pipes. Not since the hectic days of 1940/45 had so many dwelling houses been deprived of water. In the winter of 1962/63 whole terraces of relatively modern construction were affected solely because each house's service pipe was not laid below frost level. The national building industry has achieved notable things in the post-war period, especially in regard to plumbing and plumbing material, yet modern house property had water supplies frozen from the main inwards. Whilst it is fervently hoped that such vicious winters will be rare, it should likewise be hoped that a valuable lesson has been learned and that all connections from the Company's main to the consumer's premises will be laid at such a depth as to secure the supply of water, despite the temperature above ground.

Water, either in scarcity or super-abundance, seemed to be the chief topic during these seemingly interminable months of ferocious cold. There were numerous instances where unfortunate tenants of lower floors received the unwelcome benefit of their superior neighbours' burst water pipes. This

exasperating experience is bad enough when the recipient is young and vigorous — to the elderly and infirm it is disastrous. One inundated septuagenarian was informed from an official source that she would not have been soaked if the octogenarian above her had only got up into the roof space and lagged his pipes, an operation which apparently was one of his conditions of tenancy. Idiocias such as this could be avoided if the proper insulation against frost of all water fittings was a standard practice in the building trade.

The moderate rainfall of 27.06 inches was a secondary consideration in 1963. 2,637 complaints were registered at the main and divisional offices, and of this number the 1,652 concerning dwelling houses generated the action hereunder:—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Inspections of dwelling houses	...	...	4,272
Intimation notices issued	...	...	764
Abatement notices served	...	...	420
'Without further delay' letters sent	...	...	13
'Seven day' letters sent	...	...	95
'Forthwith' letters sent	...	...	8

None-compliance with 69 of the foregoing abatement notices caused the individual owners or agents to be notified to the Town Clerk for the institution of summary proceedings.

53 of these cases were settled without proceedings

2 were withdrawn before case heard

14 orders were made by the Magistrates, and of these orders

4 generated second hearings for non-compliance with the Magistrates' order to abate the nuisances. Fines and orders for costs were imposed.

At 31st December, outstanding notices totalled:

Intimation	...	196	Abatement	...	125
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NUISANCES FROM DEPOSITS, SMELLS, DUST, NOISES, ETC.

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

The year was unremarkable in this field of work.

Smells

The prosaic round of complaint, investigation and abatement was not enlightened by a spate of mysterious smells. The majority of these proved to be from the corpses of small animals driven by the inclement weather to seek shelter with their other arch-enemy, man. Probably dying as they immigrated, the animals expired in especially secluded and inaccessible places. The invisible corruption eventually produced that anathema of the public health inspector — the occult smell. One such incident was caused by a vole, a refugee from the severity of the February fields. It invaded the delightful residence of a well known local legal luminary, and behind the wainscotting died, possibly from shock at its trespass. The subsequent miasma from the minute corpse was remarkable, but decidedly helpful in locating its source. After the carrion had been found and removed, the complainant wrote a typically breezy letter of thanks for the relief of his nostrils. 'Good job it wasn't an elephant;' was his comment.

Midland Cattle Products

Sporadic complaints about this establishment's malodorous activity came in throughout 1963, but were neither so numerous nor emphatic as in the first year of operation. As expected, the most plaintive were immediate neighbours. Complaint invariably followed Monday morning's peak period foulness. The latter, plus an unfavourable wind direction, brought some objections from quite surprisingly distant sources.

One factor not readily appreciable to the newcomer to this particular scene is the comparatively rapid way in which the sense of smell becomes inured to such a foetid odour. Because of their acclimatisation it has been difficult to impress on the company's operatives the unaccustomed public's reactions to the smell resulting from gut-scraping. Indeed, the public health inspector making a regular visits to the factory found the atmosphere tolerable. Such a developing tolerance, plus the steps already taken to diminish and contain the offensive smells, may yet make this establishment acceptable in the neighbourhood.

Deposits

Neighbours found an unexpected hazard from airborne polystyrene waste from a Farlington factory. The high winds, which seem to have become a frequent feature of our climate, distributed this extremely light material over a wide area around the factory. A sensible management recovered the debris, arranged for street sweeping and a better control over the waste.

In that area of the city particularly pock-marked by bomb sites accumulations of rubbish on open spaces warranted the service of notices under Section 34 of the Public Health Act, 1961, on the owners of the land. Three notices were served in 1963 and duly complied with. If ever official action should have been unnecessary it was in these cases. Both land owners and litterers were to blame — the former for their indifference to what happened to their valuable property; the latter for their misdirected industry when they transported with energy and pecuniary risk that which could be collected from their doorsteps. Much of the leavings is the result of domestic upheaval consequent upon rehousing in the district. Many of the disturbed householders have not had a purge for decades and start to eject the unwanted mattresses and springs, etc. before the day of departure. In similar instances, removing tenants would be well advised to leave their dejecta in the house so that the demolition contractors can include the unwanted material in their bonfires.

In touching on this matter of depositing litter by the public, I am glad that my 1962 report caught the attention of the local press and thereby secured much publicity for this subject. It is not readily appreciated by the ordinary citizen that quite a danger exists to children in playing on sites, where mattresses, flock and old beds and upholstered furniture have been abandoned. Other than the upheaval of removal to new premises, there are many unpleasant reasons for the throwing out of these intimate household articles — notably vermin, bed wetting and the contaminations of disease. That is why it is so important that the disposal of contaminated and infested material should be by the best of all cleansing methods — fire. A little more awareness by the man in the street of these particular health hazards will help to prevent the infection or infestation of inquisitive children. Not all litter louts operate under cover of darkness, and where offenders are seen at work their activities should be notified to the Police or to the Health Department. Informing on this kind of offender is not a defect of character, it is a public service.

Insanitary Deposits

Each year it becomes increasingly difficult to find new phrases to describe the activities of the canine species in regard to the fouling of the pavements. The dog is a pleasant animal. There is a sentimental something about it that moistens the eye of some of the British people. The remainder connect the wandering dog with the need to tread warily, and pass adverse comments on its indiscriminate excretions, as did a visitor of 1963. He wrote congratulating the city on its magnificent floral display and added the pungent observation 'and finest dog lavatory on the South Coast'.

The sensitive eye viewing the city streets before the street orderlies have rectified it can always see the filthy tracks of that other animal who should be regulated, the pewking drunk. There is a byelaw to prevent the depositing of insanitary matter on the highway. The time is fast approaching when it should be applied to the small section of the community who violate it as a matter of course in the pursuit of their own peculiar pleasure.

Noise

1963 saw an increase in the number of complaints of noise. This does not necessarily mean that the hullabaloo of our modern environment is reaching for an unattainable crescendo. It may mean that noise acceptance levels are dropping. It may mean that persons who paradoxically formerly suffered in silence have a new awareness of the law of noise abatement. Nevertheless, a great deal of time was spent by the staff in listening.

For the first time in its history, the Department received a complaint about the noise from civil aircraft. The complaint claimed that a joy-riding shuttle service from the City Airport, and, to a lesser degree, a four-engined transport schedule over the city, not only caused a noise nuisance, but were violations of the Amended Aircraft Act. Whilst it was appreciated that Section 1 (7) of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 exempted aircraft, the Amended Aircraft Act was unfamiliar legislation and, therefore, the matter was referred to the Town Clerk and the Airport Manager. From these sources came the information that Sections 40 and 41 of the Civil Aviation Act, 1949 broadly prohibit actions for nuisance from civil aircraft in flight or on aerodromes. This curbing of the public from entering action is to prevent the inhibition of civil aviation in this country. In compensation for the individual's restriction, the aircraft industry consider themselves under obligations to take every possible step to minimise noise nuisance. To this end many hundreds of thousands of pounds are spent annually in experiments on noise suppressors, whilst actual flights are also subject to special take-off and landing procedures. So aggrieved, however, was the Southsea complainant, that this information failed to satisfy him and he was last heard of invoking the aid of the Air Minister.

Another complainant for which the Department had great sympathy, but no remedy, was the neighbour of a launderette. Modern living conditions have dispensed with the traditional Monday wash-day. Housewives (and house-husbands) otherwise occupied during the day may now be seen at hitherto undreamed of hours of the night stoking the launderette washing machines with the household dirty linen. Whilst modern science is bringing gleaming whiteness to the patron's linen, it is often giving a splitting headache to the neighbour on the other side of the wall. In this instance, there was no high amplitude of noise transmitted, only a monotonous indication that machines were operating. The level of sound was so low that departmental interference was not justified. An aggrieved complainant returned to the fray with the understandable suggestion that self-service launderettes should have

restricted hours of operation. Such a restriction is not within the jurisdiction of the Health Department and it is doubtful whether this relief to the complainant will ever materialise, as it would appear to defeat the reason for the launderette's existence.

Each person harrassed by noise of some sort tends to look upon the Noise Abatement Act as a personal panacea for their particular disquiet. The complex matter of noise nuisance cannot be obviated by a single law. Time for patterns of public reaction to evolve and to gauge acceptable noise levels for a wide range of situations is essential. This is understood by the Inspectorate with the experience of four years applying the provisions of the Act, but it is not appreciated by the individual complainant. It was not understood by the elderly couple transferred from their Milton quiet to a flat at a place on a trunk road where every car and motor cycle accelerated to make the next gear change. To them the constant movement of traffic was a welcome visual diversion, but the noise was a distraction. Explanations of the transient nature of the noise and the inability to fix responsibility on any one person did not interest them. They wanted all internal combustion engines sound proofed and were left initiating a campaign to secure this.

Once again complaint was recorded against a Southsea bakery. Their multiform offence included the hubbub from a loud speaker system, radio, music, noisiness of personnel and the mechanical noise from the central heating apparatus. Official intervention has secured what is almost certain to be a temporary respite.

A similar state of affairs revolved round the operations of a Stamshaw Ice Cream Manufacturer's depot. From 9—11 p.m. every night the recharging of refrigerator units in vans, the slamming of van doors and general noisiness of employees, generated local friction. This, fortunately, was cooled by the removal of the firm to a more suitable location on a factory site.

A quietude, appreciated both by the Department and the complainants, appears to have descended on Belmont Street, venue of 1962's controversial 'hum', for nothing further has been heard of this sound.

Garage operations, sledge-hammering in scrap metal yards, lorry loading, boot-repairing, the squeaking of playground equipment, automatic stokers and the re-charging of refrigeration plant lorries were all parts of the noise spectrum in this City. Each complaint was resolved with varying degrees of satisfaction to the complainants and, in inverse proportion, an increase in the blood pressure of the inspectors (and vice versa).

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Monitoring of the air to ascertain the degree of pollution at the four air pollution stations entered the second year of the local survey initiated by the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research. The Medical Officer of Health's foreword to the 1962 report underlines the importance of a clean atmosphere as a vital factor influencing disease statistics. With a higher than national average for mortality rates from certain lung conditions, Portsmouth may yet find that the monitoring conclusions indicate a need for smokeless zones.

In this respect it was a little disconcerting to receive from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Minister's reply to a question in the House on the availability of gas coke suitable for open fires. The Minister said, in effect, that owing to the rapid technological changes taking place in the gas industry a major increase in the production of gas coke can no longer be expected. Varying from place to place, further smoke control areas could be greatly affected according to the stage in their programme reached by the

implementing authority. A review of current arrangements was to include the practicability of greater use of closed and openable stoves burning other type fuel. It is indeed fortunate at this juncture, that there is no smokeless zoning under way in the city, for, by what is stated in the foregoing, it would seem that a complex operation may receive unreckoned complication from unexpected sources.

There were no legal proceedings entered into to resolve unlawful smoke emissions in the city. One or two-offending chimneys came up with the odd lapse to stimulate protest from the public, or be observed by a Ringelman-conscious inspector. Usually the smokers' sins were the result of stokehold malpractice by dozy stokers and expunged by the closing of a damper or the exact regulation of a feed.

One complaint in particular was not so caused. The smoke irritating the public came from a long-established cleaners' works fifty yards from which the Corporation erected a multi-storeyed block of flats three times the height of the discharging flue. There is little one can do to remedy that sort of situation, except cajole an already conscientious stoker into greater care. Luckily, the complaint only arose from smoke made during the first five minutes of the working day when the furnace started from cold. The stoker, an agreeable man, consented to make it a short five minutes.

My Chief Assistant developed a considerable fluency in arguments setting forth his very proper views on the correct heights of new chimneys. Concerning the Department in such a consideration was the flue of a new building in Old Portsmouth. The chimney, scheduled to be built to a height of 28—30 feet, was found to be already under construction. It was then observed that on completion its discharge would take place at second floor level of a reconstructed and enlarged tavern 40 yards away. The constructors were advised to heighten the chimney to 40 feet but most unfortunately this advice was not accepted and could not be enforced.

Representations were made to an aircraft works regarding their contemplated use of heavy fuel oil in their proposed new installation. Such combustion would inevitably result in an unsatisfactory concentration of sulphur dioxide at ground level. As no increase in the height of the chimney was permissible, it was suggested that the company operate a distillate fuel, thereby reducing sulphurous emission. Reconsideration of their original scheme brought their offer to use a 200 sec fuel thereby achieving a 25% sulphur content reduction, and, further to gain chimney heightening by fitting a Venturi cap to the flue, but this still did not remedy the anticipated condition. What would probably seem to the uninitiated to be unnecessary wrangling over an inconsiderable matter is vastly different when it is added that the fuel advocated by the department would increase the Company's fuel bill by £4,000—£5,000 per annum. Because of these considerations negotiations were still under way at the end of the year.

Grit and dust from the coke separation plant and loading bay were carried by an unfavourable wind into the houses adjoining a gas works. Public protest both to the department in the form of a petition and to the local press by letter was followed up by an inspector viewing the nuisance. The matter was thereafter referred to the Alkali Inspector under whose aegis the works operate. His factual report that operations were substantially the same as in previous years practically repeated the public health inspector's findings. The former however added that, whilst the works management would see if they could achieve any modifications to reduce dust emissions, no guarantee that the local residents would ever be unaware of such emissions could be given. It is easy to be wise after events, but such occurrences show

how old-time planning, or rather, lack of planning, made for future difficulties by permitting dwelling houses immediately on the curtilage of such an industrial plant.

Complicated by the fact that the alleged offender was without the city boundary, the possibility of school children's health and, less important, their clothing, being damaged caused school staff and parents to protest about smoke emission from a Paulsgrove factory. The provocation of the parents was such that they ventilated their grievance in the local press. The matter was investigated by the district public health inspector, who, on my instruction, 'phoned Fareham U.D.C. health department and gave verbal evidence of his findings. Improvement was immediately achieved by Fareham's official intervention, but, with the school's summer vacation imminent, the complaint lost a lot of impetus. This matter would appear to be one where permanent abatement of the nuisance will only be achieved after much hard talking, because, although no further nuisance was reported before the year ended, and observations have not co-incided with offence, this complaint has all the ingredients of a recurring affair.

The Admiralty's Atomic Defence and A.B.C.D. School, Hilsea, again staged fire tests at their installation in their search for a phoenix-natured tanker lifeboat. An intense dark smoke emission of some five minutes duration was contemplated and, accordingly, the Admiralty gave a notification in accordance with the procedure established in 1960 when multiple similar tests were staged.

The agreed practice that —

- (a) Suitable publicity in local press be given.
- (b) Chief Health Inspector be informed of programme.
- (c) Testing be suspended if wind direction unfavourable to local residences,

was reiterated to the Lords Commissioners and duly carried out.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Portsmouth's register of common lodging houses has for the past 20 years contained only one current registration. This establishment, although listed as a building of special architectural or historic interest, has been an inconspicuous feature of the Portsea area for a long time. The antiquity of 2/4 St. George's Square poses certain problems of upkeep for its manager, but the department has never faulted this common lodging house, for the premises have been capably managed as a family business for many decades and has always been conducted to conform with the Corporation byelaws.

PESTOLOGY

Craneflies, cockchafers, crab lice, cockroaches, earwigs, moths, woodlice, carpet beetles, blue bottles, furniture beetles, meal worm, plaster beetles, mites, silver fish, steam flies, lice, bugs and fleas provided opportunities for the inspectors to exercise their entomological knowledge.

The best laugh of an otherwise dull year originated in this sphere of activity. Late in the year an unidentified wag telephoned a seemingly authentic complaint of insect infestation in no less a building than the Guildhall. It was a good thing that the phrenetic Portsmouth beat fans were not within hearing when the district public health inspector presented himself at the Guildhall to advise on the extermination of the Beatles. Later it was suggested that the Guildhall Square was named after the inspector concerned. He, however, had the last laugh, for when the Merseyside quartet cancelled their

engagement because of the indisposition of one of them, the inspector was asked if he thought his disinfestation suggestion was responsible. To which he made the apposite Shakespearian reply from Henry IV, Part II:

"If I do, fillip me with a three man beetle!"

Seaweed flies (*Coelopa Frigida*) made a brief appearance at the end of May during bulldozing operations on the beach. Their numbers, however, were nowhere near so remarkable as the large scale invasion of 1953.

EXHUMATIONS

Thirty faculties for the disinterment of human remains were granted by the Home Office during the year. All these applied to German service men who died during the 1939/45 war. The exhumations, arranged by the German Government, were to transfer their war dead to a central cemetery at Cannock Chase. Each removal was attended by a public health inspector to see that the conditions of the faculty were observed. All who witnessed the operations were impressed by the Teutonic efficiency with which they were conducted. Measurements of bones, identification of healed fractures, and the checking of teeth fillings and extractions were precautions carried out in addition to the reading of identity discs to ensure that the named caskets were correctly occupied. To one inspector, the exhumation of four youthful German airmen was a remarkable experience for he had seen the raiding plane shot down in 1940, was present, by chance, at the crew's funeral a few days later and nearly a quarter of a century afterwards witnessed the exposure of the pitiful evidence of four useless deaths.

FOOD

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

Irresponsible persons wasted a certain amount of inspector's time with semi-frivolous complaints. One complainant, having kept a loaf for four days after purchase, brought it in to grouse about mould growth and only with difficulty was persuaded that no proceedings against the vendor would succeed. Another, alleged to have been served with mouldy pancakes, could neither identify the shop, nor establish a date of purchase. Yet another, and most annoying, was the purchaser of a N.A.A.F.I. pie who telephoned the complaint, arranged to introduce his mouldy purchase to the inspector and failed to keep the date. The inspector's regret was not for the pie or the person, but the ill-spared time frivelled away.

Thirty-five cases went the full extent of departmental enquiry, and marked a welcome decrease in comparison with recent years. Mould, again, was the predominant foreign matter causing complaint. All the evidence in the twenty-one cases of mouldy food incriminated the retailers on the grounds of faulty stock rotation. Comparison of manufacturer's codes and their dates of invoicing goods invariably led to the conclusion that the retailers' rotation of stock was haphazard. In one instance, this had disastrous consequences for the manager of a large combine's shop. With a previous case already to the company's discredit, his management was such that a prepacked sponge two months old was sold to a customer. The manager was relieved of his position, as much for having jeopardised the supplier's good name, as for having his employers severely warned by the Town Clerk.

Considering the time spent by wholesalers' representatives in coaching retailers in food storage and sales, plus the expensive literature given gratis as an ever ready reminder, it is a wonder that inefficient retailing still occurs.

Yet, in 1963, in a shop, the management of which one would never credit with obtuseness, a mouldy malt and molasses loaf was sold. This, despite the fact that the producers of this excellent nourishment print an informative little communiqué on the wrapper advising that their product has a potential shelf life of two weeks in summer and three or four weeks in winter. The loaf in question was received by the retailer on the 7th March and sold on the 19th May! What is disconcerting is the certain knowledge that, for every case that is most properly brought to the knowledge of the department, there are probably ten that are settled between the retailer and customer. This may be a good way for food shops to preserve amicable relations customer-wise, but it does not bring inefficiency and slackness the retribution they deserve. After all, every purchase is a business transaction and should bring mutual satisfaction to both vendor and purchaser, but some people fight shy of officialdom, are reluctant to uphold their rights, and the dustbin receives their share of the so-called business transaction. This can only be a source of regret to public health inspectors, for the court proceedings and the newspaper reports are powerful allies in assuring a safe and sound food supply. It pays to advertise, both in commerce and in the prevention of unsound food sales.

Purchasers of well-known brands of foodstuffs from cheaper-than-normal sources should be on the *qui vive*. More often than not these purchases are genuine bargains. Sometimes, however, the history of the product after leaving its makers is obscure. Backed by the nation-wide reputation of the producers, a carton of cakes sold cut-price by a marketeer proved to be uneatable because of heavy mould growth. The vendor said they were fresh from his suppliers, and gave their name and address. Enquiry of the actual manufacturers as to when the cakes were invoiced to the suppliers revealed that these middlemen had no account with the makers. Owing to the limited powers of enforcing enquiry at the department's disposal, the route from bakery to cut price salesman could not be established and the last named escaped with a warning.

Patches of oily dough, making loaves of a slightly inferior product, but not reducing their fitness for human consumption, caused a number of complaints and were dealt with purely on the basis of advising the bakeries concerned. Bread and flour products were frequent causes of complaint. One query in particular illustrated the necessity for ultra-care in establishing the actual composition of foreign matter in foodstuff. A loaf alleged to contain a cigarette end actually harboured nothing more harmful than a dilapidated sultana derived from a previous batch of fruit loaves. Similarly a bread roll contained currant bun dough from a previous mix, presented a disconcerting appearance to the customer, and brought the bakers a verbal warning for not properly cleaning their machine.

A complaint of finding two portions of a moth in a Hovis loaf did not go beyond the investigation stage. The Public Analyst advised that microscopic examination revealed the fragments dry, with no farinaceous material attached, the inference being that the insect was not cooked with the loaf.

A loaf containing vegetable fibres most certainly baked in the dough would have brought a fine to its producers, but the firm already with a list of previous offences fortunately escaped, as the purchaser could not prove the sale.

The nauseating possibility of eating rodent excreta was made probable when a loaf containing mouse droppings brought a severe warning from the Town Clerk to a Southsea baker.

Immediately on this incident came another, which seemingly made macrocosm follow microcosm, for this information concerned the droppings of a lion. Incredible as it may seem this lion's traces were found in that intriguing savoury, a Scotch egg, and caused the purchaser to grumble about mould. A paper safari to the habitat of this particular lion revealed that what appeared to be mould growth on the egg surface was the harmless blue dye of the Lion mark transferred through the porous egg shell to the membrane and thence to the white below. Although this was a first occasion in Portsmouth, the producers of the Scotch eggs were more than familiar with this annoying aspersion on the quality of their products. They related that often a very high percentage of Egg Marketing Board stamped eggs were thus affected. Where possible the impregnation was removed, but sometimes it proved impossible to remove the harmless dye without damaging the egg.

Two 'inevitables' occurred. An ephestia moth infestation was revealed by the public health inspector tracing the appearance of larvae in a famous brand of chocolate. The ageing shopkeeper, having extremely poor eyesight as an additional handicap, was blissfully ignorant of the potential fines on her shelves. The long-past-its-prime chocolate was referred to the makers, who were considerably exercised about the effect on their good name, and quickly contacted the shopkeeper to instruct her thoroughly in the essential art of stock storage and rotation.

The second inevitability came in the form of the usual mysteries of which there were two. Firstly, a piece of clean plastic $\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ nearly tested the digestive powers of a steak and kidney pie consumer, but was fortunately halted on the tines of the complainant's fork. The inquisition held by the manufacturers was extremely thorough, but no material of a similar nature occurred anywhere in the factory. The incident remained a mystery, but the warning not to repeat the offence was quite plain.

The incident of the St. Martin's marmalade mosquito provided nice alliteration and an unsolved puzzle. Asked for an explanation of this entomological intrusion on their preserves, the manufacturers conducted their inquiry with great vigour. The offending mosquito was submitted to the Schaffenburg and Muller test (with which it is hoped every inspector is familiar) and was found to have been unprocessed. The intruder must, therefore, have gained access to the food stuff after it had been dispatched from the factory. The theory submitted by the manufacturers was that a faulty vacuum closure of the jar occurred, jolting in transit lifted the lid, the nosey mosquito investigated and was well preserved in death, as movement reclosed the lid. A mild rebuke, and the incident was also closed.

Summarised, this particular sphere of activity produced the following:

<i>Material or object</i>	<i>Found in</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Bacon and egg pie	Warning by Chief Health Inspector
Mould	Cocktail pie	Town Clerk's warning
Oil dough	Loaf	Management advised
Mould	Yoghurt	Warning by Chief Health Inspector
Mouse excreta	White loaf	Severe warning by Town Clerk
Mould	Chipolatas	Town Clerk's warning
Alleged cigarette end	Loaf	None
Mould	Pork pie	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Pork chipolatas	Verbal warning
Mould	Malt and molasses loaf	Warning by Chief Health Inspector
Mould	Cornish pasty	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Chocolate sponge	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Pie	None
Mould	Cornish pasty	Town Clerk's warning
Rancid matter	Sponge	Town Clerk's warning

<i>Material or object</i>	<i>Found in</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Blue stain	Scotch egg	None (proved harmless)
Mould	Scotch pancakes	None (insufficient evidence)
Mould	Custard tart	Fine £5 with 3 guineas costs
Larvae	Gammon rasher	Warning by Chief Health Inspector
Vegetable fibre	Loaf	Sale not proven
Dark matter	Bread roll	Management advised
Mould	Fancy cakes	Warning by Chief Health Inspector
Mould	Sausage roll	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Steak and kidney pie	Town Clerk's warning
Mould	Rum baba	Warning by Chief Health Inspector
Mould	Fancy cakes	Warning by Chief Health Inspector
Stem and roots	Tin of beans	Canners informed
Ephestia moth larvae	Chocolate	Warning by Chief Health Inspector
Plastic fragment	Steak and kidney pie	Warning
Moth fragments	Bread	Not proven

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Smoking

Five traders in the Charlotte Street area were officially warned for smoking whilst engaged in food business, and thereby contravening the Regulations. Observed in default again, they will be prosecuted for this quite serious offence. Press reports of the cases will very likely evoke acid comment from that misguided section of the public which is quick to see an imaginary tyrannous officialdom, but slow to see a real threat to their health. With the business difficulties of the down-to-earth merchants who trade in this particular market, the inspectorate has great sympathy. These traders have long hours of standing, hard work in rigging and dressing their stalls, exposure to all weather conditions and many other hazards, and the temptation to soften their lot by a quick draw must be oppressive. Therefore, the public should be impressed most vigorously with the reason for the suppression of smoking by food handlers. Smoking is an offence to anyone who stops to think of the gross breach of personal hygiene involved. It is on par with the uncovered sneeze and the unwashed hands after use of toilet. Any food handlers, especially street traders, who indulge themselves in smoking whilst engaged in a food business can transmit many infections from their oral passages, via their fingers to their wares. Much of the fruit bought in Charlotte Street market is given by indulgent parents direct from the vendors' possibly so infected fingers to fractious children as a quietener — a quietener that could easily be a quietus, for who knows what transmissible disease lurks behind the lips of a smoking food vendor, and who smokes a cigarette without his fingers touching the mouth at some time? The public must become aware of this and learn to avoid any establishment or trader where the food handler puts his own self-indulgence before the health of his customer, and also breaks the law.

Street traders are by no means the chief offenders in this respect. Many inspectors note the tell-tale cigarette burns hollowed out on the wooden furnishings in food businesses and are especially vigilant to catch the offender. The surprise advent of an inspector in the kitchen of hotel or restaurant often finds in flagrante dilecto people who should know better. Comment by the press on this subject gives a welcome airing of the reason for the strict enforcement of the no smoking Regulation. The department does not particularly like the anonymous letter-writer, but often the receipt of an unsigned complaint removes a health hazard. This year two unnamed members of the public were instrumental in stopping a Southsea fishmonger and a North End food vendor from smoking whilst engaged in food handling.

The power of the fragrant weed over human willpower was never better illustrated than on the occasion when a public health inspector called at a

North End fruiterer to enquire into an alleged sale of unsound fruit. An assistant, with a lighted cigarette between her lips, finished serving a customer, then politely removed the cigarette from her mouth, and rested it on the till whilst she answered the inspector's question. She acknowledged the fact that she had been instructed by the manager not to smoke, as the firm's employees had been fined for such a contravention. She called the manager to corroborate this and he emerged from the storeroom complete with burning cigarette. Although quite conversant with the wording of the Regulation, and having previously had its intention thoroughly explained to him, he argued that he was not actually serving. Needless to say the unsound fruit job was relegated and a prosecution for the blatant offence succeeded.

FOOD PREMISES

The year was not a colourful one in this sphere. There were few alarms and excursions through complaints of unsatisfactory conditions in cafes and restaurants. One ex-Portmuthian, returning to his native heath, bitterly criticised food establishments in the vicinity of the South Parade Pier. He may have been as unlucky in his visit as the investigating inspector's was fortunate, for when the latter was there the conditions were vastly different from the picture drawn by the complainant's pen. Public health inspectors, like policemen in regard to other crimes, are considerably stimulated by complaints against premises under their surveillance. They are also human to the point of being pleased when the court registers a conviction against a trader who has let the department down in the eyes of the public. Thus it is quite an anti-climax for an inspector who hot-foots it to the unhygienic dive depicted by the informant, only to find it is one of those establishments where the staff are overwhelmed at peak periods, inclined to be negligent in their personal attitude to the customer, and slipshod in conduct of the business, but never statutorily at fault. A great blow for better service and hygiene is struck if the affronted customer makes a point of speaking to the management as well as informing the department about unsatisfactory food premises. Illustrating this point is one complaint about a Southsea cafe. The very sensible criticism embraced nearly every fault of table service from dirty and cracked crockery, unclean linen, the restoration of cream from the tablecloth to a damaged cake, human hair on the toast, cakes containing fluff matching, in colour and texture, the pile of the cafe carpet, etc., etc. The moment of truth having gone forever when the offended customer departed speechless days before, the manager bitterly complained to the indignant inspector — "Well, it's the first I've heard about it!" Naturally, there were no cracked cups, dirty table linen, or fluffy repacked cakes and hairy toast on view for the inspector. Yet, undoubtedly, this incident marred a holidaymaker's impression of Southsea, and was due to the couldn't-care-less attitude of beset staff. Nevertheless, the inspectorate, when their natural indignation subsides, welcome criticism affecting their districts, for such jolts prevent complacency from setting in.

Far removed from the foregoing category of complaint was an anonymous letter informing the department that a food business had been set up in an old stable. Coming within hours of the greengrocery's opening, the information proved to be true. An undesirable food vending establishment was thus enabled to be closed down through public vigilance. It could have been established weeks before being discovered through district inspection, as it was in quite a backwater.

Similarly, the department vetoed a proposal to use a substandard premises as food store and stables. Under the aegis of the Corporation, only the stable project went forward.

The issue of condemnation certificates for a considerable amount of cheese took an inspector to the building in which the cheese was stored. A factor influencing adversely the keeping qualities of the cheese was undoubtedly the absence of a ceiling in the store. Provision of this requirement of the Regulations provided insulation of the roof space and a better keeping temperature as well as preventing dirt and dust from dropping on to the foodstuff.

One prosecution for non-compliance with Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, succeeded and the defendant, who did not appear, but pleaded guilty, was fined £3 and ordered to pay 3 guineas costs. Much evasive action and quibbling on the part of this defendant centred round his claim that he had right of access to a W.C. in the flat above, for himself and his patrons, an invented condition of his tenancy that was directly contradicted by the owner of the premises.

An inferior type of coffee bar, lacking sanitary conveniences for staff or customers, and minus all the amenities required by the Regulations, mushroomed in a Landport building. This deplorable venture was already blighted by the fact that the address was included in a Compulsory Purchase Order. Despite this, the necessary installations were made by the tenacious operator and the business pursues its limited career, if not blessed, then at least improved, by the department.

A wide awake councillor spotted and reported the absence of ablution facilities in the sanitary convenience of a Southsea cafe. The provision of this fitting was already in hand, but nevertheless the distinguished complainant lent an added authority to the inspector's insistence that a basin be provided.

A complaint about the conduct of sailors in the yard of a Queen Street cafe culminated in a warning to the proprietor that he would be prosecuted if he continued to conduct a food business in such ruinous and otherwise unsuitable premises. Considerable improvement has since taken place.

The poor field and food hygiene arrangements of a visiting circus and its attendant establishments were drawn to the notice of the management and valuable advice given on the steps required to attain the necessary standard. The transient nature of the Portsmouth visit did not enable the visiting inspector to see whether his suggestions had borne fruit, so the attention of my colleague in the circus's next port of call was directed to this matter.

At the other end of the scale came one of those incidents pleasurable to report. A well-known firm, whose goods are household names throughout the country, wrote to inform me that they proposed to conduct a house-to-house advertising campaign to boost sales of their drink products. Although free samples were sealed, delivery was to be from a specially built van, equipped to conform with all the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. The firm also enquired whether any local legislation required their observance.

The catering arrangements for the staff at three fire stations were surveyed. In order that the minimum amount of interference would affect canteen facilities the inspection was carried out on November 5th!

Other food premises which were the scene of minor skirmishes with managements were kiosks, a works canteen, a well known butcher's establishment and a multiple combine.

Little progress, if any, was recorded in favour of the modernisation of the Portsmouth Corporation owned shops, the archaism of which has to be seen to be believed, especially the premises at the junction of Wymering Lane and Mablethorpe Road.

Believed to be concurrent with that of these shops is the alteration of the Admiralty sponsored Willow Cafe, the date for which is now accepted as the Greek Kalends.

Written notices issued under the Food and Drugs Act, Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 — 56.

Notices complied — 61.

154 contraventions of the Regulations were the subject of written notices.

The contraventions are tabulated hereunder:—

<i>Regulation No.</i>						
5	Insanitary premises	..	..	..	..	3
6	Cleanliness of equipment	..	..	..	..	17
8	Protection against contamination	..	..	..	..	7
9	Personal cleanliness, etc.	..	..	..	..	1
12	<i>Re</i> drainage	..	..	..	..	2
14	<i>Re</i> sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	30
15	Supply of water to food premises	..	..	..	..	1
16	Hand washing facilities	..	..	..	..	24
17	First Aid materials	..	..	..	..	2
18	Accommodation for clothing, etc.	..	..	..	..	2
19	Facilities for washing food equipment	..	..	..	..	16
20	Lighting of food rooms..	..	..	..	..	1
21	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	4
23	Cleanliness and repair of food rooms..	..	..	..	..	35
24	Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	7
26	Requirements as to stalls	..	..	..	..	1
30	Overalls and head coverings for meat carriers	..	..	..	..	1
						<hr/> 154

There was an increase in the number of verbal warnings given to firms' employees engaged in unloading meat from vans. These warnings were for the breach of Regulation 30 and usually involved meat carriers not wearing proper head gear to prevent their heads coming into contact with the meat. It is not intended that this unclean practice should increase and the staff of public health inspectors have been instructed to note the names of offenders with a view to proceedings being instituted against second-time offenders.

PORT HEALTH INSPECTION OF SHIPS

The following ships used the port facilities during 1963:

British	..	..	..	619
Netherlands..	..	..	..	330
German	..	..	..	202
Greek	..	..	..	1
Belgian	..	..	..	6
Danish	..	..	..	11
French	..	..	..	10
Swedish	..	..	..	1
Norwegian	..	..	..	2
Spanish	..	..	..	2
				<hr/> 1,184

Of this total 205 were inspected, 25 were found to be in a dirty condition and were cleansed before leaving port.

HOUSING

There was no divergence from the programme of priorities established in 1957. Attention in 1963 centred on the sixth group of this plan with primary work on the second, third and fourth groups of houses not included in the priority groups.

These Groups were:—

- (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 (f) Buckland No. 3
- Buckland No. 4
- Group (1) Southsea No. 12
- Southsea No. 13
- Southsea No. 14

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

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Chapel Street No. 1 | Compulsory Purchase Order |
| Arnaud Street No. 1 | Compulsory Purchase Order |
| East Street No. 1 | Compulsory Purchase Order |
| Prince Regent Street No. 1 | Compulsory Purchase Order |
| Omega Street No. 1 | Compulsory Purchase Order |

Declaration of Unfitness Orders: Nil

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 | Nil |
| Demolition Orders | Nil |
| Undertakings not to be used for human habitation | 1 |
| Parts of buildings closed | 5 |
| Undertakings to Demolish | 1 |

The results from 1962's programme are shewn in the following table of Public Inquiries which were held during 1963:—

<i>Local Public inquiry</i>	<i>Date held</i>	<i>Result</i>
City of Portsmouth (Ivy Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1962	19.2.63	Confirmed with modification by Minister of Housing and Local Government on 16.5.63
City of Portsmouth (Somerville Road No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963	8.5.63	Confirmed with modification 28.8.63
City of Portsmouth (Buckland Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963	14.8.63	Confirmed with modification 29.11.63
City of Portsmouth (Seymour Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963	1.10.63	Awaiting confirmation

Orders Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government

City of Portsmouth (Lancaster Road No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1962	Confirmed with modification by Minister of Housing and Local Government on 10.4.63
City of Portsmouth (Ivy Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1962	Confirmed with modification on 16.5.63
City of Portsmouth (Plymouth Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1962	Confirmed with modification on 22.5.63
City of Portsmouth (Somerville Road No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963	Confirmed with modification on 28.8.63
City of Portsmouth (Buckland Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963	Confirmed with modification on 29.11.63

SLUM CLEARANCE

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

Arundel Street, Ashby Place, Belmont Street, Boxgrove Place, Byerley Street, Cherry Garden Lane, Chester Place, Cobbett Road, Cobourg Street, Common Street, Cressy Place, Dock Mill Cottages, Fitzroy Street, Fontwell Road, Garibaldi Street, Green Road, Kent Street, Lennox Road North, Lion Terrace, Mill Lane, Netley Street, Northam Street, Ridge Street, Rudmore Place, Rudmore Road, Rudmore Square, Rudmore Wharf Road, St. Helen's Avenue, St. John's Road, Sea View, Silverlock Street, Simpson Road, Smith's View, Stanley Lane, Tipnor Street, Trafalgar Place, Watergate Road and others.

Houses considered for Purchase in Advance of Requirements — 154.

No. of Inspections — 1,586.

No. of Visits — 2,164.

No. of Inspections *re* Demolitions — 2,922.

BUCKLAND No. 3 CLEARANCE AREA

Chapel Street No. 1

No. of houses	115
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Arnaud Street Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85

Chapel Street Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59

School Lane Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65

Seymour Street Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66a, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74

Washington Road Nos. 4, 8, 12, 14, 16, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34

Wellington Place Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 38, 40, 7, 9, 11a, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19

and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith

No. of families	109
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No. of persons	299
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The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Area was taken on 12th February 1963.

BUCKLAND No. 4 CLEARANCE AREA

Alexandra Place No. 1

No. of houses	58
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Alexandra Place Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Arnaud Street Nos. 36, 38, 40, 46, 48a, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78

Arthur Street Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 49a, 48, 52

Wellington Place Nos. 5, 7a

and any yards, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith

No. of families	54
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No. of persons	137
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Chapel Street No. 2

No. of houses	24
Chapel Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23		
Washington Road Nos. 46, 48, 50, 56		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith.		
No. of families	.. .. .	26
No. of persons	.. .. .	68

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Areas was taken on 10th April, 1963.

SOUTHSEA No. 12 CLEARANCE AREA**East Street No. 1**

No. of houses	.. .. .	6
Blackfriars Road Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101		
East Street Nos. 64, 66		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.		
No. of families	.. .. .	12
No. of persons	.. .. .	19

East Street No. 2

No. of houses	.. .. .	4
East Street Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.		
No. of families	.. .. .	4
No. of persons	.. .. .	15

East Street No. 3

No. of houses	.. .. .	129
East Street Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 40a, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45		
Hyde Park Road Nos. 163, 165, 167, 173, 175, 183, 185		
Regent Street Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42		
Telegraph Place Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18		
Telegraph Street Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 20, 22, 24		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.		
No. of families	.. .. .	111
No. of persons	.. .. .	294

Telegraph Street No. 1

No. of houses	.. .. .	23
Delhi Place Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10		
Greetham Street Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23		
Telegraph Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 10, 12, 14, 16		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.		
No. of families	.. .. .	24
No. of persons	.. .. .	62

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Areas was taken on 10th July 1963.

SOUTHSEA No. 13 CLEARANCE AREA**Prince Regent Street No. 1**

No. of houses	81
Blackfriars Road Nos. 66, 68, 70, 72, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130	
James's Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20	
Prince Regent Street Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44	
Upper East Street Nos. 65, 67, 69, 71, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80, 82	
No. of other buildings	2
Blackfriars Road Nos. 74/76, 108 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.	
No. of families	73
No. of persons	214

Upper East Street No. 1

No. of houses	4
Upper East Street Nos. 84, 86, 88, 90 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.	
No. of families	5
No. of persons	18

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Areas was taken on 11th September 1963.

SOUTHSEA No. 14 CLEARANCE AREA**Omega Street No. 1**

No. of houses	84
Blackfriars Road Nos. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 58, 60	
Omega 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, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12	
Peckham Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	
Raglan Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10/10a	
Rye Street Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	
No. of other buildings	1
Omega Street Store adjoining No. 45 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.	
No. of families	90
No. of persons	265

Port Royal Street No. 1

No. of houses	19
Port Royal Place Nos. 1, 2, 3	
Port Royal Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.	
No. of families	18
No. of persons	53

Somers Road No. 1

No. of houses	8
Somers Road Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.	
No. of families	12
No. of persons	32

Somers Road No. 2

No. of houses	2
Somers Road Nos 249, 251 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto; or usually enjoyed therewith	
No of families.	2
No. of persons	9

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Areas was taken on 13th November 1963.

RENT ACT, 1957**Part I.—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair**

1. Number of applicants for certificates	6
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	2
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates:—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	2
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	2

Part II.—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	3
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	2
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	Nil
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

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

Dwelling houses	4,272
New dwelling houses	602
Common lodging houses	4
Tents, sheds, caravans, caravan sites, etc.	60
Verminous premises	144
Offensive trades	46
Smoke and colour tests to old drains	78
Sewers and drains	445
Underground rooms	19
Power factories	1,174
Non-power factories	34
Building sites	4
Work-places	1
Outworkers	179
Agricultural workers	2
Nursery schools and child minders	33
Nursing homes	44
Shops Act 1960	2
Cinemas	50
Theatres, funfairs, circuses and clubs	32
Old peoples homes	29

INSPECTION OF PREMISES, ETC.—*continued*:

Rent Act 1957	11
Swimming and paddling pools and beaches	162
Rodent control	127
Farms	2
Tips and refuse accumulations	43
Formal applications for discretionary grants	58
Formal applications for standard grants	204
Informal applications for discretionary grants	113
Informal applications for standard grants	453
Completed certificates for discretionary grants	54
Completed certificates for standard grants	151
Loan visits	2
Sewer swabs	11
Chalk-pits	20
Hairdressers	279
Schools	24
Public conveniences	37
<i>Re</i> water supply	69
Hotels	164
<i>Re</i> air pollution	78
Air pollutionmeters	963
<i>Re</i> flooding	6
<i>Re</i> smells	162
<i>Re</i> bonfires	5
<i>Re</i> infestations (flies, beetles, etc.)	108
Section 89, Public Health Act	26
Exhumations	30
<i>Re</i> demolitions	2,922
Housing Acts	1,586
<i>Re</i> subsoil water	2
<i>Re</i> grit deposit gauge	12
War damaged sites	24
Stables	2
Ships, Port Health, etc.	214

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES:

School meal kitchens	50
Milk and dairies	151
Ice cream (retailers)	101
Ice cream manufacturers and depots	59
Tripe boilers	2
Bakeries	376
Sugar boilers	1
Fish fryers	122
Fishmongers (wet and retail)	152
Fish wholesalers	107
Restaurants, cafes, factory canteens, etc.	1,437
Sweet shops	147
Greengrocers	450
Grocery	1,024

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES—*continued.*:

Butchers (retail)	609
Butchers (wholesalers)	335
Bread and cake shops	133
Sausages and cooked meat	40
Preserved food premises — Section 16	38
Shellfish vendors	4
Soft drink manufacturers	1
Market stalls and vans	2,305
Potato crisp manufacturers	2
Breweries	4
Public houses and off-licences	108
Poulterers	4
Supermarkets	57
Food warehouses	169
Hotels, boarding houses	39

OTHER ACTION *Re* FOOD:

Building plans <i>re</i> food premises examined	44
Meat and food inspections	1,382
Merchandise marks	176
Milk vending machines	68
Milk floats	56
School milks	58
Interviews	192

VISITS:

To dwelling houses <i>re</i> notices, etc.	3,981
To factories <i>re</i> notices, etc.	27
<i>Re</i> Housing Act	2,164
C.P.O. census	541
Obstructed and defective sewers and drains	222
Rodent infested premises (not included in Rodent report)	39
Revisits in connection with Rent Act 1957	16
Abortive visits	1,184
New buildings	507
Verminous premises	64
<i>Re</i> air pollution	60
Public houses	31
Noise	6
Miscellaneous and interviews	1,557
Discretionary and standard grants	831
<i>Re</i> food complaints	214
Cemeteries	8
Testing fittings	282
Council Committees	3

INVESTIGATIONS:

Recorded complaints in register	2,637
Smoke nuisances and observations	24
Infectious diseases	346
Suspected typhoid and typhoid carriers	73
Suspected smallpox and contacts	14

INVESTIGATIONS—*continued*:

Other contacts of infectious diseases	34
Food poisoning, D. and V. dysentery, etc.	128
Council houses applications, etc.	1,004
Complaints <i>re</i> food	61
Noise	13
Rodent infestation and complaints	39
Sewer swabbing	10
Insect infestations	00
Swimming and paddling pool water	45
Pet Animals Act 1951	58
Childminders	3
Plans, etc.	14

NOTICES AND NOTIFICATIONS:

Abatement notices (Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961)	420
Letter forms <i>re</i> defects (intimation notices)	764
Letters requesting work without further delay	13
Letters requesting work in 7 days	95
Letters requesting work forthwith	8
Notice of intentions to enter buildings	4
Dangerous structures.. .. .	19
Obstructed or defective sewers	65
Factories Act — formal	24
Factories Act — informal	39
Factories Act — verbal	88
Food hygiene regulations	56
Food hygiene regulations — verbal	401
Occupation certificates	417
Completion certificates for standard grants	151

LOCAL LAND CHARGES:

Searches against properties	4,467
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Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 — INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities *	40	29	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	702	1,017	24	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers' premises)..	39	39	—	—
TOTAL ..	781	1,085	26	—

2 — Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases')

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	2	2	—	—	—

* To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

† i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123(1)), Institutions (Section 124) sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127), Slaughterhouses, (Section 175(1) (d) and (e)) and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175(2) and (10)).

REPORT ON RODENT CONTROL

Number of complaints received	1,716
Number of premises visited during survey ...	3,131
TOTAL	4,847
Number of premises treated by the local authority: ...	2,335
Of the above 1,762 were private dwellings	
229 were business premises *	
344 were local authority	

(* 11 Naval Establishments and 5 War Department Establishments were included in the business premises).

Of the private dwellings, 852 were found to have minor infestations of rats and 910 minor infestations of mice.

Of the business premises three were found to have major infestations of rats, 98 were found to have minor infestations of rats, and 128 minor infestations of mice.

Of the local authority one was found to have a major infestation of rats, and 285 minor infestations of rats; 58 minor infestations of mice.

Treatment of the City's sewerage system comprising of 4,246 manholes excluded 824 taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture Research Team.

Of the 3,422 remaining — 2,113 were treated on the No. 1 Maintenance Treatment; 1,879 were treated on the No. 2 Maintenance Treatment.

Excellent results were obtained in some sewers, and the remainder were either found to be free of rats, surcharged or fast flowing.

LOCAL AUTHORITY FLATS, ETC.

All drainage inspection chambers were treated twice yearly or as necessary. Refuse tips, sewerage disposal stations, foreshores and allotments were visited periodically and treatments carried out.

All Education Committee premises were visited and treatments carried out where found necessary.

The contracts between the City Council, the Director of Navy Contracts, and the War Office affecting Admiralty and W.D. properties within the City, continued, and during the year treatments were operated at the following establishments:—

A.S.W.E., Portsdown, Royal Naval Barracks, Royal Marine Barracks, H.M.S. *Excellent*, H.M.S. *Vernon*, R.N. Atomic Defence and Damage Control School, Duchess of Kent (W.R.N.S.), Fraser Gunnery Range, Tipnor Range, Horsea Island and H.M.S. *Repton*. War Department — Hilsea Lines, Tipnor Magazine, Family Hostels, Milldam Barracks and Rugby Camp.

Once again the principal poison in use was Warfarin 5 (anti-coagulant) alternated with Zinc Phosphide (Zn_3, P_2).

In the treatments of the sewer system Warfarin 5 mixed with Pinhead Oatmeal, Technical White Oil, Sugar and Paranitrophenol (mould inhibitor) was utilised.

REPORT ON 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 in Portsmouth was maintained in 1963, with a vehicle strength of 30, and some 110 refuse collectors. Further large containers were purchased to meet the growing demand by the larger business establishments and new factories, making a total of approximately 1,000 in use; necessitating the purchase and employment of a further bin-lift machine. The income from the removal of trade refuse continued to rise.

Controlled tipping was carried out at Stanley Avenue and Eastney Lake, resulting in further land reclamation and improvement generally. A mobile crane was purchased, making a total of four items of mechanical handling plant in use on controlled tipping.

The first suction sweeper was purchased in 1963, and this machine proved invaluable in maintaining the high standard of street cleansing. Seventy-seven manual sweepers and seven mechanical sweepers comprise the street cleansing force of the department.

The problem of abandoned cars littering the streets and open spaces has occupied the attention of the Cleansing Department for several years, and in 1963 an all out effort was made to reduce the nuisance and unsightliness caused. A former refuse collection vehicle was converted, and a 'blitz' made during the latter half of the year, and over 300 wrecks were removed to the scrap yards. Publicity was given to the fact that the Corporation was prepared to remove old cars, and many applications for this service were received.

1963 was a poor year for the salvage of waste paper, and the separate collection from houses and business premises ceased. The main source of income from salvage resulted from the sale of rags and non-ferrous metals.

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 1963.

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 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 ..	336	83,779	—	87	—
Coastwise * ..	4,225	1,007,319	—	119	—
TOTAL ..	4,561	1,091,098	—	206	—

* 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 to 1963

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 Ambulance Service, the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews being: 42 vaccinated in 1963; 1 in 1961 and 4 new staff not yet vaccinated.
- (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

No change.

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

TABLE D

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

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No malaria occurred in ships during the year.

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

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

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

- (1) Vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Health Inspector. Rat disinfestation is carried out by the Rodent Control Section of the Health Department in the port area.

- (2) Bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents can be carried out at the Central Laboratory, 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. 15 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 178	—	25	—
Others 28	—	—	—
TOTAL 206	—	25	25 complied with

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948

No change.

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

(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,

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

26th February, 1964.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF HOME ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE USING THE REGISTER OF 999 CALLS KEPT BY PORTSMOUTH AMBULANCE SERVICE, RELATIVE TO THE YEARS 1958 — 1962

Sources

In addition to studying the files of the Ambulance Service kindly lent me by Mr. Ward, I was personally notified on a daily basis of any accidents occurring to under school age children in Portsmouth from November 1962 to April 1963.

I undertook a visit to the homes where such accidents occurred within a week of their occurrence. As there has been a recent excellent and comprehensive home accident survey of all age groups carried out in Aberdeen, I did not attempt to obtain their detailed results. I was not as much interested in the immediate cause of the accident — the dropped saucepan or the tablets within the child's reach, as to the general circumstances at the time of the accident; and talking to the parent I made a private and personal assessment as to whether the accident could have been avoided or was truly accidental. I also made notes as to the number of siblings.

Table 1 — shows the total numbers of accidents I analysed. The ambulance records show — time of accident — name, age — place of accident — home address and a column for recording the apparent injury.

<i>i.e.</i>	11 a.m.	John Smith	16/12	North End	At home	Scalds/teapot
	10.05 a.m.	Jean Jones	5/12	Cosham	At home	Lacerated ear ? cause

The figures do not represent all the 999 calls to children under 5 as in practise it is not always possible to determine from the files that the case was a home accident and experience of my own six months visiting showed me in which cases to exercise caution. The figures, however, represent well over 90% of the home accident cases.

Table II — shows the numbers of cases relative to a month of the year. It will be seen that the accident load is fairly evenly spread, November being the busiest month and September showing fewer accidents. In fact, a study of *Table I* shows that but for an inexplicable high total of 10 accidents in September 1961, the September average would be much lower, as in previous and subsequent years between 2 — 4 cases are attended in that month.

Table III — shows a breakdown analysis into the sub-groups Burns and Scalds, Swallowing of Objects and other causes. I became most interested in the burns and scalds and swallowed objects as a result of my personal enquiries. I felt that in these two groups were found most of the 'avoidable accidents'. I might add that Mr. Ward feels very strongly about fingers jammed in doors being 'avoidable' accidents and in need of attention, but unfortunately no cases occurred during my six month period and so I have no strong personal views.

Tables IV and V — show the % numbers of cases of burns and swallowed objects relative to the months. Since the majority of scalds are caused by a hot teapot being spilt over a child, an expected fall in the number of summer cases occurs.

Table V — shows that there is a continuous, fairly high percentage of cases due to swallowing liquids or solids, the liquids usually being household disinfectants, bleaches or cleaning materials. As such accidents should, in my opinion, be rare, I felt it worthwhile to analyse these cases further.

Table VI — is designed to show the age at which there is maximum risk for swallowing substances.

This table shows clearly that the maximum risk of occurrence of this type of accident occurs between the age of 1 — 3 years and comparison with *Table VII* which relates age to all types of accident shows that this accident is a relatively greater risk at this age. A similar picture exists relative to burns and scalds.

I had previously analysed the 1962 figures to see if my survey was worthwhile, and in that survey I analysed cases into 20% burns and scalds, 22% swallowing liquids or tablets, and 42% falls. Since the main object of my analysis was to provide guidance for health education purposes, I have concentrated on the first two groups as, in my experience falls are largely unavoidable accidents for a developing child, unless it lives in a cotton wool environment.

The risk of an accident due to a fall increased proportionally with age and is maximal in ages 3 — 5 years.

Personal Opinions

The most valuable facts I gleaned from personal interviews were:—

(1) Almost 90% of home accidents occur in homes where there are siblings.

(2) Most of the mothers are normally careful people — there are striking exceptions.

(3) Accidents happen as a culmination to a day of things going wrong, *i.e.* mother is or has recently been ill, other members of the family are ill, visitors upset the family routine, decorations or repairs are occurring in the home, there is matrimonial discord.

From the point of view of **health education** I feel that

(1) the risk of young children swallowing household liquids which usually live under the sink or in the bottom of a cupboard, is sufficiently realised and emphasised.

(2) it is important for those who look after children to get into an automatic safety routine, occurring without conscious thought. Hanging tablecloths, sticking out saucepan handles, teapots and cups of hot tea within reach of small exploring hands should never occur. Likewise the place for bleaches and disinfectants is on a high shelf out of the way.

TABLE I

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ANALYSED RELATIVE TO YEAR AND MONTH OF OCCURENCE

MONTH	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
January	4	5	3	6	7
February	—	3	8	9	5
March	9	7	11	6	1
April	3	4	7	9	4
May	4	9	6	9	6
June	3	9	9	8	6
July	6	6	6	9	5
August	10	7	6	7	1
September	2	2	4	10	2
October	5	5	5	7	4
November	3	10	8	4	15
December	—	1	8	3	7
TOTAL ..	49	68	81	87	63

TABLE II. NUMBER OF CASES RELATIVE TO THE MONTH
OF THE YEAR.

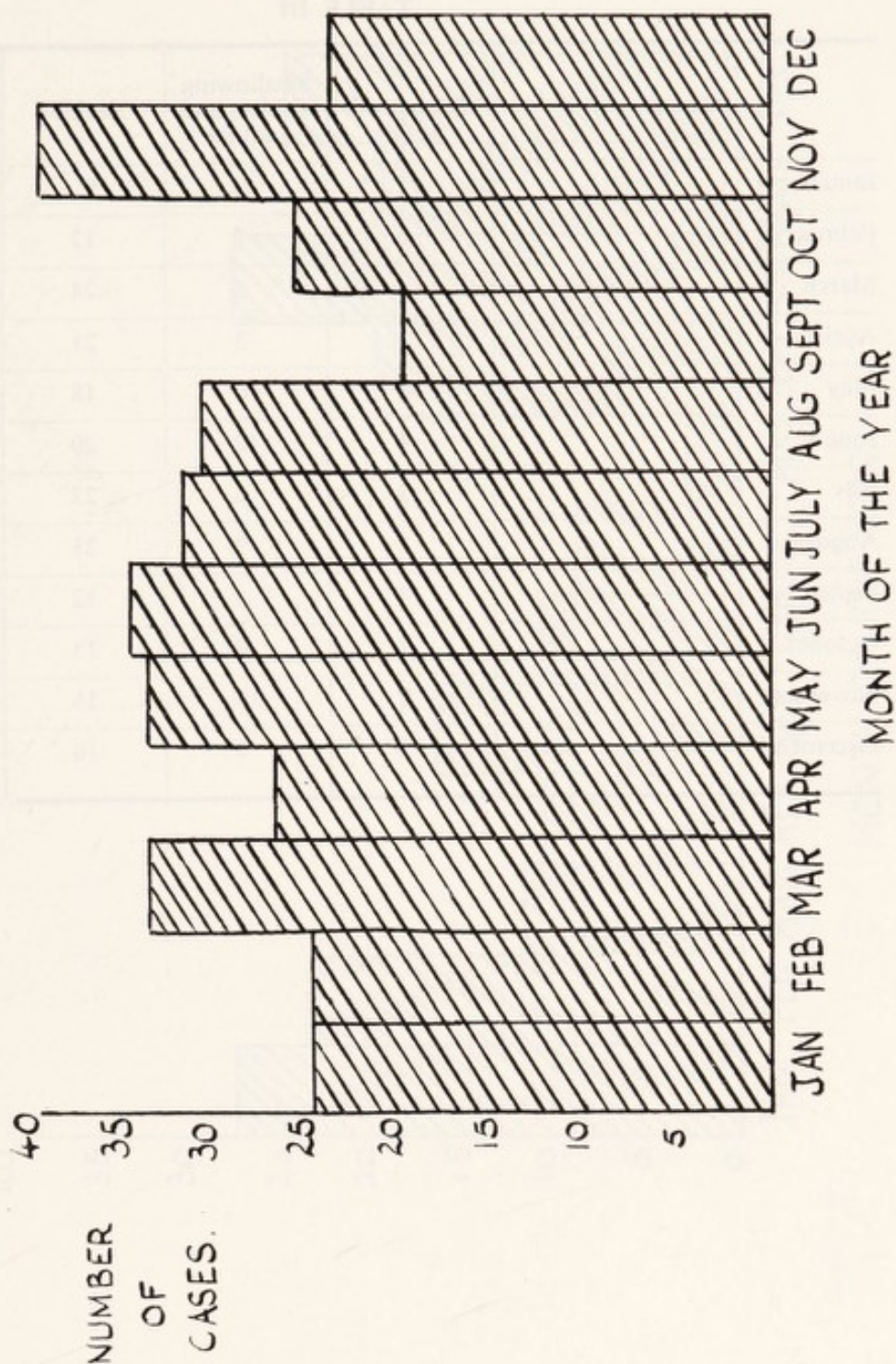


TABLE III

Month					Burns and Scalds	Swallowing Tablets and Liquids	Residue	Total No. of Cases
January	..	..	..	..	7	9	9	25
February	..	..	..	..	6	7	12	25
March	..	..	..	..	4	6	24	34
April	..	..	..	..	3	3	21	27
May	..	..	..	..	6	10	18	34
June	..	..	..	..	4	12	20	35
July	..	..	..	..	3	6	23	32
August	..	..	..	..	1	9	21	31
September	..	..	..	..	4	4	12	20
October	..	..	..	..	7	4	15	26
November	..	..	..	..	8	16	16	40
December	..	..	..	..	5	4	16	19

TABLE IV PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF BURNS, SCALD CASES
PER MONTH.

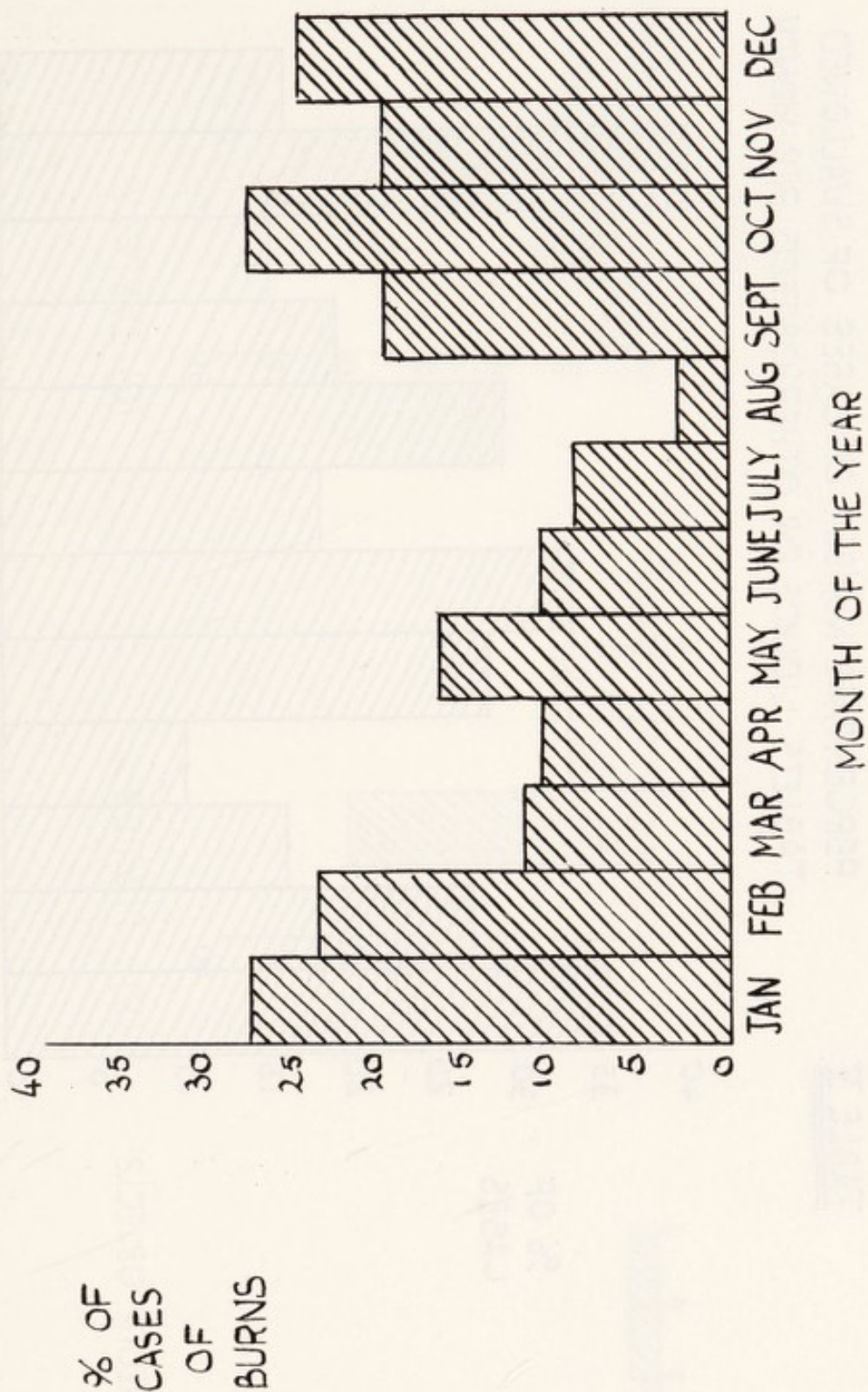


TABLE V.

PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF CASES OF SWALLOWED
TABLETS, LIQUIDS OR OTHER OBJECTS PER MONTH.

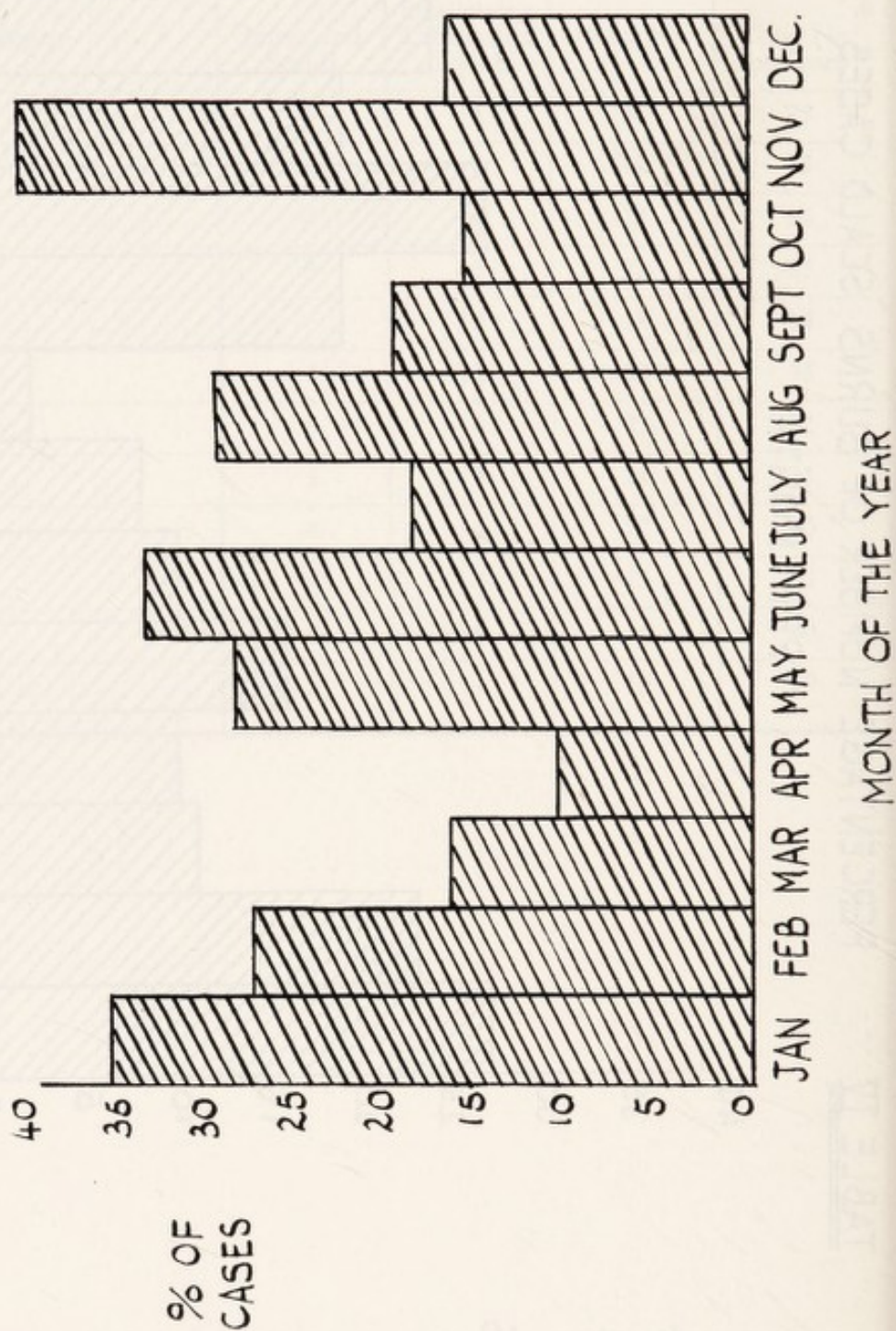
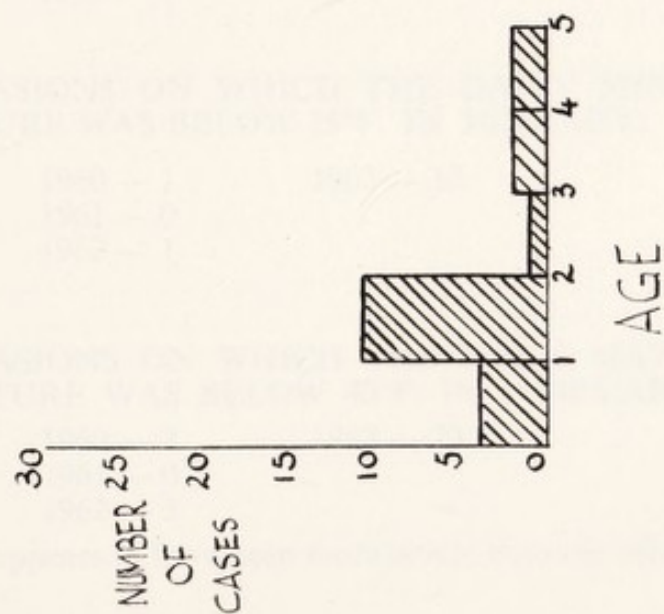
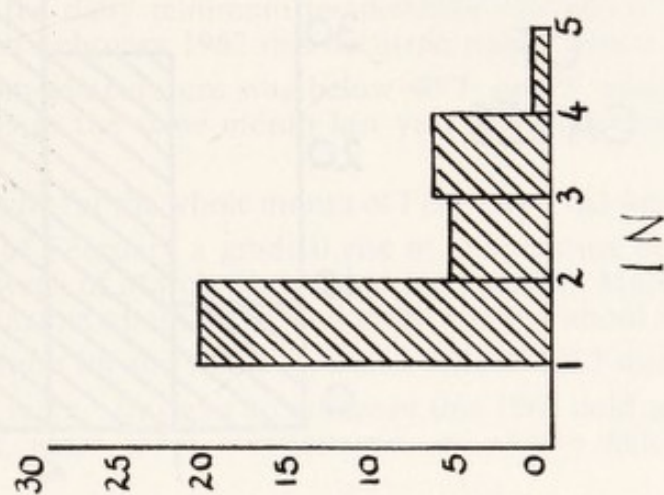


TABLE VI SWALLOWED SUBSTANCES.

(A) MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.



(B) LIQUIDS.



(C) TABLETS.

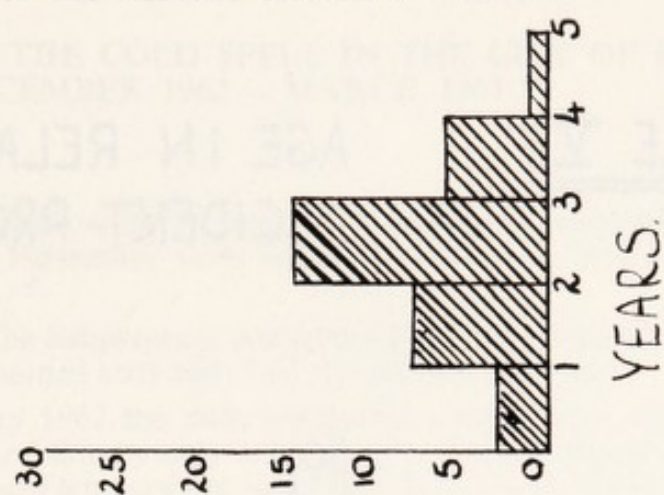
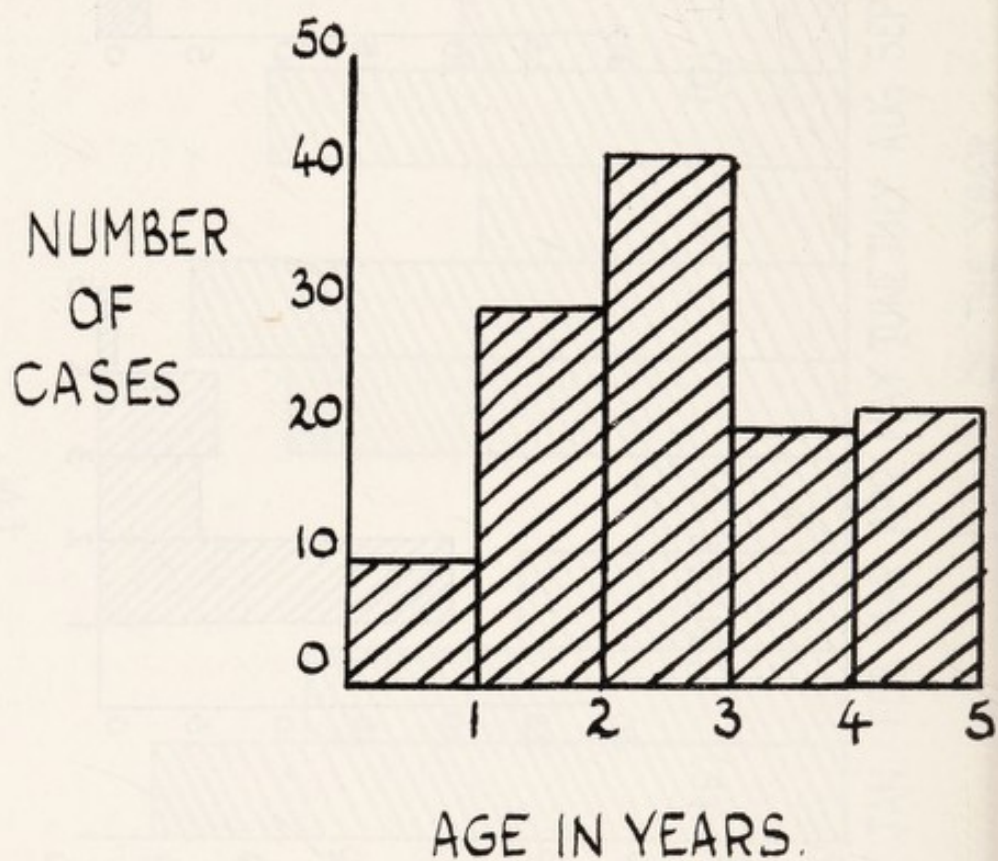


TABLE VIIAGE IN RELATION TO
ACCIDENT PRONENESS.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE COLD SPELL IN THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH DECEMBER 1962 — MARCH 1963.

Temperatures

A graph is attached showing the daily maximum and minimum temperature readings on the Fahrenheit scale from December 21st 1962 to March 31st 1963.

A sudden drop in the temperature occurred during the period December 21st to 23rd, and it remained strikingly low throughout January.

Whereas in January 1962 the daily maximum temperature fell below 32°F on one occasion, and that by only one degree on the first day of the year, in 1963 the daily *maximum* temperature was *below* 32°F on 10 of the 31 days. When we compare the daily minimum temperatures we find that in 1962 it fell below 25°F on one occasion only, whereas in 1963 it was below 25°F on 13 days.

The mean temperature for the whole month of January 1963 was 30.0°F.

In February 1963 the daily minimum temperature was below 32°F on 19 occasions, whereas in February 1962 this occurred only 4 times.

The daily maximum temperature was below 40°F on 23 occasions in February 1963, whereas in the same month last year this happened only 5 times.

The mean temperature for the whole month of February 1963 was 33.0°F.

In the last 3 days of February a gradual rise in temperature began and continued into the 3rd week of March when it was interrupted. March ended with a week of daily maxima about 49°F. and daily minima about 40°F.

The mean temperature for the whole month of March 1963 was 43.0°F.

Comparison with other years. In order to compare this 1963 cold spell with cold periods in other years three comparisons are shown below as:—
A.B.C.

TABLE A.

NUMBER OF OCCASIONS ON WHICH THE DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE WAS BELOW 32°F. IN JANUARY

1953 — 0	1960 — 0	1963 — 10
	1961 — 0	
	1962 — 1	

TABLE B.

NUMBER OF OCCASIONS ON WHICH THE DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE WAS BELOW 25°F. IN JANUARY.

1953 — 0	1960 — 1	1963 — 13
	1961 — 0	
	1962 — 1	

TABLE C.

NUMBER OF OCCASIONS ON WHICH THE DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE WAS BELOW 40°F. IN FEBRUARY

1953 — 6	1960 — 2	1963 — 23
	1961 — 0	
	1962 — 5	

In each case 1963 appears to have been more severe than the other years.

One way suggested to assess the severity of the weather during the whole first quarter of the year is to count the number of occasions on which the daily minimum temperature was below 32°F. This may give a fair comparison because even the mildest first quarter has some cold days, as shown in table D.

TABLE D.

NUMBER OF DAYS WHEN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE WAS BELOW 32°F. IN THE FIRST QUARTER FOR VARIOUS YEARS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of days when daily min. temp. below 32°F.</i>	
1963	45	
1962	20	
1961	4	
1960	13	
1959	18	
1958	20	
1957	2	
1956	26	
1955	38	
1954	22	
1953	25	
1952	12	
<i>Total</i>	245	Mean ... 20.4 days

Total Mortality

Histograms are shown below demonstrating the rather high total deaths which occurred in the first quarter of 1963, compared with the previous 5 years. This is not due to an increase in population; indeed the most recent Registrar General's estimate of population for Portsmouth shows a decrease for mid 1962 compared with mid 1961.

It is of interest to consider whether this high number of deaths might be related to the severity of the weather during the same period. The total deaths for the first quarter were extracted from the records and the number of deaths per 100,000 population was then calculated for each year of the period 1952/1963 inclusive. The population figure used in each of these calculations was the Registrar General's mid-year estimate for the previous year. For instance, the 1963 deaths were related to the number of people estimated to be in the area on the 30th, June 1962. Table E is a list of the results.

TABLE E.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total deaths in the first quarter</i>	<i>R.G. Estimate of population at previous mid-year</i>	<i>Total number of deaths per 100,000 population in the first quarter</i>
1963	1,197	226,670	527
1962	967	227,930	424
1961	1,015	217,520	466
1960	709	220,300	322
1959	922	222,800	413
1958	821	226,900	362
1957	710	231,100	307
1956	942	238,700	394
1955	857	243,600	351
1954	894	245,800	363
1953	1,078	242,600	444
1952	753	244,400	309
			<i>Total 4,682</i>
			<i>Mean 390.2</i>

It is shown that 1963 death's per 100,000 population in the first quarter were 33% above the mean for the twelve year period.

The deaths per 100,000 population were then plotted with the weather data for each successive year. (Table D) to produce the Scatter Diagram No. 1. Although a straight line has been drawn through the observations it is clear that a straight line does not adequately describe the trend, unless the points for 1955 and 1961 are excluded. When Tukey's test is applied to the scatter diagram it shows that there is no significant trend in the data even at the 5% level.

Bearing in mind the fact that it is incorrect to attempt to fit the data to our expectations one is bound to consider whether there are any special or unusual factors about these two years which could account for their positions on the graph.

1961 was one of the years when influenza occurred and high numbers of claims for sickness benefit were made in January and February. Perhaps influenza may have helped to produce the high death rate, particularly as it followed a year (1960) of low mortality in the first quarter.

However, it does not seem possible to account for the low death rate found in 1955.

The lack of relationship between this measure of the severity of the weather and the death rate is confirmed by calculating the correlation coefficient which is found to be 0.46.

Mortality from Bronchitis and Pneumonia

The deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia which occurred in each first quarter were extracted from the records for twelve years and deaths per 100,000 population were calculated using the R.G. mid-year estimate of the previous year.

These are listed in Table F.

TABLE F.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of deaths registered as due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia in the first quarter</i>	<i>R.G. estimate of population at the previous mid-year.</i>	<i>Number of deaths per 100,000 population in the 1st quarter</i>
1963	271	226,670	119
1962	189	227,930	83
1961	166	217,520	76
1960	88	220,300	40
1959	157	222,800	70
1958	124	226,900	55
1957	84	231,100	36
1956	162	238,700	68
1955	108	243,600	44
1954	125	245,800	51
1953	201	242,600	83
1952	76	244,400	31

Total 756

Mean 63

Again it is seen that 1963 was an unfortunate year. In Scatter Diagram No. 2 the number of deaths (per 100,000 population) registered as due to bronchitis and pneumonia are plotted with the number of cold days in the first quarter for the years 1952 — 1963.

While a straight line has been drawn showing the trend of the ten years excluding 1955 and 1961, this is not adequate to demonstrate any relationship between the two sets of observations because 1955 and 1961 are too far from the line.

It is not possible to show a direct association between the severity of the weather and the deaths registered as due to bronchitis and pneumonia, and again when Tukey's test is applied there is found to be no significant trend in the data even at the 5% level. Correlation Coefficient 0.53.

Discussion

In case the choice of method of assessing the severity of the weather was unfortunate it was decided to make use of the monthly mean temperatures and from these calculate a mean temperature for the whole first quarter of the year. This is shown in Table G.

TABLE G.

MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR THE FIRST 3 MONTHS AND THE MEAN FOR THE QUARTER (°FAHRENHEIT SCALE.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>Mean for the first quarter</i>
1963	30.0	33.0	43.0	35.3
1962	42.3	41.3	39.3	41.0
1961	41.7	46.4	47.8	45.3
1960	41.2	41.7	45.1	42.7
1959	38.5	39.8	47.2	41.8
1958	40.8	43.4	41.2	41.8
1957	43.7	44.6	49.0	45.8
1956	42.2	32.8	44.3	39.8
1955	39.2	37.2	39.2	38.5
1954	38.5	38.8	44.9	40.7
1953	39.3	39.9	42.5	40.6
1952	40.3	40.1	45.2	41.9

Adding these quarterly means we obtain a total of 495.2°F. and so the mean quarterly mean temperature is 41.3°F. The 1963 quarterly mean is therefore 6°F. below the mean for the 12 year period.

In Scatter Diagram No. 3 the data from Table D and Table G are plotted for each of the 12 years 1952 — 1963 and it appears that the relationship between the number of very cold days and the mean for the quarter could be reasonably described by a straight line such as the line drawn through the points on the diagram. It seems that either of these may be used as a measure of the severity of the weather. (It is notable, however, that 1955 has a rather higher mean temperature for the quarter than one might expect from the number of very cold days.)

When the mean temperature for the quarter and the deaths per 100,000 are plotted for each of the twelve years we again find that the trend is not sufficiently clear cut to be described by a straight line. When a straight line is drawn along the trend of the majority of the data 1955 and 1961 again stand out as not closely related. This is shown in Scatter Diagram No. 4 below.

A factor to be considered in relation to mortality is the proportion of older persons who are included in the population under review. The national number of persons in the age group over 65 years is shown to have increased in the following figures from the Registrar General.

<i>Year</i>	<i>In Thousands</i>					
	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>65 — 69</i>	<i>AGE GROUPS</i>			<i>85+ years</i>
			<i>70 — 74</i>	<i>75 — 79</i>	<i>80 — 84</i>	
1960	45,862	1,962	1,533	1,071	595	297
1951	43,758	1,829	924	1,428	446	198
1931	39,952	1,271	871	500	226	96

This means that the total numbers of people aged 65 years and over and the percentages they formed of the total populations of all ages were as follows for those years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total number of persons aged 65 or over.</i>	<i>Total population of all ages</i>	<i>Percentage of the total population formed by those aged 65 and over.</i>
1960	5,458,000	45,862,000	11.7%
1951	4,825,000	43,758,000	11.0%
1931	2,964,000	39,952,000	7.4%

That the national tendency for older people to form a higher proportion of the population is also reflected in the local situation is supported by the evidence of the number of retirement pension books which were changed in the City of Portsmouth area in 1961 and 1963.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Retirement Pension Books changed.</i>
1963	28,700
1961	27,200

The increase is 1,500 i.e. 1963 shows 5.5% increase on the 1961 figure.

A higher proportion of older people may perhaps render the population more sensitive to severe weather conditions.

Whatever the explanation may be a larger than usual number of people died in the first quarter of 1963 and the weather was certainly very cold.

Home Nursing

The Matron of the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association informed me that during the severe weather of January 1963 and February 1963 they found it necessary to adapt themselves to a type of emergency situation. Not only were the nursing staff suffering a fairly high level of illness but calls upon their services increased. The latter is demonstrated by the fact that calls for general nursing care in the period 16.1.63 — 9.2.63 were for 114 new cases, whereas in a corresponding period 17.1.62 — 10.2.62 there were 69 new cases registered.

Nurses were therefore instructed to reduce their number of visits where possible. Blanket baths were cancelled, insulin was given once and drawn up in the syringe ready for the evening dose to be given by the patient or a trusted relative or friend. Ulcers were treated by closed methods and the visits to other chronic cases were necessarily reduced.

The nursing care of respiratory infections in the months December — March amounted to roughly the same amount of work as in 1962:—

December 1961.	January and February 1962	...	133 Cases
	March 1962	... ..	38 Cases
	December — March	Total ...	171 Cases
December 1962.	January and February 1963	...	90 Cases
	March 1963	... ..	88 Cases
	December — March	Total ...	178 Cases

Sickness Benefit Claims

In order to form any judgement as to whether the working population was affected by the severity of the cold spell, it seemed that the number of sickness benefit claims arising over a slightly longer period might be reviewed in the hope of thus avoiding the normal fluctuations of winter conditions and particularly to avoid the difficulties arising about Christmas and the New Year holidays.

The histogram attached shows, for six years, the sickness benefit claims arising in the 22 weeks following the first week in November of the preceding year — e.g. the 1963 figure covers the period 6.11.62 — 2.4.63. Table H gives the approximate number of claims.

TABLE H.

Year Approx. No. of Sickness Benefit Claims arising in the 22 weeks following the first week in November of the previous year.

1963	18,854
1962	18,929
1961	17,616
1960	15,006
1959	18,026
1958	17,428

Despite the severity of the weather it seems that the working population was no more ill than could be accounted for by normal variation. Many claims arose in the latter half of February and early March. This was apparently related to influenza in the area.

School Attendance

In December 1962 the school attendance figures were very similar to those for December 1961, giving an overall figure of 91%. The infant attendance was 88.7% of the number on roll, compared to 89% in December 1961.

In January 1963 however there was a considerable difference in the infant attendance figures. Only 81.2% attended whereas in January 1962 there was 84.4% attendance.

Infants

	<i>No. on Roll</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>% Attendance</i>
January 1962	6,877	5,805	84.4
January 1963	6,917	5,617.4	81.2

Certain schools had particularly low attendance figures in January 1963. Below are listed the infants schools whose attendances were less than 80% and it is seen that 1963 is strikingly different from 1962.

Infant Schools with Attendances below 80%

<i>January 1962</i>	<i>January 1963.</i>	<i>Date of Erection</i>
St. John's 71%	St. John's 57%	1880/90
	George St. 79%	1899
	Cottage Grove 78%	1887
	Bramble Rd. 76%	1899
	Penhale Rd. 68%	1887
	Corpus Christi 72%	1920
	Portsdown 67.3%	1932
	Solent Rd. 78%	1932
	Northern Parade 65%	1932
	Beneficial 78%	1961

The low attendance figures were not entirely associated with the oldest buildings, in fact schools erected in 1961 and 1932 had less than 80% attendance.

40 schools were closed for varying periods (from half a day to two weeks) during the very cold weather. In most cases this was caused by the freezing of the outside toilets, but in some schools heating arrangements proved unsatisfactory. A report from the City Architect states:— 'The whole question of heating in schools requires a re-appraisal, from the design of the plant and boiler houses to the type, quality and supply of fuel and the insulation of many of the buildings.'

When we visit schools in cold weather and consider the prospect of young children using outside toilets we may consider it fortunate that water freezes at 32°F. (0°C.), thus often rendering the toilets useless, because otherwise the infants might be expected to carry out their excretory functions in even more frigid conditions.

In February 1963 infant attendance figures were 81.7% compared to 86.2% in February 1962.

<i>Infants</i>	<i>No. on Roll</i>	<i>Average attendance</i>	<i>% Attendance</i>
Feb. 1962	6,899	5,945	86.2%
Feb. 1963	6,936	5,683	81.7%

Again there is a striking difference in the number of schools with less than 80% attendance as shown below:—

Infant Schools with Attendance below 80%

<i>February 1962</i>	<i>February 1963</i>	<i>Date of Erection</i>
	Cottage Grove	73% 1887
	Flying Bull Lane	78% 1887
	Penhale Road	78% 1887
	St. John's	70% 1880/90
	George Street	76% 1899
	Corpus Christi	74% 1920
	Wymering	79.3% 1932/34
	Portsmouth	72.6% 1932
	Paulsgrove West	79.5% 1950
	Paulsgrove East	65.6% 1951

Junior Schools

In January 1963 there was one junior school (Portsmouth Junior Boys) with an attendance of less than 80%. There were none below 80% in 1962.

Secondary Modern schools fared better and yet here too there is a notable difference between the number of schools with low attendance figures in 1963 and 1962 as shown below:—

Secondary Modern Schools with Attendance below 85%

<i>January 1962</i>	<i>January 1963</i>	<i>February 1963</i>
John Pounds (G) 84%	John Pounds 81.6%	
Portsea Modern	Portsea Modern	Portsea Modern
Boys 82%	Boys 83.3%	Boys 83.1%
	St. John's 82%	St. John's 83%
	Paulsgrove (G) 84.4%	
	Portsmouth (B) 83.5%	
	Southsea (G) 82%	

The Special schools kept up a very high degree of attendance perhaps being helped by special transport facilities.

Special Schools Attendance

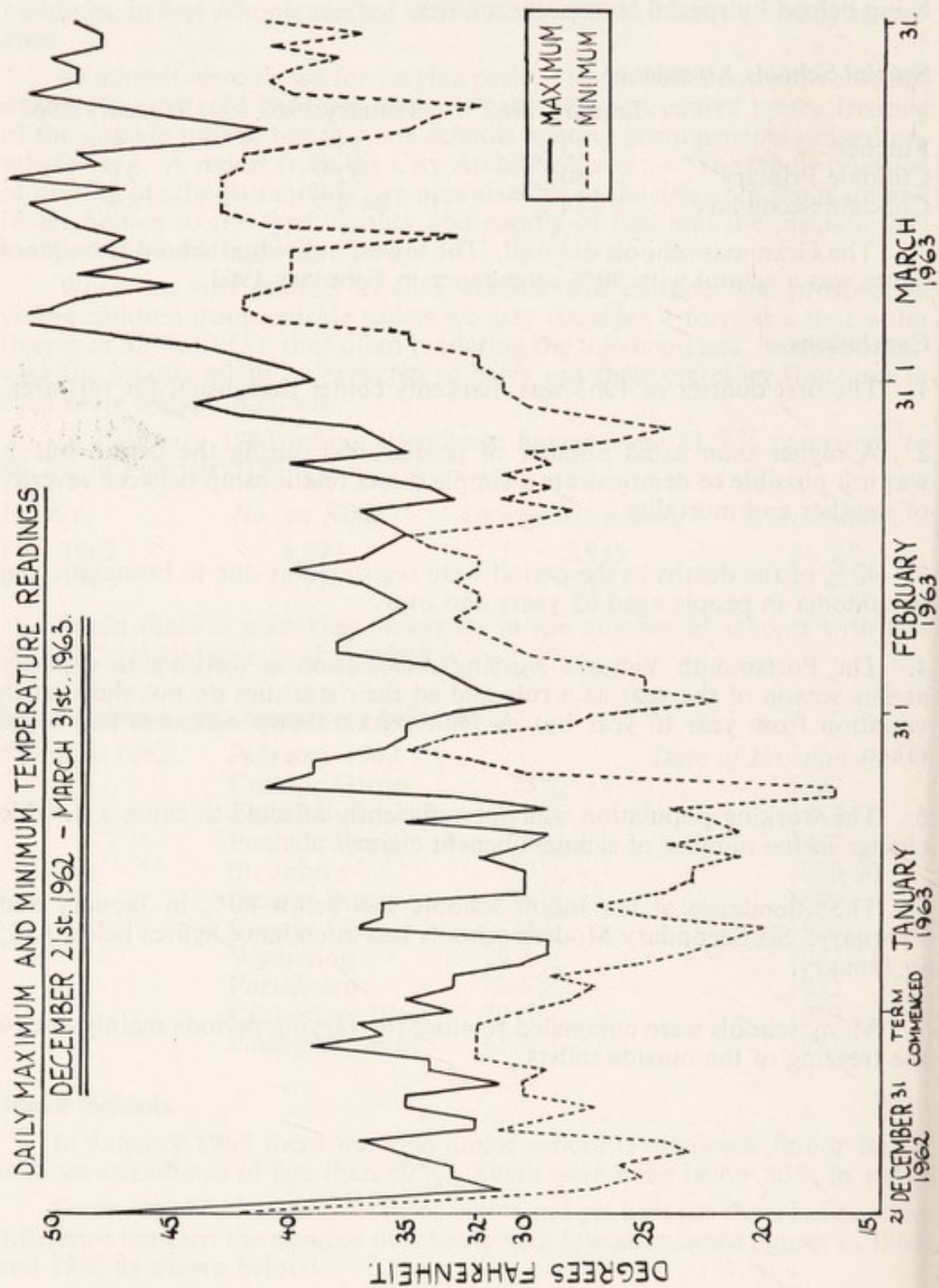
	January 1962	January 1963	February 1963
Futcher	73%	75%	75%
Cliffdale Primary	80%	92%	93%
Cliffdale Secondary	84%	84.9%	85%

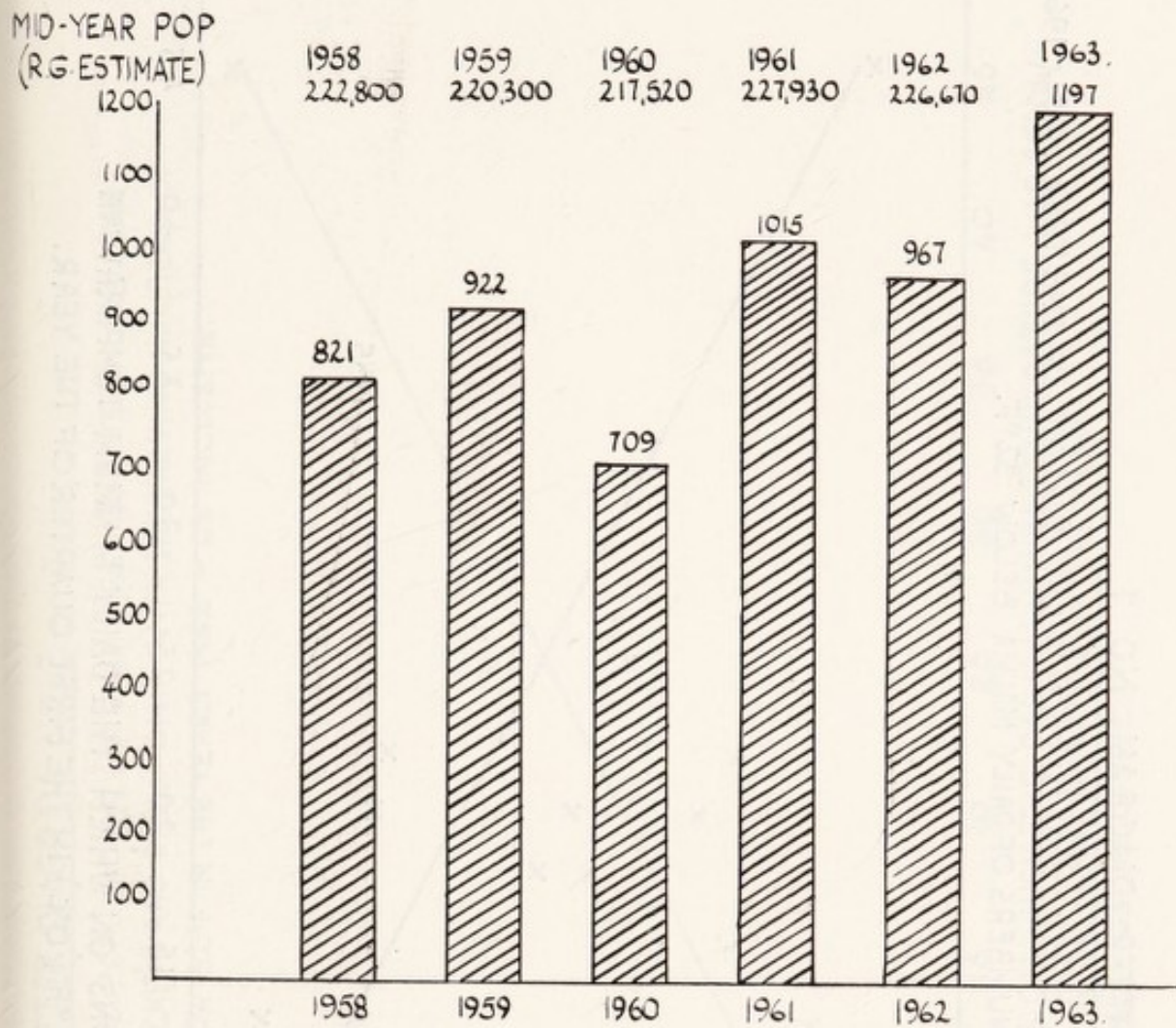
The Grammar schools did well. The lowest individual school attendance figure was a school with 90% attendance in February 1963.

Conclusions

1. The first quarter of 1963 was markedly colder than usual for this area.
2. A higher than usual number of people died during the period but it was not possible to demonstrate a simple direct relationship between severity of weather and mortality.
3. 42% of the deaths in the period were registered as due to bronchitis and pneumonia in people aged 65 years and over.
4. The Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association is working to capacity at this season of the year as a rule and so their statistics do not show much variation from year to year but in 1963 extraordinary measures had to be taken.
5. The working population was not sufficiently affected to cause a notable change in the number of sickness benefit claims.
6. The attendance at ten Infant schools was below 80% in January and February. Six Secondary Modern schools had attendance figures below 85% in January.
7. Many schools were compelled to close for varying periods mainly due to the freezing of the outside toilets.

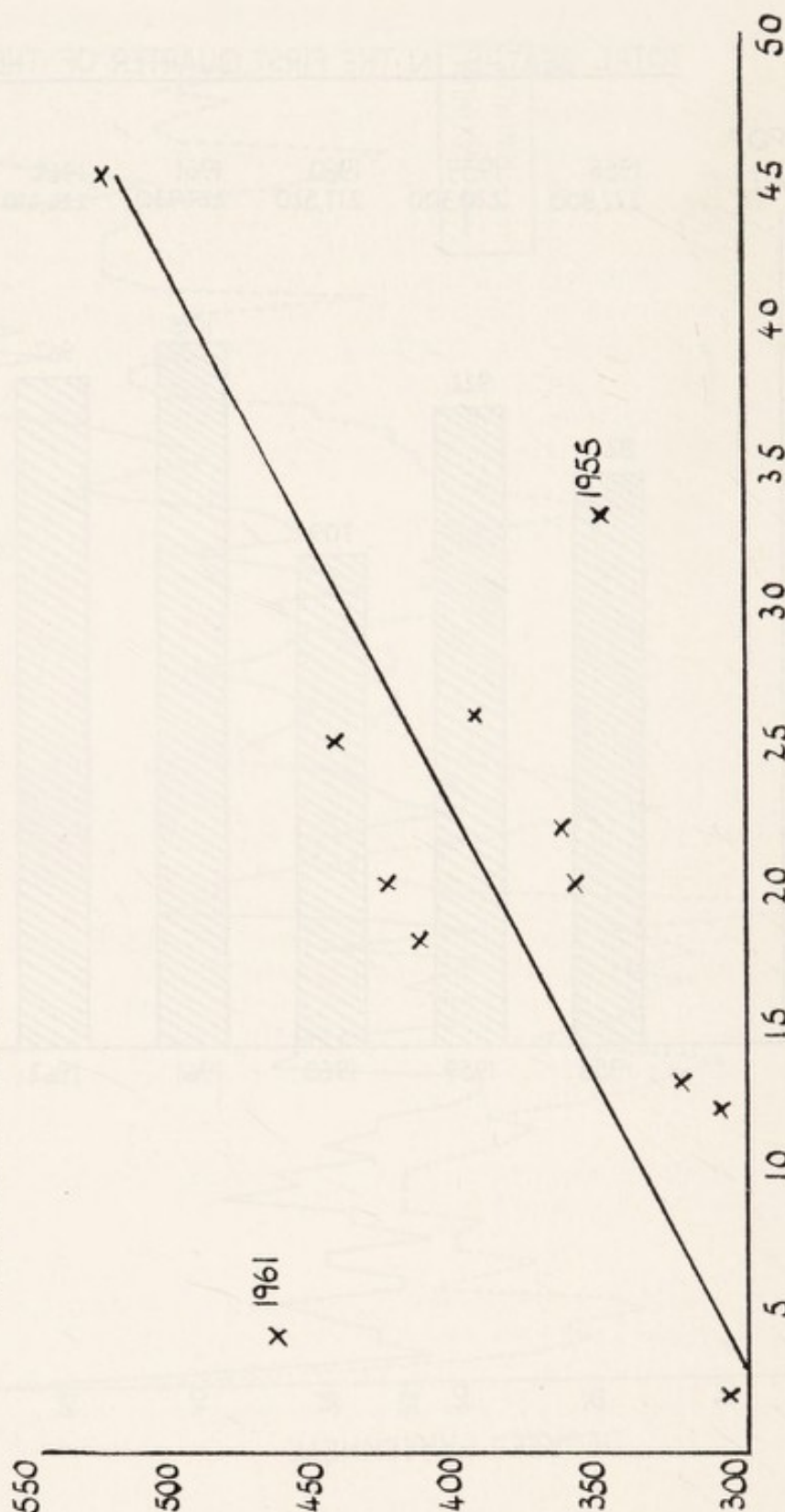
DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE READINGS
DECEMBER 21st. 1962 - MARCH 31st. 1963.



TOTAL DEATHS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

SCATTER DIAGRAM NO. 1.

THE DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION IN EACH FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR (1952-1963)
WITH VARYING NUMBERS OF DAILY MINIMA BELOW 32°F.

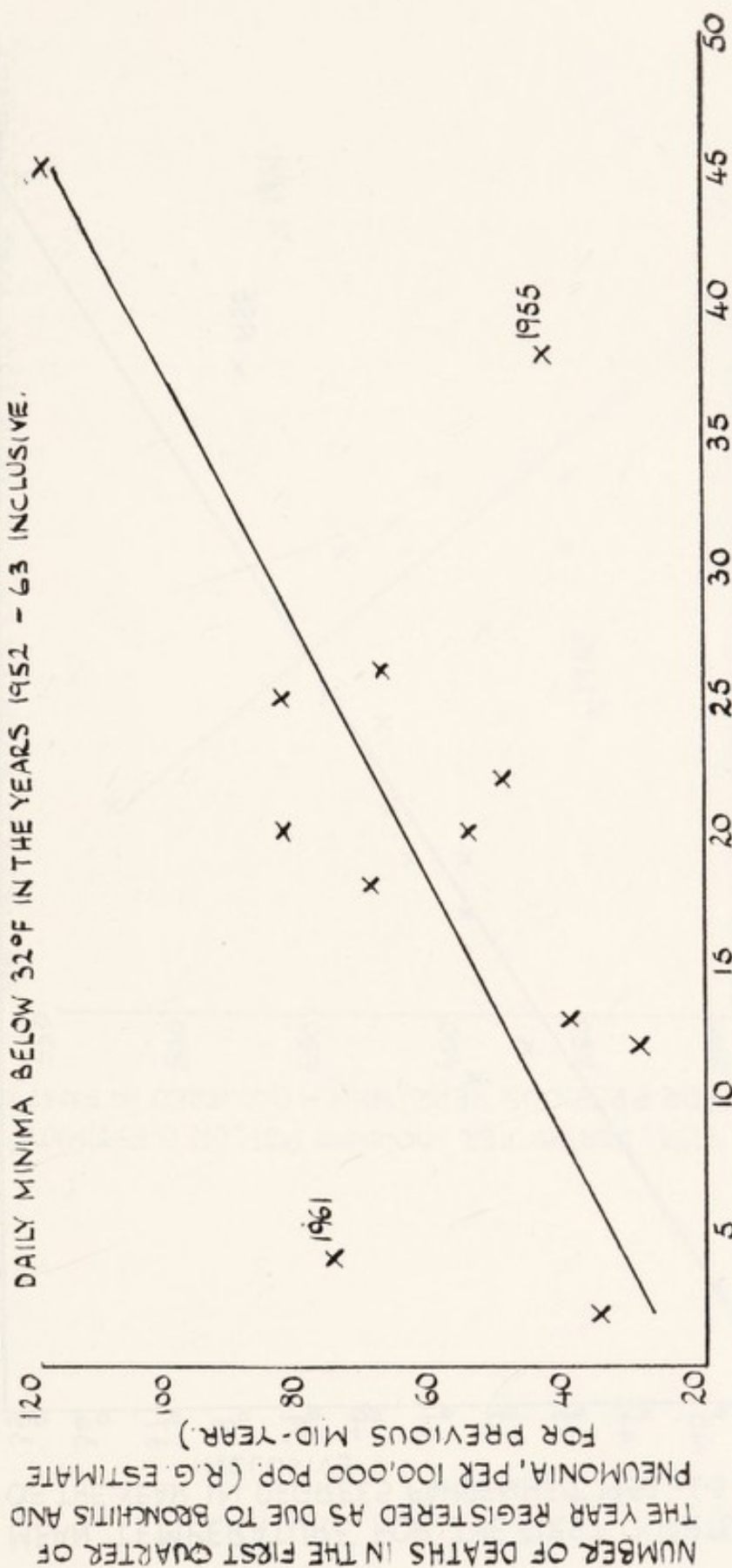


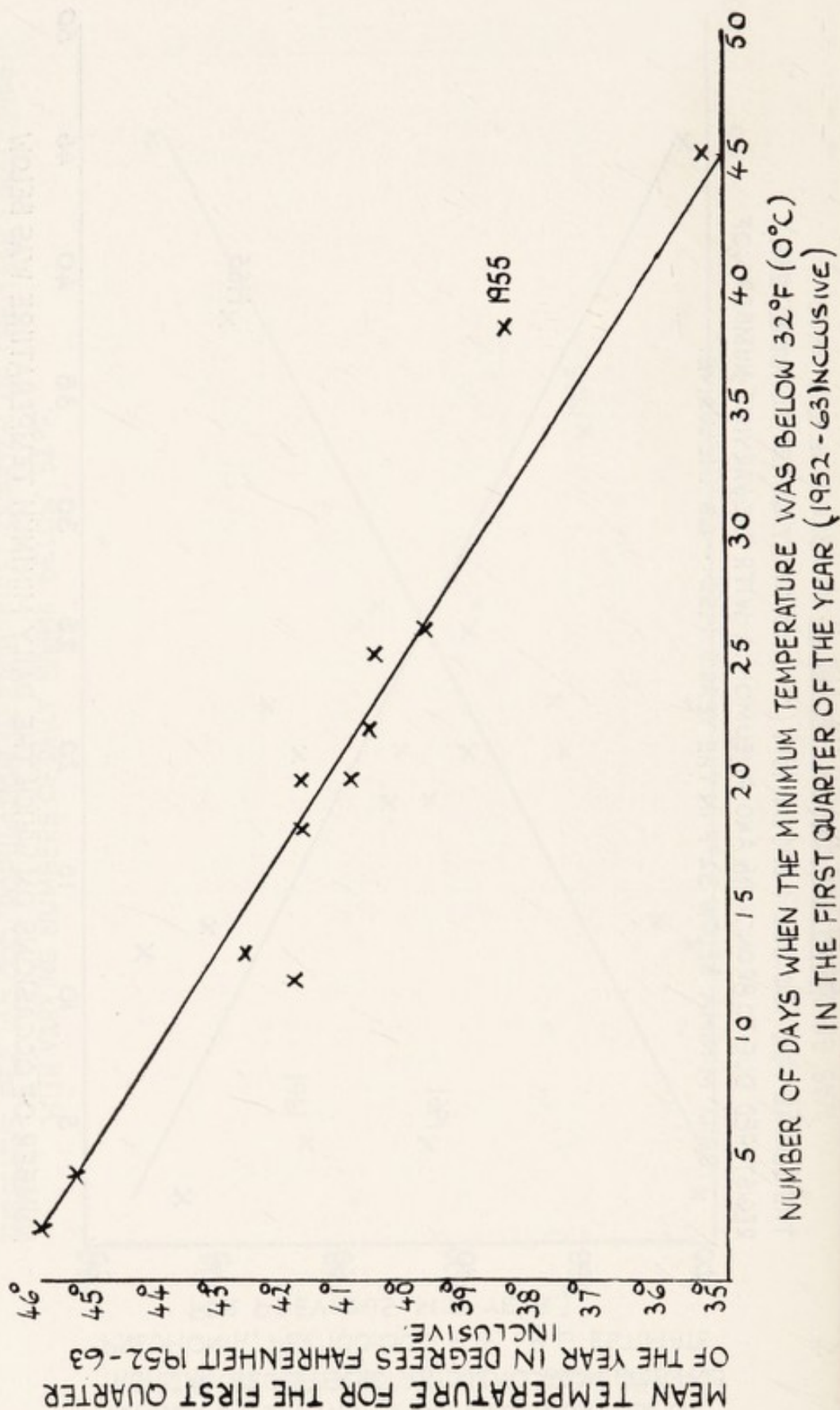
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION.
(R.G. ESTIMATE FOR PREVIOUS MID-YEAR)
WHICH OCCURRED IN THE FIRST QUARTER.

NUMBER OF OCCASIONS ON WHICH THE DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE
WAS BELOW 32°F (0°C) IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

SCATTER DIAGRAM NO. 2

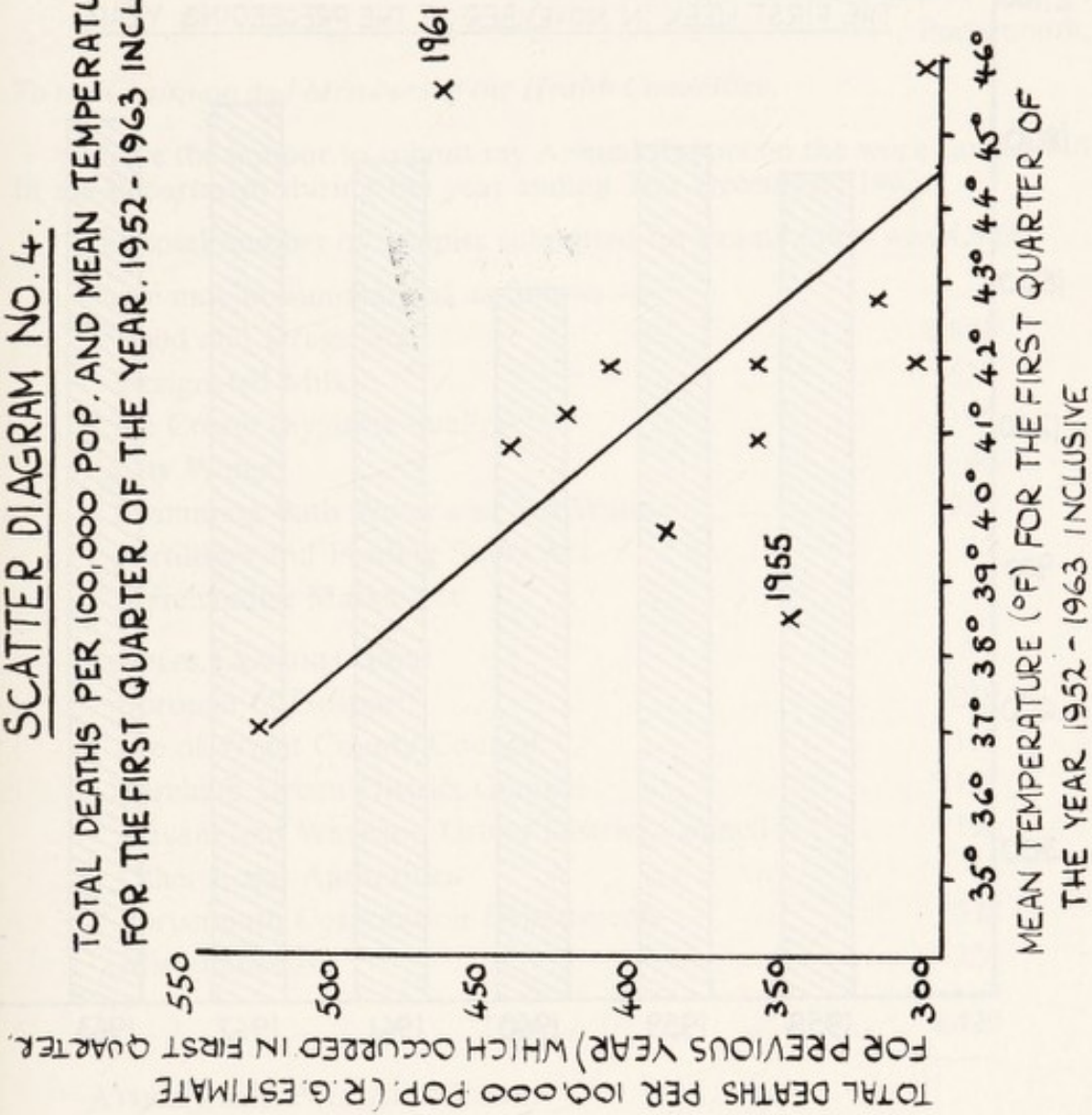
THE DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION (IN EACH FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR)
REGISTERED DUE TO BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA WITH THE VARYING NUMBERS OF
DAILY MINIMA BELOW 32°F IN THE YEARS 1952 - 63 INCLUSIVE.

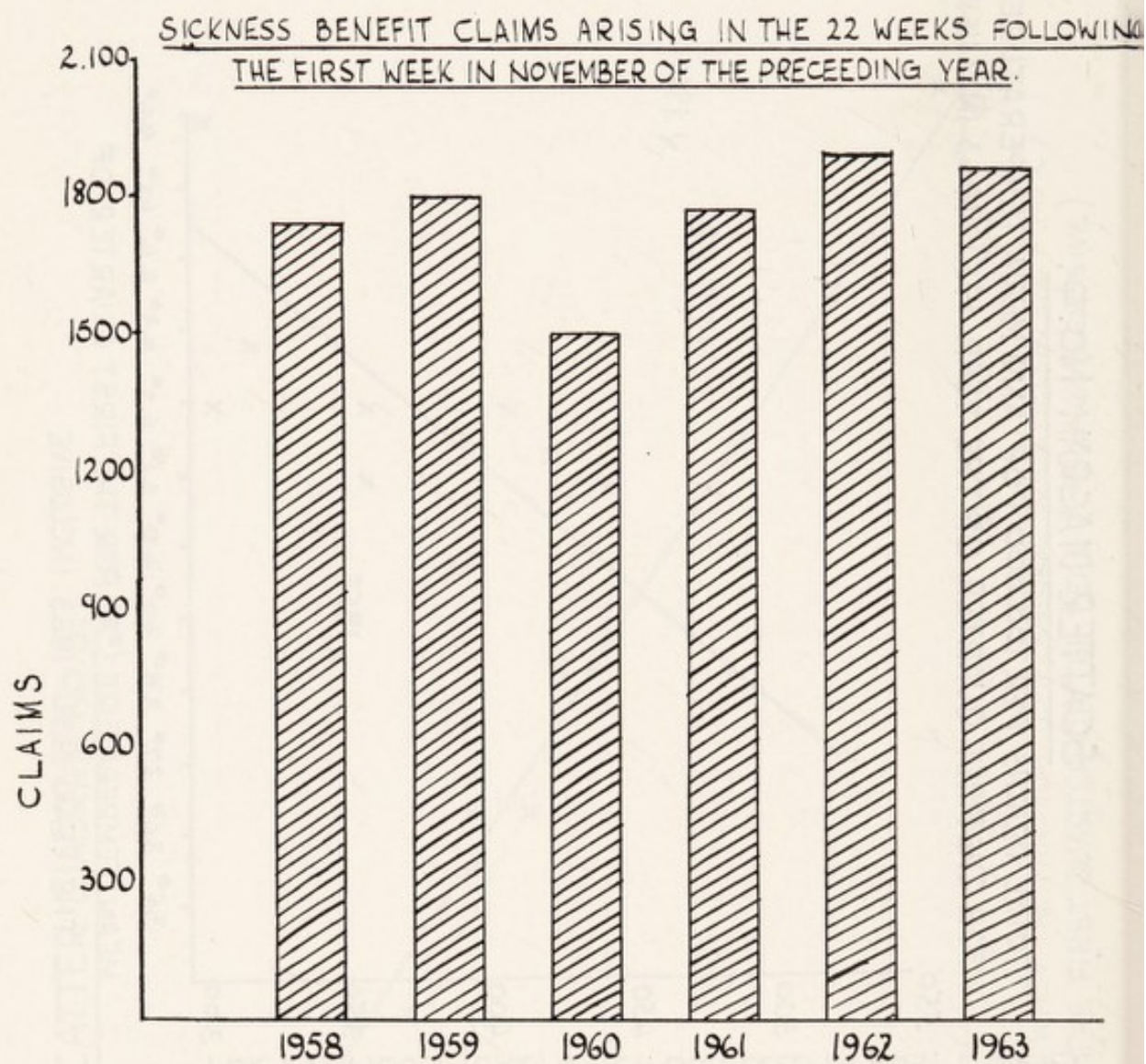


SCATTER DIAGRAM NO.3.

SCATTER DIAGRAM NO. 4.

TOTAL DEATHS PER 100,000 POP. AND MEAN TEMPERATURE
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR, 1952 - 1963 INCLUSIVE.





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, 1963.

The total number of samples submitted for examination was 4,429.

These may be summarised as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	1,891
Designated Milk	...	...	...	...	527
Ice Cream (hygienic quality)	...	...	...	...	95
City Water	...	...	...	...	46
Swimming Bath Water and Sea Water	...	...	...	...	295
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	19
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	1

SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR:

Borough of Gosport	...	...	...	...	219
Isle of Wight County Council	...	...	...	...	159
Fareham Urban District Council	...	...	...	...	157
Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council	...	...	...	...	190
Other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	68
Portsmouth Corporation Departments	...	...	...	...	538
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	224
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	4,429

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION TESTS:

Daily Sulphur Dioxide	...	...	...	...	1,312
Daily Smoke	...	...	...	...	1,312
Rain Gauges	...	...	...	...	11

Of the 1,891 samples purchased in the City of Portsmouth for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 72 (equal to 3·8 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 would like to acknowledge the help I have received from my Deputy, Mr. W. B. Chapman during the past 13 years. He has now taken a new appointment with the London County Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. WILLIAMS,

Public Analyst.

MILK

863 samples of ordinary milk and 144 Channel Island milks were examined during the year, all were free from added colour and preservative.

The sources of the samples were as follows:—

466 from retailers selling to the public in pint bottles and cartons.

483 from farmers delivering to dairies.

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

ORDINARY MILK

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

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

The 455 samples of farmers milk were derived from 187 herds and analysis showed that 41 herds were producing milk of inferior quality — 48 samples being deficient in solids-not-fat and 3 deficient in milk 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.

On two successive days, 16 churns of milk consigned by a farmer to a local dairy were found to contain extraneous water. The proportion was 5 per cent. of water in a consignment of 180 gallons of milk. A thorough investigation of the farmer's dairy plant and personnel resulted in the dismissal of a member of the dairy staff. The farmer was given a severe caution.

Of the 58 school milks sampled one bottle was of inferior quality having a slight deficiency of solids-not-fat.

The monthly variation in the quality of the milk sold to the public in bottles and cartons is shown in the following table:—

Month	% Fat	% Solids-not-Fat	% Total Solids	No. of Samples examined
January	3.88	8.68	12.56	26
February	3.88	8.57	12.45	33
March	3.71	8.60	12.31	43
April	3.74	8.57	12.31	48
May	3.60	8.65	12.25	42
June	3.55	8.68	12.23	40
July	3.63	8.64	12.27	42
August	3.61	8.67	12.28	33
September	3.87	8.77	12.64	26
October	3.87	8.81	12.68	26
November	4.07	8.71	12.78	29
December	3.95	8.55	12.50	20
Average 1963 ..	3.75	8.65	12.40	408
„ 1962 ..	3.73	8.71	12.44	374
„ 1961 ..	3.73	8.70	12.43	338

CHANNEL ISLAND MILK

116 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:—

					<i>Average fat per cent. in mixed milk from one pint bottles</i>	
					<i>Channel Island Milk</i>	<i>Ordinary Milk</i>
1962	...	...	...	...	4.57	3.73
1963	...	...	...	...	4.62	3.75

28 samples of Channel Island Milk were examined from farmers delivering to local dairies and all were found to comply with the standard of 4.0 per cent. of milk fat.

HYGIENIC QUALITY OF MILK

491 samples of milk were tested for hygienic quality and all passed the test for the efficiency of the pasteurisation process.

One bottled pasturised milk and three raw tuberculin tested milks failed the methylene blue test for keeping quality. The raw tuberculin tested milks were supplied in cartons from refrigerated slot machines and it seemed that the failures must have been associated with faults in the production, distribution or retail storage of the milk. Special attention was given to these points by the producer and distributor and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

ANTIBIOTICS IN MILK

A Report from the Ministry indicated that a significant proportion of untreated milk had been shown to contain penicillin or other antibiotics. Towards the end of 1963 a few samples were tested and the work indicated that this problem was probably insignificant in Portsmouth. It is hoped to supply reliable data next year from the examination of routine samples of the farmers milk supplied to the local dairies.

ICE CREAM

NUTRITIVE QUALITY

41 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 market a product which is superior in fat content to the legal requirement (minimum 5 per cent fat) as shown below:—

Fat per cent by weight	Number of manufacturers
Less than 5%	0
5%—7.9%	6
8.0%—9.9%	7
10% and over	7

The description 'Dairy Ice Cream' or 'Cream Ice' is now reserved for a product which contains milk fat only. During 1963, eight samples were examined and they all satisfied the legal requirements.

HYGIENIC QUALITY

Of the 95 samples examined, 13 were found to be unsatisfactory 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:—

		1963	1962	1961
Satisfactory	Grade 1	66%	73%	61%
Satisfactory	Grade 2	20%	17%	22%
		} 86%	} 90%	} 83%
Inferior	Grade 3	10%	6%	6%
Unsatisfactory	Grade 4	4%	4%	11%

FOODS OTHER THAN MILK

Three samples of pork sausages were found to contain less than 60 per cent of meat although it is accepted in this area that a minimum of 65 per cent of meat is required. In each case the retailer agreed to work to the recognised standard in future. Undeclared preservative was found in sausages from three retailers; they undertook to satisfy the law by displaying a notice informing the purchaser of the presence of preservative.

A sample of full cream condensed milk was found to be unfit for human consumption due to the perforation of the can and similarly a sample of tomatoes was unfit for consumption due to corrosion and long storage. The retailer was informed.

Canned steak casserole contained only 54 per cent meat instead of not less than 95 per cent meat and canned stewed steak with gravy contained only 60 per cent meat instead of not less than 75 per cent meat.

Three samples of tea from the same packer were contaminated with lead. Each sample contained 90 parts per million of lead grossly in excess of the regulation that tea should contain not more than 10 parts per million of lead. The stock was voluntarily surrendered by the retailer. The appropriate Health Department was asked to investigate at the packing premises to find an explanation for the contamination. Samples of tea found on the premises were examined and shown to be satisfactory. The whole of the consignment which had been found to contain excess lead had been used.

Two retailers were advised of their obligation to provide a notice informing purchasers that all cake confectionery sold on the premises contained imitation cream. None of the products offered for sale contained genuine dairy cream.

Samples of angelica contained excess lead. These samples were old stock and the importer gave an assurance that the new stocks from France would comply with the Regulations.

The declaration 'not to be used for babies' on the label of a dried separated milk with non-milk fat sample was given on the base of the carton and was sufficiently inconspicuous to be missed by the purchaser. Similarly the qualification 'non-milk fat' also appeared inconspicuously on the base of the carton. Proceedings were instituted against the packer but were withdrawn when he agreed to co-operate and amend the label immediately.

LABELLING OFFENCES

25 samples of prepacked foods were criticised for failing to comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order and some of these are listed below:—

Label failed to identify the packer or the common or usual name of the product

Mixed vegetables, prunes in jelly, cheese spread, instant coffee, cooking oil, cake decorating jelly, honey, brislings in tomato sauce, soft ripened cheese, cheese spread, apricots, tomatoes, tea.

Ingredients not disclosed in the order of proportion by weight, incomplete list of ingredients and incorrect designation.

Prunes in jelly, creamed rice, rhubarb in heavy syrup, angelica, instant coffee, dried separated milk.

Non-specific description used for an ingredient.

Tomato soup powder, cake decorating jelly, potato chips, glace cherries.

In each case the manufacturer undertook to amend the offending label.

DRUGS

Four samples of ammoniated tincture of quinine from two pharmacists were found to be deficient of the minimum standard of ammonia. Investigation in one case showed that the liner of the screw capped stock bottle was missing resulting in the loss of ammonia. The stock in the second case was three years old and the preparation was destroyed.

A sample of ammoniated mercury ointment was provided with an incorrect handwritten label stating 'White Precipitate Ointment'. This ceased to be an official synonym of the British Pharmacopoeia in 1953. Another sample of the same product was not labelled 'Poison' contrary to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. The two pharmacists concerned were informed.

Aspirin tablets from a general retailer contained an excess of free salicylic acid. Investigation showed that this was old stock and the retailer gave an undertaking not to sell the product in the future.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

The following changes affecting the work of this department were made during 1963.

Regulations

THE SOFT DRINKS REGULATIONS 1963 will be effective from July 1964 when they revoke the existing Soft Drinks Order 1953. The new Regulations reduce the permitted amount of saccharin in drinks and increase the minimum sugar content. If saccharin is used as a sweetener its presence must be declared on the label. The minimum amount of potable fruit for comminuted fruit drinks is now specified and the terms 'squash', 'crush', 'cordial' and 'drink' are defined so as to clarify the type of drink to which a label refers, i.e. whether made from fruit juice or whole fruit and whether 'ready to drink' or 'to be diluted'. A carbonated beverage made from flavourings may be described by a name associated with fruit only if the name is given the suffix '-ade', viz. lemonade. It is anticipated that these Regulations will be amended still further in the very near future.

THE BREAD AND FLOUR REGULATIONS 1963 are operative from September 1964. They maintain the original standards for the vitamin, iron and calcium contents of flour and in addition specify compositional standards for a wide variety of breads containing additional ingredients, viz. milk bread, skimmed milk bread, protein bread, soda bread, etc. Labelling and advertising of speciality breads is governed by these regulations, particular reference being made to starch reduced foods. These must contain less than 50 per cent of carbohydrate and in addition cannot be claimed to aid slimming unless the label clearly states that the food is part of a diet in which the calorie intake is controlled. Certain bleaching and improving agents which may be added to flour are specified and caramel is the only permitted colour.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS 1963 came into force on the 1st January, 1964. The aim is to ensure that liquid egg used in food for human consumption has been pasteurised under satisfactory conditions or, alternatively, to ensure that freshly shelled eggs are kept at low temperatures for a limited time only. The chemical test used to check for effective pasteurisation depends on the destruction of an egg enzyme by the heating process.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1963 introduce changes from the previous 1960 regulations and the term 'untreated' will replace the familiar 'tuberculin tested' as the special designation for raw milk.

Codes of Practice

During 1963 three Codes have been agreed between the Local Authorities' Joint Advisory Committee (L.A.J.A.C.) and representatives of the trades concerned. These Codes represent a 'gentleman's agreement' on food standards in cases where no official standard exists and they provide an indication of what is, good trade practice.

CODE 1 prescribes the minimum amount of cocoa which must be present in cake confectionery which carries the description 'Chocolate Cake'. The substitute article made from chocolate flavouring and artificial colour must be labelled 'Chocolate Flavoured'.

CODE 2 describes the circumstances under which the various descriptions of brandy, viz. cherry brandy, cognac brandy, etc. may be used.

CODE 3 states that in the case of Norwegian crab products a protein content of 15 per cent shall be regarded as equivalent to 100 per cent of crab meat. The protein content provides the best means of calculating crab meat.

Reports

During 1963 the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry produced two reports. The first dealt with proposed standards for the meat content of meat pies (25 per cent of meat) and meat and vegetable pies (12½ per cent of meat). The second report recommended the withdrawal of the approval for the use of the chemical (butylated hydroxytoluene) as an antioxidant for edible fats.

ANTIBIOTICS IN MILK IN GREAT BRITAIN was the title of a report issued by the Milk Hygiene Sub-Committee of the Ministry in 1963. This report revealed the results of a survey into the incidence of antibiotics in milk as a result of the use of ointments to treat mastitis. The dangers here are the possible effects of this milk on consumers who are allergic to the particular antibiotic used and the possibility that those who drink such milk may respond inadequately to antibiotic therapy if the need should arise. The report recommended that Food and Drug Authorities should sample and test ex-farm milks.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

19 samples of Fertilisers were examined. The chemical composition was satisfactory in all cases but 8 samples were sold without the guaranteed statement of composition which the law requires. The vendors were cautioned.

SWIMMING POOL WATERS

At regular intervals during the summer months samples of water from the two swimming and two paddling pools were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination.

At times exceptional bathing loads demand high efficiency from the chlorination plant and on five occasions the results of analysis showed contamination due to excessive bathing loads.

During the year the Park Road Swimming Bath closed and the Victoria Park Swimming Bath was opened. Although it might have been expected that the bath would have a few teething troubles all samples taken were free from any abnormalities.

All the samples taken from two open air swimming pools were satisfactory.

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

CITY WATER SUPPLY

Chlorination in the City Water Supply has been adequately controlled throughout the year and a very high standard of bacteriological purity has been maintained. The water, as supplied to the consumer, was free from metallic contamination.

A complaint from a householder that the supply had an abnormal taste was investigated but was not confirmed.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1963 was the second year of the national survey of atmospheric pollution in which Portsmouth has been taking part.

During the year a total of 1,312 sulphur dioxide and smoke concentrations were recorded from the five stations in operation in the City. The results provide a contribution to the national survey; it can be claimed that the results are quite low.

The rain water gauge site at Church Road, Fratton, measures the atmospheric dust which is carried down by rain. The monthly figures indicate that atmospheric pollution in Portsmouth is below average.

OTHER FOOD AND DRUG AUTHORITIES

Acting in the capacity of Official Public Analyst the following samples were examined for neighbouring authorities:—

	<i>Isle of Wight</i>	<i>Gosport</i>	<i>Fareham</i>	<i>Havant</i>
Food and Drugs ...	159	219	157	190
Unsatisfactory ...	21	11	8	10
Per cent unsatisfactory	13.2	5.0	5.1	5.3

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

ISLE OF WIGHT

The label of a chopped ham loaf carried the generic description 'cereal' in the list of ingredients instead of the specific name. Two samples of stewed steak with gravy were deficient in meat content. After an allegation that flour was responsible for a sponge cake 'sinking' in the middle, a sample of plain flour was submitted for analysis — it proved to be self raising flour. The list of ingredients of a canned liver, bacon and beans in sauce, were not in the order of proportion by weight. A double cream was deficient of milk fat and four samples of sausages deficient in meat content. The vitamin claims of a sample of American precooked rice were not in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order.

GOSPORT

Mixed dried fruit and lard carried no list of ingredients on the label. Two samples of ammoniated tincture of quinine were deficient of ammonia and contained a slight excess of quinine. Samples of home-made marmalade were deficient of soluble solids. Pork sausages were of inferior quality due to an excess of fat. A pork pie was contaminated with mould and a sample of tea was contaminated with lead.

FAREHAM

The description 'kreem puff' implied that the article contained imitation cream but the composition suggested that the filling was not imitation cream. A pate of smoked shrimps contained only 54 per cent shrimp instead of not less than 70 per cent as required by the Fish Paste Order. The label failed to give the name and address of the packer and the common or usual name of the article of a Raisin Flavoured Drink. The description 'non alcoholic shandy' was held to be contradictory — the sample contained no beer. 'Butter madeira cake' was found to be a misleading description — no more than half the fat used in the sample was butter fat. The label of braised pork kidneys failed to give the name and address of the packer. A black currant juice cordial contained only 4 lbs. per 10 gallons of fruit juice instead of 10 lbs. per 10 gallons and the more appropriate description would have been 'black currant flavoured cordial.'

HAVANT

A canned fruit salad was inferior in palatability as it contained traces of iron sulphide on the fruit and can. Foreign matter alleged to have been found in a beef curry with rice was the filter tip of a cigarette. Canned salmon, prepacked rice and butter beans failed to give the address of the packer on the label. The butter beans were packed in a bag labelled 'Rice'. The label of preserving crystals failed to give the common or usual name of the article, i.e. sugar. An orange squash was found to be fermenting being contaminated with yeast. A chocolate spread used the generic term glucose instead of the specific name of liquid glucose.

MISCELLANEOUS

146 specimens were submitted by the Coroners for Portsmouth, South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. They were associated with 51 inquests and the analytical work included the search for, and estimation of, alcohol, barbiturates, salicylic acid, phenacetin, codeine, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, lead, arsenic, iron, copper, pethidine, formaldehyde, phosphorus, phenols, benzene, warfarin, theobromine, morphine, cyanide.

SCHOOL MEALS

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

An allegation that a cooked meat had a 'greenish' tint was not confirmed. It was found that the meat was normal in appearance, of good palatability and there was no evidence of decomposition.

A complaint that dried haricot beans were excessively contaminated with soil, grit, vegetable stalk and leaves was justified and the packer was informed.

Contract samples of corned beef and luncheon meat were examined for value at contract price.

FOREIGN MATERIALS IN FOOD

46 allegations of the presence of foreign bodies in foods were investigated.

The materials detected included:—

Rodent faeces, insect fragments and mould in flour confectionery and dried fruit.

Mould in canned baby food.

Blue dye on scotch egg derived from the Lion mark on the shell of the egg.

Fish hook in chocolate bar and horn from the trotter of a pig in a faggot.

Milk bottles containing cement, sand, soil, paint and glass.

It is encouraging to note that there has been no increase in the number of complaints received during the year.

MILK BOTTLES

The milk bottle is often mis-used by the public and every dairy must break thousands of bottles per year because they are too dirty to be cleaned. In spite of the diligence of the dairies, complaints of contaminated bottles are received. The contamination, although sterile and harmless from a health aspect, is often objectionable to the consumer.

Regular testing of milk bottles for cleanliness has been made during the year. The bottles have been taken from the dairies immediately after washing and prior to the milk filling plant. On no occasion has the appearance been subject to criticism and the bacteriological cleanliness has been shown to be excellent at all times.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

A veterinary surgeon drew our attention to the fact that tablets were being offered for sale by retail for the suppression of lactation in bitches. In his opinion, drugs for this purpose were likely to be of the type which could

only be obtained on prescription. Samples were purchased from pet shops and analysis showed that they contained stilboestrol, a drug which can only be purchased on prescription. The retailers were not aware that they had committed an offence and they readily withdrew the remaining stock from sale. The facts were reported to the Pharmaceutical Society and to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for information.

FEES

Fees charged for miscellaneous samples together with the fees for work carried out under official appointments to neighbouring authorities amounted to a total of £2,693.

TABLE 1. FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES SUBMITTED 1963

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods			
Milk	1,007	981	26
Alcoholic Beverages and Spirits	24	24	—
Angelica	5	2	3
Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder	4	4	—
Biscuits	6	6	—
Butter	15	15	—
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	17	17	—
Cake Confectionery	3	1	2
Canned Fish	24	23	1
Canned Fruit	36	33	3
Canned Meat Preparations	43	41	2
Canned Meat Pudding and Pie	8	8	—
Canned Pudding	12	11	1
Canned Soup	16	16	—
Canned Tomatoes	6	5	1
Canned Vegetables	51	50	1
Cereal	11	11	—
Cheese and Cheese Preparations	28	22	6
Christmas Pudding	5	5	—
Cocoa and Chocolate Preparations	6	6	—
Coconut	7	7	—
Coffee Preparations	9	8	1
Condensed Milk	10	9	1
Cooking Fat	7	7	—
Cornflour	2	2	—
Cream	31	31	—
Crystallised Fruit	13	11	2
Custard Powder	7	7	—
Dressed Crab	4	4	—
Dried Fruit	5	5	—
Dried Milk	6	5	1
Dripping	2	2	—
Edible Oil	3	2	1
Fish Cakes	10	10	—
Fish Paste	12	12	—
Flavoured Milk Drink	2	2	—
Flavouring	7	7	—
Flour (Plain and Self Raising)	9	9	—
Fruit Juice	5	5	—
Gelatine	4	4	—
Gravy Powder	3	3	—
Ground Almonds	1	1	—
Honey	6	5	1
Ice Cream	42	42	—
Ice Cream Powder	3	3	—
Ice Lolly	9	9	—
Ice Lolly Syrup	2	2	—
Jam	12	12	—
Lard	6	6	—
Margarine	12	12	—
Marzipan	3	3	—
Meat Paste	4	4	—
Meat Pie	1	1	—
Meat Preparations	3	3	—
Meat Tenderiser	1	1	—
Milk Shake Cordial	1	1	—
Mincemeat	5	5	—
Miscellaneous Foods	6	6	—
Peanut and Rum Butter	3	3	—
Pickles and Chutney	8	8	—
	1,613	1,560	53

Nature of Sample						Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods—continued						1,613	1,560	53
Brought forward ..								
Potato Crisps ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Potted Shrimps and Prawns ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Pulses ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Salad Cream ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Sauces ..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	—
Sausages and Sausage Meat ..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14	5
Shredded Suet ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Soft Drink (concentrated and ready-to-drink) ..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	—
Solid Soft Drink ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Soup Powder ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Spaghetti with Tomato and Cheese ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Spices, Herbs and Condiments ..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	—
Stuffing ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	—
Sugar Confectionery ..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	1
Table Jelly and Creams ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	—
Tea ..	..	..	..	..	..	24	21	3
Treacle and Golden Syrup ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Vinegar ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Yeast Extract ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
TOTAL FOODS ..						1,808	1,743	65
Drugs								
Almond Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Ammoniated Mercury Ointment ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4
Aspirin Tablets ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Camphorated Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Citric Acid ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Cod Liver Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Epsom Salts ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Eucalyptus Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Friars Balsam ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Glaubers Salt ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Health Salts ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Kaolin Poultice ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Quinine Sulphate Tablets ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Seidlitz Powder ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Spirit of Sal Volatile ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Sulphur Lozenges ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Tartaric Acid ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	—
Vitamin Tablets ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Yellow Basilicon Ointment ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
TOTAL DRUGS ..						83	76	7
Total Food and Drugs ..						1,891	1,819	72

	Number Examined	Number Irregular	Percentage Irregular
Milks ..	1,007	26	2.58
Other Foods ..	801	39	4.87
Drugs ..	83	7	8.43

TABLE 2

SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
U99 U286	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	I I	Deficient of the minimum standard of ammonia	Pharmacist advised
U108 U287	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	I I	Deficient of the minimum standard of ammonia	Pharmacist advised
U154	Tomato Soup Powder	I	Generic terms 'Vegetable Extract' and 'Vegetable Stabiliser' used in the list of ingredients instead of speci- fic names	Label to be amended
U298	Mixed Vegetables (canned)	I	Label failed to give the address of the packer	Retailer given three months to dispose of stock
U303	Prunes in Jelly (canned)	I	Inadequate address of packer and ingredients not given in the order of proportion by weight	Retailer given three months to dispose of stock
U304	Cheese Spread	I	Label failed to give the name and address of the packer	Label to be amended
U307	Creamed Rice Chocolate Flavour (canned)	I	Sample should be described as 'Rice Pudding'. Incom- plete list of ingredients given on the label	Retailer given three months to dispose of stock
U308	Pure Chichester Honey	I	No common or usual name of the food given or name and address of the packer	Retailer undertaken to rectify the omis- sion
U494	Pork Sausage Meat	I	Contained only 55 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent. meat and 340 parts per million unde- clared sulphur dioxide	Retailer cautioned
U626	Instant Coffee	I	Label made the inaccurate claim '100% Pure Coffee' whereas the article con- sisted of 100 per cent. sol- uble solids of coffee. Inade- quate address of the packer given on the label	Label to be amended
U638	Full Cream Condensed Milk (sweetened)	I	Unfit for consumption due to perforation of the can	Cut price sales firm has undertaken not to sell by retail un- labelled goods and goods out of con- dition in the future
U640	Tomatoes (canned)	I	Sample sold without a label. Corrosion had an adverse affect upon the contents	
U641	Apricots (canned)	I	Sample sold without a label	

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
U715	Oil for frying and salads	I	Part of the common or usual name of the article had been obliterated by the advertisement 'Trial Offer 4d. off'	Manufacturer informed
U747	Ammoniated Mercury Ointment	I	Erroneously labelled 'White Precipitate Ointment'	Pharmacist informed
U749	Ammoniated Mercury Ointment	I	Not labelled 'Poison' contrary to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act	Pharmacist informed
U806	Cake Decorating Jelly	I	Label failed to disclose the name and address of the packer. The generic terms 'Glucose' and 'Acid' given in the list of ingredients instead of specific names	Retailer undertook to withdraw this product from sale in 1962 but this sample had been accidentally overlooked
U946	Brislings in Tomato Sauce (canned)	I	Can was severely corroded externally. Label was torn and mutilated so that the common or usual name of the contents and address of the packer were not legible	Stock withdrawn from retail sale
U1046	Beef Sausages	I	Contained 100 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide	Retailer cautioned
U1049	Beef Sausages	I	Contained 100 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide	Retailer cautioned
U1064	Steak Casserole (canned)	I	The description was not qualified. The sample contained only 54 per cent. meat instead of not less than 95 per cent. meat	Manufacturer informed
U1066	Stewed Steak with rich gravy (canned)	I	Contained only 60 per cent. meat instead of not less than 75 per cent. meat.	Manufacturer informed
U1145	Pork Sausages	I	Contained only 58 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent. and 140 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide	Manufacturer / retailer cautioned
U1211 U1296 U1297	Tea	I	Each sample contained 90 parts per million of lead. Label failed to disclose the name and address of the packer	Retail stocks withdrawn from sale. Packer cautioned
		I		
		F		
U1223	Rhubarb in Heavy Syrup (canned)	I	Ingredients on the label not given in the order of proportion by weight	Label to be amended
U1284	Pork Sausages (preserved)	F	Contained only 58 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent meat	Manufacturer / retailer cautioned

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
U1308	Buttered Cream Cakes (advertised as 'Cream Cakes')	I	False description. Filling consisted wholly of imitation cream	Manufacturer / retailer cautioned
U1394	Dried Separated Milk with Non-Milk Fat	I	The declaration 'Not to be used for babies' given on the base of the carton and sufficiently inconspicuous to be missed by the purchaser. The qualification 'non-milk fat' did not appear in a prominent position but only on the base of the carton	Label to be amended Packer cautioned
U1428 U1756	Soft Ripened Cheese (prepacked)	I F	The label of the triangular segments failed to disclose the address of the packer	Label to be amended
U1439 U1777	Potato Chips (prepacked)	I I	The generic term 'antioxidant' used in the list of ingredients to describe Butylated Hydroxytoluene	Label to be amended
U1446	Angelica (prepacked)	I	Label failed to disclose the list of ingredients	Label to be amended
U1447	Glaze Cherries (prepacked)	I	The generic term 'glucose' used in the list of ingredients to describe liquid glucose	Label to be amended
U1523	Glaze Cherries (prepacked)	I	The generic term 'glucose' used in the list of ingredients to describe liquid glucose	Label to be amended
U1588 U1589	Angelica (prepacked)	I	Contained from 5 to 9 parts per million of lead	Old stock. New consignment to comply with the Regulations
U1853	Aspirin Tablets	I	Contained twice the quantity of free salicylic acid permitted by the B.P.	Old stock. Retailer has undertaken not to stock this product in the future
U1863	Home Made Cream Sponge Cake	I	False description. Filling consisted wholly of imitation cream	Manufacturer / retailer cautioned
U1875 U1876 U1877	Cheese Food (prepacked) Cheese Spread (prepacked) Cheese Spread (prepacked)	I I I	Samples from three manufacturers. Address of packers not disclosed on the labels of the triangular portions	Labels to be amended

