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"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



City of Portsmouth

HEALTH REPORT

For the Year 1938

BY

A. B. WILLIAMSON

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

Medical Officer of Health

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth

Chief Administrative Medical Officer to the City Council

INCLUDING

The Report of the Public Analyst

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Health Committee

1937-38

The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor :
COUNCILLOR F. J. SPICKERNELL.

Chairman :
ALDERMAN A. E. ALLAWAY.

Vice-Chairman :
COUNCILLOR L. N. BLAKE.

Aldermen :
J. W. PERKINS, J.P.
W. A. BILLING, O.B.E., J.P.
A. BOSWORTH WRIGHT, J.P.

Councillors :

R. C. PALMER.	F. W. WHITING, J.P.
A. W. WEST.	J. P. D. LACEY, J.P.
A. KILLE.	W. CLEMENTS.
W. H. ANDREWS.	J. J. MAHONEY.
J. A. GRIFFITHS, J.P.	H. T. CLIFTON.
J. C. JUNIPER.	J. ELLIS-JONES.
MAJOR W. H. R. PREWER, O.B.E.	F. MILES.
MRS. L. J. RAMSDEN.	

The following ladies were co-opted to serve on the Sub-Health
(Maternity and Child Welfare) Committee :

MRS. P. H. CHILDS,	MRS. R. PARKER, J.P.
--------------------	----------------------

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

T. ERNEST ROBERTS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Camb)
IAN M. McLACHLAN, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
F. R. DENNISON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.D. (from December).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

C. W. HALL, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. Medallist City and Guilds, Lond.,
R.P.C. Lond.

Chief Clerk to Health Services and Meteorological Observer :

L. C. ROGERS, Cert. S.I.B., M.R. San. I.

Meat, Food and Sanitary Inspector :

R. SCOULAR, M.R.C.V.S., Meat & Foods Cert. Inc. San. Assoc. of Scot

Inspector of Workshops and Sanitary Inspector :

F. R. BELL, Cert. R. San. I.

Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and Sanitary Inspector :

E. J. SINNETT, Cert. R. San. I.

Housing Inspectors :

E. B. SHAW, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. City and Guilds, Lond., R.P.C. Lond.
C. J. COOKSLEY, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. City and Guilds, Lond.

Inspectors of New Buildings and Sanitary Inspectors :

S. W. SMITH, Cert. R. San. I. W. J. SANDFORD, Cert. S.I.B.

Sanitary Inspectors :

F. H. MILLICAN, Cert. R. San. I.
G. S. GATTRELL, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. City & Guilds Lond., R.P.C. Lond.
L. RICHARDS, Cert. R. San. I. K. M. HOLMES, Cert. S.I.B.
A. W. ARNOLD, Cert. S.I.B.
F. JOHNSON, Cert. S.I.B., Hons. Medallist, City & Guilds.
E. E. ROUGHTON, Cert. S.I.B., Hons. City & Guilds, Meat & Foods Cert.
R.S.I.
H. B. PARRY, Cert. S.I.B., Hons. City & Guilds, R.P.C. Lond.
J. L. CORT, Cert. S.I.B., Hons. City & Guilds.

First Assistant Clerk : E. S. CHADWICK, C.A.G.S. (Special)

Assistant Clerks :

Statistical :—H. S. WOODCOCK.

Hospitals :—A. A. SHERGOLD and H. W. ALLEN.

Secretarial :—E. GARNER, L. E. H. PARKER (to September) and
G. J. W. SPENCER.

Infectious Diseases and

Sanitary Inspection :—E. H. E. ALLWOOD, A. R. PRICE.

Maternity :—Miss H. WRIGHT, Miss N. H. DOREY, (to June),
Miss D. M. ABBOTT, Miss P. P. LEWINGTON, Miss D. M.
LADD (from August).

General :—A. W. WRIGHT (from August).

Port Sanitary Inspector : CAPT. V. FORTH.

Disinfector : B. J. HILLS. **Messenger :** G. PITT.

Public Vaccinators (part time) :

P. HAYES, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P. & S.

A. B. DOYLE, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.

Vaccination Officer : L. T. McKINLAY.

Infant Life Protection Visitor : *MRS. B. MADDEN (to April).

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer

and Medical Superintendent, Langstone Sanatorium :

IAN M. McLACHLAN, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (to September).

F. R. DENNISON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.D. (from December).

Matron of Langstone Sanatorium : Miss J. S. BROWN.

Other Staff : Assistant Matron 1 ; Staff Nurse 1 ; Assistant Nurse 2 ;
Cook 1 ; Maids 5.

Tuberculosis Dispensary

Nurses :

Miss L. LAMB.

Miss V. F. WARDLAW.

*Miss G. M. MITCHELL.

*Miss H. M. NEVILL.

Secretary : *Miss E. H. HEALEY.

Almoner : *Miss N. O. ALLEN.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Child Welfare Officer :

T. E. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Maternity Officer and Inspector of Midwives :

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

Health Visitors :

*Miss D. POULSON.

*†Miss E. K. WILTON (to May).

*Miss M. E. HANDLEY.

*†Mrs. R. STOCKDALE.

*Miss A. KNIGHT.

*†Miss A. M. KNAPP.

*Mrs. M. SMEATON.

*†Miss M. A. NORMAN (from June).

*†Mrs. R. D. GRINDROD.

*†Miss M. G. BAILEY (from June).

Municipal Midwives :

Superintendent Midwife : *†Miss A. M. M. GIRDLESTONE

District Midwives :

*Mrs. M. FARR.

*Mrs. E. M. TROWBRIDGE

*Mrs. J. F. GEMMELL.

(from February)

*Mrs. L. GOODMAN (to March).

*Mrs. D. V. BAMPTON

*Miss M. MALYON.

(from March).

*Mrs. M. M. SANSOM.

*Mrs. E. E. LEE (from June).

*Miss E. F. FIELD.

*Miss L. ROSS (from September).

*Miss A. MORGAN (to February).

*Miss M. GOLDEN

*Mrs. J. GODWIN.

(from September).

*Miss J. E. STEVENS.

*Mrs. E. G. SMITH

*Mrs. J. M. RUST.

(from December).

*Miss F. M. BRASSFIELD.

**Certified Midwife*

†*Health Visitors Cert. R.S.I.*

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.**Medical Superintendent :**

A. B. WILLIAMSON, M.A., M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. (to September).
 IAN M. McLACHLAN, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (from October)

**Deputy Medical Superintendent and
 Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health :**

IAN M. McLACHLAN, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (to September).

Senior Resident Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

J. Q. MOUNTAIN, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to April).

Junior Resident Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

A. B. SEMPLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Matron : Miss F. PETCHEY (to October)

Miss J. REILLY (from October)

Other Staff :

Assistant Matron	1	Cooks	2
Sister Tutor	1	Maids	23
Housekeeper	1	Ambulance Driver	1
Night Sister	1	Lodgekeepers	2
Ward Sisters	7	Disinfectors	1
Staff Nurses	9	Porters	4
Assistant Nurses	13	Laundryman	1
Probationers	14	Laundresses	3
Clerk Dispenser	1	Needlewomen	2
Telephonists	2	Daily Workers	5

PUBLIC ANALYST : R. P. PAGE, F.I.C.

Chief Assistant : C. M. BECKETT.

Assistants : C. E. HALL, A.I.C. W. D. CUTLER

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL.**Medical Superintendent :**

R. C. MACPHERSON, M.B. Ch.B. (Glas.)

Deputy Medical Superintendent :

R. A. ZEITLIN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lon.)

Senior Assistant Medical Officers :

V. S. HUGHES-DAVIES, B.Sc. (Wales), M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool)
 M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.C.H. (to August)

W. S. WOOLNER, B.Sc., M.D.C.M., L.M.S.

W. B. O'DRISCOLL, M.B., B.S., B.A.O. (from August)

D. P. HARRIS, B.A., M.B., Ch. B., B.A.O. (from December)

Junior Assistant Medical Officers :

F. R. NEUBERT, L.M.S.S.A., F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A. (to August)

W. B. O'DRISCOLL, M.B., B.S., B.A.O. (to July)

A. G. T. BROWN, L.M.S.S.A. (from October)

I. McKENZIE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (from Oct.)

Part-time Visiting Medical Officers :

Physician : R. J. LYTLE, M.D., B.S., B.A.O.

Surgeon : O. S. HILLMAN, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist :

E. COWPER TAMPLIN, F.R.C.S. (E), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.I.O.

Radiologist : R. S. MACHARDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.

Orthopaedic Surgeon : A. G. ORD, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Skin Specialist : A. MURRAY STUART, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Obstetrician : T. BARNETT, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Eye Specialist : J. C. BRINGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., (from April)

Asst. Dental Surgeon : G. E. CHADD, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Steward : B. NICHOLS

Assistant Steward : S. F. HIGGINS

Clerks : A. S. HUTCHINGS

H. S. SPACEY

L. E. H. PARKER

B. S. PRING

(from October)

A. BANNISTER (from August)

W. RUMBOLD

Miss G. M. JUPE

W. G. J. THOMAS

Miss K. M. J. ORCHARD

Other Staff :

1st Assistant Matron	..	1	Male Probationers	..	..	15
2nd Assistant Matron	..	1	Cadet Nurses	..	..	24
1st Home Sister	..	1	Dispenser	..	..	1
2nd Home Sister	..	1	Assistant Dispensers	..	..	2
Sister Tutor	..	1	Male Mental Attendants	..	..	28
Night Sister	..	1	Male Nurses	..	..	4
Sister Midwife (Teacher)	..	1	Female Mental Attendants	..	..	30
Assistant Sister Tutors	..	2	Female Attendants	..	..	10
Night Superintendent Midwife	..	1	Porters	..	..	19
Theatre Sister	..	1	Ambulance Drivers	..	..	6
X-Ray Sister	..	1	Ambulance Attendants	..	..	3
Ward Sisters	..	13	Male Attendants	..	..	4
Sister Midwives	..	2	Radiographer	..	..	1
Masseuses	..	4	Assistant Storekeepers	..	..	3
Housekeeper	..	1	Gardeners	..	..	2
Staff Nurse Midwives	..	4	Telephone Operators	..	..	3
Theatre Staff Nurse	..	1	Cooks	..	..	3
Staff Nurses	..	11	Seamstresses	..	..	6
Assistant Nurses	..	4	Cleaners	..	..	6
Assistant Ambulance Nurses	..	3	Messenger	..	..	1
Probationers	..	90	Maids	..	..	57
Pupil Midwives	..	15				

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.**Medical Officer (part-time) :**

A. MURRAY STUART, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Pathologist (part-time) :

J. A. D. RADCLIFFE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., R.U.I.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Surgeons (part time) :

H. H. FISK, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

R. HAMER HODGES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Medical Referee, Workmen's Compensation Act, Medical Examiner for New Corporation Appointments and Medical Officer, Corporation Transport.

J. Q. MOUNTAIN, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to April)

A. B. SEMPLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from April to September)

IAN M. McLACHLAN, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (from Oct.)

VETERINARY SURGEON (part-time) :

H. GREEN, M.R.C.V.S.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS (part-time)

A. E. CLARK, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).

C. H. BROWNE, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., D.P.H.

J. C. DAVIS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Dub.)

S. GUYER, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.)

S. CONWAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

L. F. COPE, O.B.E., L.S.A.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.**Chief Administrative Medical Officer :**

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

School Medical Officer and Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

T. ERNEST ROBERTS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

Assistant Medical Officers :

ELIZABETH M. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch. (Belfast), D.P.H.

JOHN M. MOUNSEY, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin).

ROBERT WOODROW, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edinburgh).

Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time) :

W. S. INMAN, M.B. (Lond.)

Senior Dental Surgeon :

L. J. THRELFALL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Assistant Dental Surgeons :

Miss M. C. LAUDER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

A. A. WOOD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

EDGAR COPESTAKE, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.)

OLIVER PICKERING, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.)

Dental Clerk-Attendants :

MRS. E. M. PAY. Miss M. FERBRACHE. Miss I. G. SMITH.

Miss D. EVERY. Miss D. L. TWEED.

Nurse in Charge :

Miss A. M. DAWKINS, Cert. Med. Psych.

School Nurses :

Miss M. DURMAN.

Miss J. MILLER.

*Miss K. PAGE, Cert. Med. Psych

*Miss M. MCKENZIE.

Miss E. V. SALMON, Certs. C.S., M.M.G.

Miss C. O'MAHONEY.

Miss M. A. RICE.

†*Miss A. BARROW.

*Miss D. L. DUGAN.

†*Miss D. M. WATTS.

*Miss E. KANE.

† Health Visitor's Certificate.

* Certified Midwife.

Clerical Department :

R. W. HARVEY.

R. J. BALDWIN.

Miss H. GUTHRIE.

St. JAMES' HOSPITAL.**Medical Superintendent :**

THOMAS BEATON, O.B.E., M.D. (Lond.), B.S., F.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officers :

A. F. GRIMBLV, M.A., M.D. (Dub.), B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.)

D.P.M., R.C.P.S.

J. E. PIKE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer's Report for 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fifth Annual Report, which is the sixty-sixth Annual Report on the Health of the City.

HEALTH STATISTICS.—The excellent records of the past three years, when I was able to report a progressive reduction in the general death rate, and in the maternal mortality, infantile mortality, and tuberculosis death rates, have not been maintained in the year 1938. Despite all our efforts it would be too much to expect the downward trend in the mortality rates to continue without interruption, since factors arise which are beyond our control.

The general death rate, 12.21, as compared with 11.50 last year, was the same as the average for the previous ten years. The general death rate for England and Wales was 11.60. The maternal mortality rate, 2.28 per 1,000 live births, showed a slight increase over that of 1937, 1.51, but was below that for the country as a whole, 3.08. The increase in the infantile mortality rate, 60.15 per 1,000 live births occurring in the same year, as compared with 43.81 for the previous year, was due chiefly to an outbreak of gastro-enteritis. Although the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, 0.63 per 1,000 living, was the second lowest on record, there was a slight increase in the death rate from all forms of the disease, 0.74 per 1,000 living, as compared with the corresponding figure of 0.62 for 1937 (which was the lowest on record), and as compared with an average of 0.88 for the past ten years.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.—

Outbreaks of infantile paralysis and of gastro-enteritis occurred during the summer months. Scarlet fever was more prevalent, but, fortunately, it was not of a severe type.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria was disappointingly small, and not commensurate with the effort expended. Accordingly, towards the end of the year, approval was given by the Health Committee for an intensive campaign to be launched in January, 1939, in the child welfare clinics, and in the schools with the co-operation of the Education Committee and the school teachers.

The number of vaccinations against smallpox carried out each year continues to be high, and Portsmouth is probably the best vaccinated city in the country.

There was a further increase in the number of deaths from cancer from 427 to 436, which is the highest on record. Powerful deep and

superficial X-ray plants have now been installed at Saint Mary's Hospital at a cost of £2,000 for the treatment of this disease, and a co-ordinated effort is being made to improve facilities for diagnosis and radiological treatment in the Wessex Area.

In regard to venereal diseases, the introduction of a new form of treatment of gonorrhoea, *i.e.* by drugs of the sulphonamide group, has markedly reduced the period of treatment and enhanced the chances of cure.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.—The percentage of samples of Food and Drugs found to be adulterated (4.2 per cent) was more than that for the previous year (2.4 per cent), and is still lower than the figure for the country as a whole (5.5 per cent). The quality of ice cream sold in the City continues to improve.

The conditions pertaining in the City in regard to the milk supply are still as stated in my Report of last year. A considerable proportion of the milk cannot be regarded as "safe", and although we have hitherto been fortunate in escaping any grave outbreak of infectious disease resulting from milk, a serious milk-borne epidemic, similar to those which have occurred in many parts of the country, may take place at any time. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health has emphasised that the only method of rendering milk "safe" is by pasteurisation, and it is hoped that legislation will soon be introduced to make pasteurisation of milk compulsory in this country. Long term legislation would be necessary to prevent any undue hardship on the smaller milk retailers.

The year 1938 will be long remembered as the year in which the City Council decided to erect a Public Abattoir at a cost of £50,000. The chairman and members of the Health Committee are to be congratulated in having succeeded in gaining the Council's approval to a measure which was 60 years overdue and which had been advocated by every successive Medical Officer of Health of Portsmouth. It is expected that erection will commence at Farlington as soon as the first portion of the Eastern Road is completed. By virtue of its position, the new Abattoir will no doubt be classified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as a Regional Abattoir.

NEED FOR A MUNICIPAL CREMATORIUM.—I desire to emphasise again the need in Portsmouth for the erection of a Municipal Crematorium, with a Columbarium and Garden of Rest. From the hygienic and aesthetic points of view, the disposal of the dead by cremation is undoubtedly to be preferred to that of the older insanitary method of earth burial. Moreover, it is surely not in the best interests of the community that large areas of valuable land in a congested City like Portsmouth, in most cases in close proximity to houses, should continue to be utilised for cemeteries.

A more recent method of cremation, namely, by electricity, has been invented and is being adopted by some Local Authorities.

Experience in some other places has shown that the establishment and maintenance of a crematorium can be made an economic proposition.

OVERCROWDING.—The year 1938 saw the beginning of the second stage in the carrying out of the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, relating to overcrowding. By the end of the year overcrowding had been abated in 106 families, comprising 726 persons.

Despite the insertion of notices in the press, and despite frequent summonses, there is still a considerable number of owners in the City who have neglected to fulfil their obligations under the Act and have not arranged for the permitted number of persons to appear on the rent book.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—As was predicted in my Report last year, the Municipal Midwives' Service is becoming more popular. By the end of the year five more midwives had to be appointed, making the total 15. There is a mistaken idea on the part of some mothers that they should enter Hospital for every confinement. While this may be desirable for first confinements, and for cases where ante-natal supervision indicates probable difficulty, there are many normal cases who could be equally well confined at home under the supervision of the family doctor or the midwife.

The Emergency Maternity Unit or "Flying Squad" established at Saint Mary's Hospital and mentioned in my Report last year, was called out on two occasions with successful results.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Saint Mary's Hospital.

The increasing number of admissions each year to Saint Mary's Hospital is an index of the greater confidence shown by general practitioners and by the public in the Municipal General Hospital, which is playing a larger part each year in the Health Services of the City.

During the year under review the increase in the work of the Hospital necessitated the appointment of extra medical and nursing staff, and the provision of additional medical equipment.

It is hoped to proceed soon with the erection of a new nurses' home and a new operating theatre, both of which are urgently required. So great is the need for extra accommodation for nurses that it was decided to build temporary wooden huts on the ground east of the Hospital pending the erection of the home.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The new extension of 84 beds (one two-storey block of 64 beds, cubicle ward block of 20 beds), together with a new kitchen and extra

living and dining room accommodation for the nurses, was formally opened in July, 1938, by Sir Arthur S. Mac Nalty, K.C.B., Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health and Board of Education. The Hospital is now better able to cope with epidemics, and it will be possible to admit all cases of measles and whooping cough from poor homes or where the dreaded complication of bronchial-pneumonia is likely to occur.

The new bacteriological laboratory is proving its usefulness and the new training school for nurses produced its first batch of trainees during the year.

With the development and extension of the Hospital it was considered necessary to appoint a Resident Medical Superintendent instead of a Senior Resident Medical Officer, to be responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the internal management of the Hospital.

During the year, the Matron, Miss F. Petchey, retired after 35 years of valued and faithful service.

Shortage of Nurses.

The scheme for the training of cadet nurses described in my Report last year has brought some measure of relief in regard to the shortage of nurses in the Council's Hospitals. This is only the first stage in the solution of a serious problem which is affecting all hospitals in the country at the present time. Further action is contemplated when the Report of the Government Inter-Departmental Committee on Nursing Services is published.

CO-OPERATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN THE DISTRICT.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Portsmouth Division of the British Medical Association, I have been able to consult periodically with the elected representatives of the medical profession in the City in regard to new developments, and I am glad to say close and cordial co-operation exists. I would refer them particularly to the chapters on "Hospital and other Services," "Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases," "Maternity and Child Welfare," and "Health Education," and I take the opportunity of thanking them for their co-operation during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION.—It has been proved conclusively that the more the individual citizen knows about the elementary principles of healthy living and the prevention of disease, the lower become the mortality and morbidity rates of the community. In Portsmouth, Health Education is imparted throughout the year by means of talks and lectures given by the medical staff of the Health Department to various public and private organisations, and by sanitary inspectors, health visitors and tuberculosis nurses during home visiting and at various clinics. In addition, a Health Week is organised annually.

During the year it was felt that more far-reaching results would be obtained if the public themselves were invited to take an active part in Health Education, and accordingly a voluntary organisation, known as the Portsmouth Voluntary Council for Health Education, was set up. Invitations were sent to 78 organisations in the City asking each one to appoint two representatives to constitute the above Council, and at the first meeting, an Executive Committee composed of 13 members (7 of whom were members of the Health Committee) was appointed. The Chairman of the Health Committee was appointed Chairman of the Council, and of the Executive Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health was appointed honorary secretary.

The object of this Council is to disseminate knowledge regarding the Health Services of the City and regarding the simple principles of healthy living and the prevention of disease.

At the meetings of the Council papers by experts on Public Health matters are read, a discussion follows, and each representative takes back to his association stereotyped copies of the paper so that he can, in turn, pass on the knowledge and conduct a study circle. The Council was of much assistance in offering suggestions for the annual Health Week.

A.R.P. CASUALTY SERVICES.—In common with other Health Departments throughout the country, the resources of the Department have been taxed to the utmost in endeavouring to establish an efficient Casualty Service.

From small beginnings in March, 1935, the Casualty Service has gradually attained its present proportions. All members of the Department have volunteered, and in addition some 3,000 voluntary personnel have enrolled. The three Hospitals of the Health Committee are graded as Casualty Clearing Hospitals, and the personnel are being trained for their new duties in the event of war.

During the year under review, a model first-aid post was erected in the grounds of Saint Mary's Hospital. It was the first of its kind in the country, and has been visited by delegates from all over the world. Similar posts have now been erected elsewhere. Several original investigations were also carried out. At the request of the Home Office, experimental investigations have been performed (*a*) into the efficiency of the "baby-bag" and (*b*) into the contents of the haversacks and pouches to be carried by first-aid parties. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health was selected as one of three representatives for the County Boroughs of England and Wales, to serve on a small Standing Committee of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, which meets periodically in London to advise the Lord Privy Seal on all matters affecting the Public Health aspect of Air-Raid Precautions.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL SERVICES.

The present position in Portsmouth is that minor bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out locally at the Corporation

Hospitals, Tuberculosis Dispensary, and diphtheria swabs from general practitioners are examined by the Public Analyst.

The more advanced and more difficult bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out by the Pathologist at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital. Tests for the presence of diphtheria bacilli and tubercle bacilli in milk have to be carried out in London, as Portsmouth has no inoculation department, thus increasing expense and causing delay. With the advance of medical science more and more bacteriological and pathological examinations will be found to be necessary, and towards the end of the year under review, consideration was being given in conjunction with the voluntary hospitals to a co-ordinated scheme for the whole city.

COST OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.—The development of the Health Services on the lines indicated above has been achieved so far with the minimum expenditure, and it is pleasing to be able to record that the rate expended for Health Services in the City is again the second lowest of the 20 largest towns in the country. From the latest figures available the average cost per patient per week of Saint Mary's Hospital is the second lowest of any Municipal General Hospital appropriated by the Health Committees of the 20 largest towns. It will be appreciated that wise expenditure on health, while the results may not be immediately manifest, will ultimately bring in a rich dividend expressed in lower mortality and morbidity rates and increased health and happiness of the citizens.

Details regarding the schemes and changes outlined above are given in the body of the Report, which has been divided into sections for purposes of clarity and easier reference. At the beginning of each section I have summarised the important changes and indicated their bearing on the work of the Department as a whole. Thereafter follows a brief description of the routine work of the sub-department by the Senior Medical Officer in charge.

Figures for the previous year are included in brackets for comparative purposes.

The work of a busy year has been much facilitated by the unfailing sympathy and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and by the valuable help given most willingly at all times by every member of my staff. I desire also to express my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by the chief officers of the Corporation and the various Committees with which I have been associated during the year.

I have the honour to be, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. WILLIAMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY FOR 1938.

Civil Population (estimated to middle of 1938) ... 258,400

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres (land and inland water)	...	...	9,223
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	Total 249,283
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	62,894
Rateable Value (1st April, 1938)	...	...	£1,888,366
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	£7,579
Average number of persons in each house (Census 1931)			4.5
Average number of persons per acre (Census 1931)			31.3
Total Rainfall	...	22.22 inches	564.9 millimetres

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total	Male	Female	
LIVE BIRTHS :				
Legitimate	3,609	1,809	1,800	} Rate per 1,000 population 14.73
Illegitimate	198	100	98	
Total	3,807	1,909	1,898	

STILLBIRTHS :				
Legitimate	132	64	68	} Rate per 1,000 total births 36.20
Illegitimate	11	5	6	
Total	143	69	74	

DEATHS	3,154	1,631	1,523	} Rate per 1,000 population 12.21
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Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :

From Puerperal Sepsis .. 1 From other Puerperal causes .. 8

Mortality rate per 1,000 total births :

From Puerperal Sepsis .. 0.25 From other Puerperal causes .. 2.03

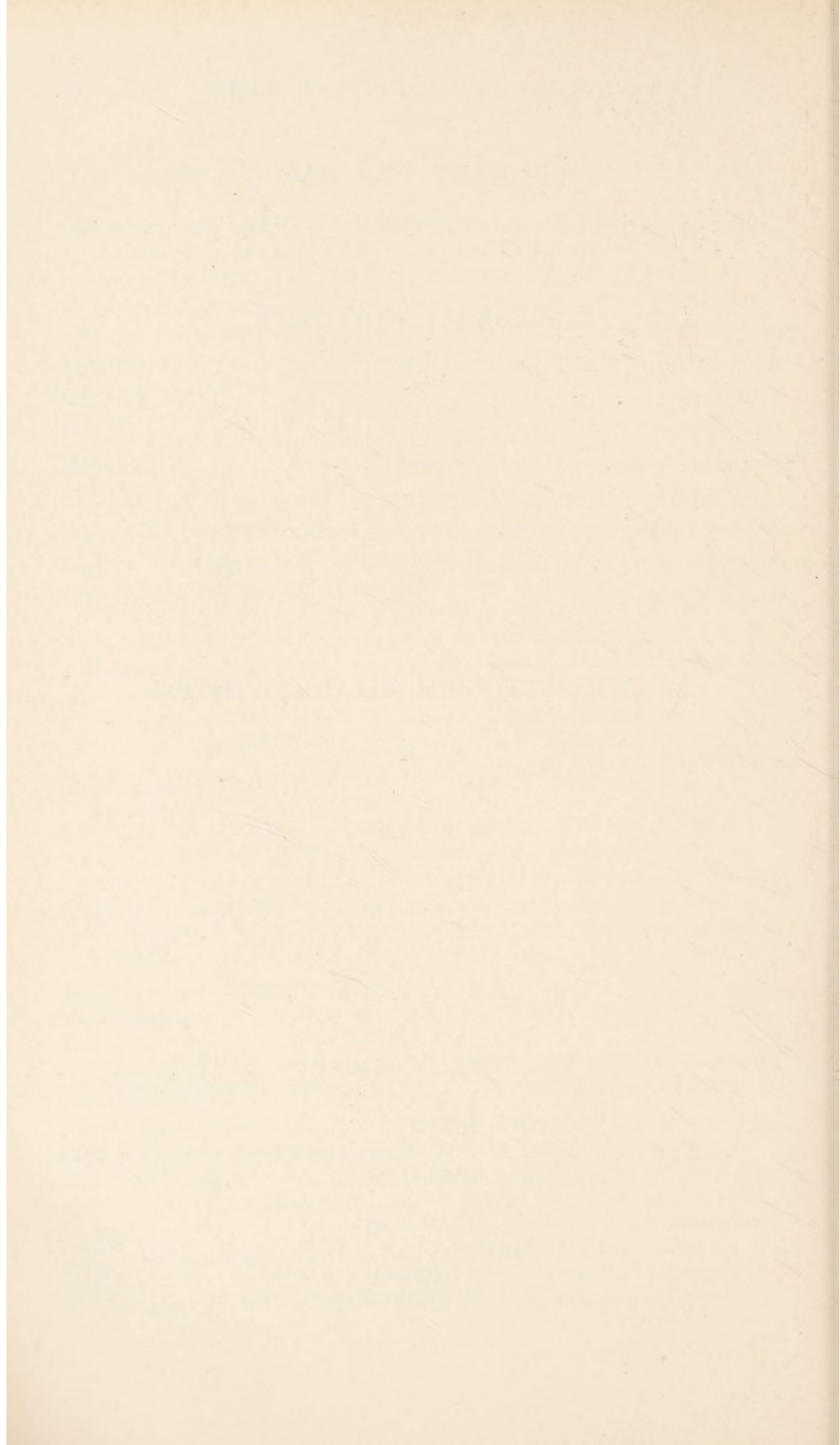
Total maternal mortality rate .. 2.28

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births 60.15

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 58.74

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 85.86



NATURAL AND SOCIAL
CONDITIONS

POPULATION.—The estimated population of the City at mid-1938, according to the Registrar-General, was 258,400, or 2,200 more than in the previous year. The increase is doubtless partly due to the excess of births over deaths (653) and to immigration.

MARRIAGES.—The number of marriages during 1938 was 2,592, which is 174 more than last year, and is greater than any other year since 1919.

BIRTHS.—There were 5 less births during 1938 than during the previous year. The total number of live births was 3,807, equivalent to a birth-rate of 14.73, as compared with 3,812 births and a birth-rate of 14.88 for the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales was 15.1.

DEATHS.—The general death-rate was 12.21, which is higher than last year (11.50), and is the same as the average death-rate for the previous ten years (1928-37). The general death-rate for England and Wales was 11.60. The increase is due to a greater mortality in heart disease, pneumonia, diabetes, tuberculosis and diarrhoea and enteritis.

The number of deaths in infants under one year of age was 229, giving an infantile mortality rate of 60.15 per 1,000 births, as compared with 53 for England and Wales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

		1937 Population		1938 Population	
		Total—256,200		Total—258,400	
		Number	Rate per 1000 living	Number	Rate per 1000 living
BIRTHS	.. .. .	3,812	14.88	3,807	14.73
DEATHS	.. .. .	2,947	11.50	3,154	12.21
„	Principal Zymotic Diseases..	57	0.22	83	0.32
„	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..
„	Measles	5	0.02	10	0.04
„	Scarlet Fever	5	0.02	8	0.03
„	Diphtheria	13	0.05	15	0.06
„	Whooping Cough	10	0.04	1	0.00
„	Fever (Typhoid & Para Typhoid)	3	0.01	1	0.00
„	Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	21	0.08	48	0.19
„	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	142	0.55	162	0.63
„	Cancer	427	1.67	436	1.69
„	Influenza	57	0.22	29	0.11
		Number	Rate per 1000 Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Births
„	Under 1 year of age ..	167	44	229	60

AVERAGE DEATH-RATE for previous Ten years (1928-1937) .. 12.21

TABLE II.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1938, and the ten preceding years.

GROSS NUMBERS.

Year	Estimated Civil Population	No. of Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total Number of Deaths		
					Total all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years
1938	258,400	62,894	2,592	3,807	3,154	229	277
1937	256,200	62,829	2,418	3,812	2,947	167	217
1936	251,400	62,746	2,245	3,914	2,971	194	258
1935	250,200	62,150	2,298	3,707	2,959	171	220
1934	248,900	61,500	2,217	3,948	3,077	175	282
1933	251,200	60,529	2,140	3,864	3,125	203	306
1932	253,100	59,780	2,164	4,092	3,101	246	338
1931	228,900	58,106	2,067	4,454	2,950	239	336
1930	242,000	57,591	2,242	4,409	2,856	250	415
1929	242,000	56,861	2,017	4,519	3,345	293	438
1928	240,700	54,740	2,100	4,579	2,669	242	359
Average 10 years 1928-37	246,460	59,683	2,190	4,130	3,000	218	317

TABLE III.

Table showing Population, Acreage, Density, Birth-rate, Death-rate, Infantile Mortality-rate and Tuberculosis Death-rate in each of the Wards of the City.

WARD	Area in Acres	Population Census 1931	Density per Acre	Birth Rate (Per 1000 Pop.)	Death Rate (Per 1000 Pop.)	Infantile Mortality Rate (Per 1000 Births)	Tuberculosis (All Forms) Death Rate (Per 1000 Pop.)
1. St. Thomas ..	575	17,088	29.71	11.87	14.22	78	0.76
2. Portsea ..	480	21,339	*44.45	10.91	10.35	90	0.79
3. Nelson ..	235	15,739	66.97	14.16	10.99	58	1.14
4. North End ..	743	15,523	20.89	18.68	15.07	69	0.77
5. Buckland ..	189	14,493	76.68	15.38	12.69	58	0.82
6. Kingston ..	737	16,791	22.78	17.15	11.25	38	0.95
7. Highland ..	447	14,472	32.37	12.50	9.95	49	0.48
8. St. Simon ..	341	16,560	48.56	11.23	12.80	37	0.72
9. Havelock ..	196	15,772	80.47	12.93	13.56	34	0.52
10. St. Paul ..	183	15,717	85.88	15.33	14.31	91	0.19
11. Guildhall ..	172	16,500	95.92	16.18	11.51	74	0.36
12. Fratton ..	184	13,080	71.08	20.71	12.53	29	0.76
13. St. Mary ..	138	16,165	117.13	13.67	11.81	85	0.68
14. Charles Dickens ..	142	15,138	106.00	16.77	13.27	63	1.25
15. Cosham ..	3,167	11,233	3.54	21.89	17.09	60	1.69
16. Meredith ..	1,288	16,815	13.05	16.41	10.58	43	0.47
WHOLE CITY ..	9,217	252,425	27.39	14.73	12.21	60	0.74

* The density of Portsea Ward excluding the Dockyard is 112.3.

TABLE IV.

Showing Births and Deaths Registered in Portsmouth during the four quarters ending 31st December, 1938.

QUARTER	BIRTHS	STILLBIRTHS	DEATHS	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	Deaths from							Rate per 1,000 living		Death-rate per 1,000 living						Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births		
					Enteric Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Live Births	Total Deaths	Enteric Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Infants under 1 year	
1st Qtr.	1020	35	923	78	..	2	3	..	3	13	12	16.0	14.5	..	0.03	0.05	0.05	..	0.05	0.20	11.8	76
2nd Qtr.	936	43	730	49	..	6	4	..	2	6	7	15.0	11.7	..	0.10	0.06	0.03	..	0.03	0.10	7.5	52
3rd Qtr.	979	40	639	56	1	..	1	..	2	3	24	15.2	9.9	0.02	..	0.02	0.03	..	0.03	0.05	24.5	57
4th Qtr.	912	40	746	44	..	..	..	1	4	5	12	14.1	11.6	..	..	..	0.06	0.02	0.08	13.2	48
TOTAL..	3847	158	3038	227	1	8	8	1	11	27	55	15.0	11.9	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.11	14.2	58	

The above statistics have been taken from the Quarterly Reports, and have not been corrected.

TABLE V.

Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among children for the year 1938, and ten preceding years.

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the Population	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living from all causes	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living from 7 Principal Zymotic Diseases	Deaths of Children under 1 year Percentage to total Deaths	Proportion of Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 Registered Births	Deaths of Children under 5 years : Percentage to total Deaths
1938	14.73	12.21	0.32	7.3	60	8.8
1937	14.88	11.50	0.22	5.7	44	7.3
1936	15.56	11.81	0.17	6.5	49	8.7
1935	14.81	11.82	0.28	5.7	46	7.4
1934	15.86	12.36	0.34	5.6	44	9.1
1933	15.38	12.44	0.23	6.4	52	9.7
1932	16.21	12.28	0.36	7.9	60	10.9
1931	17.49	12.88	0.31	8.1	55	11.3
1930	16.30	11.80	0.71	8.7	59	14.5
1929	16.80	13.82	0.49	8.7	66	13.0
1928	17.21	11.34	0.41	8.9	55	13.2
Average of 10 yrs. 1928-37	16.05	12.21	0.35	7.2	53	10.5

TABLE VI.

Showing the Population, Birth-rates, Death-rates, Zymotic Death-rates, Maternal Mortality, etc., in 18 Large Towns for the year 1938.

NAME OF TOWN	Population as estimated by the Registrar General Mid-1938	Comparability Factor	Per 1,000 Population		Death Rate as adjusted by Factor	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM :—											MATERNAL MORTALITY (per 1,000 Total Births)		
			Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate		Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Influenza	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Other Forms	Infantile Mortality Rate	From Septica	From Other Causes	Total
1. CROYDON	243,400	0.96	..	10.255	9.84	..	0.033	0.012	0.012	0.066	0.049	0.095	0.086	0.487	0.082	..	Not Available	..	..
2. BRISTOL	415,500	0.98	14.58	11.71	11.4	..	0.06	0.002	0.004	0.05	..	0.024	0.102	0.56	0.096	42	0.64	2.54	3.18
3. LEICESTER	263,300	1.02	14.71	11.21	11.43	..	0.004	..	0.034	0.125	0.004	0.065	0.076	0.665	0.087	45.9	1.25	1.25	2.5
4. PLYMOUTH	211,800	0.98	15.6	12.2	11.95	..	0.12	..	0.05	0.07	..	0.02	0.02	0.63	0.12	53.25	0.58	1.45	2.03
5. BIRMINGHAM	1,041,000	1.10	16.6	10.88	11.99	..	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.07	..	0.21	0.15	0.70	0.08	61	0.61	2.10	2.71
6. PORTSMOUTH	258,400	0.99	14.73	12.21	12.09	..	0.04	0.03	..	0.06	..	0.19	0.11	0.63	0.11	60.15	0.25	2.03	2.28
7. WEST HAM	254,900	1.15	..	10.86	12.49	..	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.06	0.68	0.08	..	Not Available	..	..
8. CARDIFF	223,110	1.06	15.79	11.97	12.68	..	..	0.004	0.05	0.03	..	0.05	0.08	0.86	0.13	52	1.35	2.44	3.79
9. SHEFFIELD	520,000	1.13	15.662	11.358	12.83	..	0.052	0.002	0.019	0.056	0.002	0.011	0.085	0.498	0.083	50	1.54	1.31	2.85
10. NOTTINGHAM	278,300	1.03	15.57	12.72	13.10	..	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	..	1.0	0.07	0.69	0.13	71	0.44	1.33	1.77
11. HULL	318,700	1.10	18.1	12.2	13.4	..	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.13	..	0.17	0.12	0.77	0.12	69	0.33	2.34	2.67
12. LEEDS	494,000	1.07	15.4	12.7	13.5	..	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.07	..	0.19	0.06	0.68	0.12	64	0.25	1.51	1.76
13. BRADFORD	288,700	1.00	13.51	13.78	13.78	..	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.08	..	0.08	0.09	0.53	0.10	58	0.49	3.66	4.15
14. NEWCASTLE	291,300	1.13	16.1	12.4	14.0	..	0.07	..	0.01	0.08	..	0.18	0.08	0.85	0.15	66	1.03	2.27	3.30
15. MANCHESTER	747,318	1.14	14.75	12.35	14.08	..	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.07	..	0.12	0.11	0.83	0.14	68.84	1.39	2.86	4.25
16. LIVERPOOL	827,400	1.15	18.7	12.3	14.1	..	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.17	0.01	0.14	0.08	0.77	0.12	73	0.65	1.31	1.96
17. STOKE-ON-TRENT	272,000	1.22	16.3	11.3	14.2	..	0.033	0.029	0.015	0.118	..	0.078	0.085	0.665	0.132	52	1.81	3.38	5.19
18. SUNDERLAND	182,400	1.12	19.19	12.75	14.28	..	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.005	0.28	0.12	0.77	0.10	67	0.82	3.03	3.86

TABLE VII.

Deaths registered at several groups of ages and in the several wards of the City from different diseases during the year 1938.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES.																WARDS.																TOTAL		
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	St. Thomas	Portico	Nelson	North End	Backland	Kingston	Highland	St. Simon	Havelock	St. Paul	Goldhall	Pratton	St. Mary	Charles Dickens	Cosham	Meredith								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.				
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid																																			
Measles	1	1	1	3	2	1	1					1	1							1		1			1										
Scarlet Fever																																			
Whooping Cough																																			
Diphtheria	1			2	7	5																													
Erysipelas																																			
Acute Polyomyelitis																																			
Scarlet Lethargica																																			
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1																																	
Pneumonia	3	10		10	13	23	20	22	11	19	5	11	3	5	1	1	7	5	10	4	11	5	8	3	6	1	13	1	4	7	4	5			
Other Tuberculous Disease	1	3		2	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	2																							
Syphilis	1			1																															
Other Infectious Disease																																			
General Paralysis of Insane and Tabes																																			
Dementia																																			
Cancer, all forms																																			
Diabetes																																			
Cerebral Hemorrhage																																			
Heart Disease																																			
Aneurysm																																			
Other Circulatory Diseases																																			
Bronchitis																																			
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	15	8	4	1																														
Other Respiratory Diseases																																			
Septic Ulcer																																			
Bartholin and Enteritis	27	20	1																																
Appendicitis																																			
Cirrhosis of Liver																																			
Other Diseases of Liver																																			
Other Digestive Diseases	3	3	3																																
Acute and Chronic Nephritis																																			
Puerperal Sepsis																																			
Other Puerperal Causes																																			
Constitutional Defect, Premature Birth, Diseases of Early Infancy	67	44																																	
Old Age																																			
Snake: Solid or Liquid Poison																																			
Poisonous Gas																																			
Hanging																																			
Drowning																																			
Cutting or Piercing Instruments																																			
Other means																																			
Homicide																																			
Other Violence, Accident, etc.	2	1	1																																
All other Defined Causes	9	3	1	1	9	7	6	5	10	4	12	7	11	21	15	39	45	33	6	12	4	12	5	3	8	11	5	10	6	144	100				
TOTALS	M. 136	F. 93	18	7	38	45	69	88	158	222	376	507	129	97	28	109	86	85	65	114	117	115	88	79	88	89	94	90	1532	1514					

NATURAL CONDITIONS.

The following extract from the description of Southsea inserted by the Council in the Official Handbook of the British Health Resorts Association, briefly summarises the natural conditions.

" Sheltered from the north by Portsdown Hill, a part of the South Downs, Southsea has a southern aspect, facing the Isle of Wight, from which it is separated by Spithead and the Solent.

CLIMATE.—The climate is sunny, equable and dry. The atmosphere is exceptionally clear and bright, and there is but little fog or mist. Snow is rarely seen. The meteorological records, 1929-38, show average maximum temperature 59.6° , annual sunshine 1,737 hours, annual rainfall 28.45 inches. The Invalids' Winter (November to March) is very sunny, averaging 2.76 hours per day, or 29 per cent. of the possible duration; very mild with average maximum temperature of 48.2° and rainfall only 14.00 inches.

SEA BATHING.—There is a long beach of sand and shingle suitable for bathing. Bathing shelters, with sun huts and tents are provided. There are no strong currents. The average sea temperatures are May 53° , June 56° , July 60° , August 66° , September 60° . A covered sea water swimming bath at a temperature of 75° is provided by the Corporation. In 1935, a large and up-to-date water pool (220 feet by 60 feet) was opened for bathers and water sports at Hilsea. The City Council have recently approved the erection, at a cost of £60,000, of a large indoor swimming bath, capable of accommodating 1,000 spectators, together with an extensive suite of Medical Baths.

INDICATIONS.—The climate is found beneficial to delicate children and elderly persons and to those suffering from anaemia and debility, rheumatism, asthma, bronchial catarrh and chronic phthisis, for whom sunshine in a warm and equable climate is desired. Persons suffering from diseases of the circulatory system also do well in this locality, where the absence of hilly ground enables such cases to get fresh air and exercise without undue fatigue. The temperate nature of the climate makes Southsea a very popular resort for people who have resided in the tropics, or for patients suffering from tropical ailments or their after-effects. The extreme purity of the water supply reduces the tendencies to digestive diseases and summer diarrhoea in children is almost unknown.

WINTER ATTRACTIONS.—Indoor bowling green, golf, promenade on the sea front from which is obtained a constant panorama of warships, liners, etc., entering or leaving the Solent, chess and bridge clubs, theatres, cinemas, concerts, military bands and all the amenities of the adjacent large City of Portsmouth."

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS, Etc.

Summary of Meteorological Statistics, 1938.

Barometer.—The mean barometer pressure for the year was 30.054 inches. The highest observed reading corrected to sea-level was 30.778 on April 11th, and the lowest 28.937 on January 10th.

Temperature.—The mean temperature in the shade was 52.3°, or 1.5° above the normal.

MAXIMUM.—The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 58.6°, the highest being 86° on August 3rd.

MINIMUM.—The mean minimum temperature was 46.1°, the lowest being 21° on December 20th.

MINIMUM ON GRASS.—The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 40.2°, the lowest being 12° on December 23rd.

EARTH TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature at 1 foot below the ground was 53.2°, and that at 4 feet 53.4°.

Bright Sunshine.—1,678.7 hours of sunshine were registered by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder. The greatest amount registered on one day was 14.9 hours on June 21st.

Frosts.—The minimum thermometer in the shade, four feet above the ground, fell to and below freezing point on 14 days, and that on the ground on 58 occasions.

Humidity.—The mean humidity of the air (Saturation 100) was 83.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 22.22 inches, or 7.54 inches below the normal. The greatest fall of rain in 24 hours was 1.12 inches, on August 7th.

Hail.—Hail occurred on 3 occasions.

Thunder.—Thunder occurred on 7 occasions.

Snow.—Snow or Sleet fell on 11 occasions.

Fogs.—Fogs occurred on 11 occasions.

Gales.—Gales occurred on 17 occasions.

Averages for the past Ten Years, 1929 to 1938.

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Hours of Bright Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>	<i>Humidity (Saturation 100)</i>
28.45 inches	1737.2	51.6°	83.2

TABLE VIII.
TABLE SHOWING SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE SINCE 1890.

Year	Total Sunshine	Total Rainfall in ins.	Highest Maxi- mum in Shade ° F.	Date	Lowest Maxi- mum in Shade ° F.	Date	Lowest Mini- mum in Shade ° F.	Date	Lowest Mini- mum on Grass ° F.	Date
1890	1350	21.71	77	May 24th	30	Dec. 16th	18	Dec. 31st	10	Jan. 7th
1891	1247	31.43	78	May 16th, Sept. 12th	31	Jan. 6th	19	Jan. 18th	8	Jan. 10th, 11th
1892	1371	22.27	77	July 27th	29	Jan. 9th	19	Jan. 10th	13	Dec. 27th
1893	1412	23.14	85	June 18th	29	Jan. 2nd	20	Jan. 2nd	12	Jan. 5th
1894	1600	35.89	82	July 1st	25	Jan. 4th	14	Jan. 5th, 6th	13	Jan. 5th, 6th
1895	1811	27.26	79	Sept. 28th	25	Feb. 6th	17	Feb. 6th, 7th	5	Feb. 13th
1896	1566	28.79	81	July 21st	32	Feb. 25th	24	Feb. 26th	19	Feb. 26th
1897	1569	28.48	86	July 16th	32	Jan. 23rd	24	Jan. 24th	16	Dec. 4th
1898	1454	22.67	81	Aug. 16th	37	Feb. 21st	27	Feb. 21st	19	Feb. 21st
1899	1929	25.26	84	Aug. 3rd	30	Dec. 14th	22	Dec. 14th	16	March 25th
1900	1608	25.96	85	July 25th	35	Feb. 3rd	22	Feb. 10th	16	Feb. 8th, 10th
1901	1843	23.41	84	July 19th	30	Jan. 7th	20	Jan. 9th	14	Jan. 9th
1902	1501	35.27	82	July 19th	32	Dec. 6th	23	Dec. 7th	15	Feb. 12th, 13th, 16th
1903	1702	34.88	80	June 1st, July 9th	32	Jan. 12th	23	Jan. 15th	12	Dec. 3rd
1904	1732	26.64	79	July 17th	30	Jan. 2nd	25	Jan. 1st	13	Jan. 21st
1905	1685	24.05	80	July 21st, 26th	35	Jan. 1st, Nov. 17th	24	Nov. 24th	15	Jan. 9th, Nov. 21st
1906	1705	28.74	79	Sept. 1st	34	Dec. 26th	25	Jan. 24th	13	Feb. 14th
1907	1594	25.33	79	July 16th	29	Jan. 23rd, 24th	20	Jan. 24th	14	Jan. 25th
1908	1951	20.53	83	July 2nd	35	Jan. 11th	17	Dec. 30th	11	Jan. 6th
1909	1902	32.28	85	Aug. 12th	34	Mar. 3rd	20	March 3rd	10	Jan. 27th
1910	1691	31.66	76	May 23rd	35	Jan. 26th	21	Jan. 27th	13	Jan. 16th
1911	2108	30.06	90	Aug. 14th	35	Jan. 15th	25	Jan. 16th	17	Feb. 3rd
1912	1561	31.94	89	July 15th	32	Feb. 2nd	20	Feb. 3rd	12	Dec. 25th
1913	1584	29.96	81	June 29th	36	Dec. 29th, 30th	29	Jan. 13th, April 13th	19	Jan. 24th
1914	1914	33.13	79	Aug. 13th, 14th	33	Jan. 10th	25	Jan. 23rd	14	Nov. 27th
1915	1776	37.41	79	July 2nd	36	Jan. 28th	27	Feb. 26th	18	Dec. 17th
1916	1628	28.48	82	Aug. 2nd	34	Feb. 25th	25	Feb. 25th	17	Feb. 3rd
1917	1718	25.93	78	July 16th, 17th	31	Jan. 26th, 27th	20	Feb. 5th	13	Feb. 18th
1918	1874	25.86	83	Aug. 22nd	36	Jan. 3rd, 4th	23	Jan. 9th	16	Dec. 17th
1919	1784	29.06	82	Aug. 10th, 13th	31	Jan. 31st	24	Jan. 25th, Feb. 8th, 9th	17	Dec. 16th
1920	1584	28.00	78	May 24th	31	Dec. 12th	22	Jan. 7th	22	Nov. 13th
1921	2065	14.00	89	July 19th	38	Feb. 7th	26	Nov. 15th	18	Nov. 13th
1922	1809	30.24	79	May 23rd, 24th	37	Feb. 6th	26	Jan. 24th, 25th	19	Jan. 18th
1923	1770	29.54	89	July 12th	34	Dec. 25th, 27th	23	Nov. 26th	17	Nov. 16th
1924	1760	36.59	77	July 12th	37	Feb. 20th, 27th	27	Feb. 18th, 29th	21	Feb. 15th
1925	1923	38.10	82	June 7th	35	Dec. 14th	26	March 19th	17	Nov. 14th
1926	1688	26.40	85	July 14th	32	Jan. 14th	22	Jan. 15th, 17th	18	Jan. 15th, 17th, Dec. 28th
1927	1653	34.00	80	July 10th	29	Dec. 19th	24	Dec. 19th	15	Jan. 20th
1928	1923	32.51	88	July 14th	37	Dec. 14th	25	Mar. 12th, 14th, Dec. 15th	17	Dec. 9th, 15th
1929	1986	28.00	87	Sept. 5th	26	Feb. 13th	16	Feb. 15th	7	Feb. 15th
1930	1730	30.65	83	August 28th	38	Dec. 5th	24	March 20th	16	Nov. 17th
1931	1503	27.76	77	August 3rd, 5th	33	Jan. 8th, March 9th	21	March 10th	16	March 9th
1932	1512	26.77	84	August 18th	31	Feb. 10th	26	Jan. 1st, Feb. 11th, Mar. 13	18	Jan. 1st
1933	2086	21.07	85	August 7th	33	January 24th	23	January 27th	19	December 9th
1934	1818	29.85	85	July 18th	38	Jan. 21st, Feb. 2nd	25	February 3rd	18	February 3rd
1935	1764	36.20	86	July 14th	33	December 20th	24	December 21st	20	December 21st
1936	1629	28.81	80	June 19th	34	February 11th	28	Feb. 12th, Dec. 8th, 13th	17	December 11th
1937	1654	33.33	87	August 7th	33	January 29th	28	March 9th and 10th	18	December 6th and 11th
1938	1679	32.22	86	August 3rd	27	December 20th	21	December 20th	12	December 23rd

TABLE IX.
MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Month	Mean Barometer ins.	Mean Temp. °F.	ABSOLUTE		MEAN		Mean Daily Range °F.	SUNSHINE		RAINFALL			Relative Humidity (Saturation 100)
			Max. °F.	Min. °F.	Max. °F.	Min. °F.		Total No. of hours	Days of 0.5 hrs. or more	Total m.m.	Total ins.	Days of 0.01 ins. or more	
January	29.949	44.6	54	33	48.5	40.7	7.8	50.9	16	89.9	3.53	20	94
February	30.291	42.6	54	31	47.0	38.2	8.8	86.1	19	13.7	0.54	7	88
March	30.312	49.5	63	31	56.7	42.4	14.3	177.8	30	11.3	0.44	5	84
April	30.324	48.5	65	33	57.0	40.0	17.0	198.3	29	0.4	0.02	1	72
May	29.981	53.2	74	35	60.2	46.2	14.0	174.7	27	41.2	1.62	11	74
June	30.079	60.6	79	47	67.4	53.8	13.6	225.1	28	12.2	0.48	6	76
July	29.987	61.8	78	49	67.9	55.7	12.2	174.9	29	32.5	1.28	11	76
August	30.000	64.6	86	48	71.5	57.7	13.8	193.7	28	54.6	2.15	9	78
September	30.014	60.5	78	46	67.5	53.6	13.9	151.4	27	40.5	1.59	14	85
October	29.952	54.1	65	39	59.2	49.1	10.1	139.3	27	90.8	3.57	18	85
November	29.881	46.7	62	33	55.6	37.8	17.8	49.6	18	108.8	4.28	18	92
December	29.886	41.9	55	21	45.7	38.2	7.5	56.9	16	69.0	2.72	19	92
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1678.7	294	564.9	22.22	139	—
MEAN	30.054	52.3	67.7	37.1	58.6	46.1	12.5	139.9	24	47.0	1.85	11	83

HOSPITAL AND OTHER SERVICES

(Figures for the previous year are included
in brackets for comparative purposes.)

HOSPITAL AND OTHER SERVICES.

SAINT MARY'S MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Since the appropriation of Saint Mary's Hospital in 1933, the Health Committee have been developing it along the lines of a Municipal General Hospital. Now, after a lapse of more than five years, the Hospital may be said to be woven into the fabric of the Hospital Services of the City, in accordance with the intention of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The number of admissions during the year has increased from 5473 to 6107—the highest ever recorded, and there were periods when the hospital accommodation was taxed to its utmost. In addition, the number of patients attending out-patient departments increased from 4409 to 5345, there being a marked increase in all departments. Relief will come only when the aged and infirm persons are transferred to the new Home which is being erected by the Public Assistance Committee on the old Children's Home in Saint Mary's Road.

Administration.—During the year under review, the increase in the number of patients and the introduction of more specialised forms of treatment rendered necessary—

- (a) the appointment of an additional Senior Assistant Resident Medical Officer,
- (b) the reorganisation and increase of the Steward's staff,
- (c) the reorganisation of the staff of the X-ray department,
- (d) an increase in the staff of the ambulance service.

The introduction of the new cadet scheme of training, mentioned in last year's Report, whereby girls between the ages of 16 and 17½ years enlist for training, has relieved to some extent the difficulty of obtaining sufficient nurses.

Under the C.M.B. revised scheme for the training of Midwives, Saint Mary's Hospital has been approved for Part I, the two affiliated hospitals for Part II being the Portsmouth Royal Naval Maternity Home and Swindon Borough Maternity Hospital.

Hospital Developments.—In July, 1938, new deep and superficial X-ray therapy units were installed in the X-ray

department at a cost of £2,000, thus enabling the latest forms of treatment of cancer, etc., to be carried out.

It was also found necessary to extend the laboratory and the dispensary.

The most urgent need is the provision of the new Nurses' Home. While a new Home has already been provided for the resident medical staff, no suitable accommodation has been made for the large number of extra nurses. Some of these are boarded out, and others have been accommodated temporarily, and at great inconvenience in the old Maternity Hospital, Clive Road. Accommodation has had to be found by arranging for many of the existing single bedrooms to be occupied by two nurses. This segregation of staff makes for administrative difficulties, and a good deal of time is wasted in getting the nurses to and from the hospital. In addition, the constant travelling tends to fatigue the nurse whose energies are entirely absorbed in the course of her strenuous duties in the hospital.

In order to provide accommodation for the nursing staff at present living outside, and to abate overcrowding in the present nursing quarters and allow for future appointments in the development of the hospital, it is calculated that extra accommodation for 198 is required. The Council have agreed to place a sum in the Five Years' Programme of Capital Expenditure for this purpose. Meantime, in view of the urgency of the matter and as a temporary measure, they have sanctioned the erection of temporary hutments on the east side of the hospital buildings to accommodate 90 nurses.

Provision has also been made for the erection of a new operating theatre, and for the modernising and extension of the present heating system.

Co-operation with Voluntary Hospitals.—There is very close co-operation between Saint Mary's Hospital and the two Voluntary Hospitals of the City *i.e.* the Royal Hospital, and the Eye and Ear Hospital. Representatives of each hospital meet together every three months. Amongst other matters discussed during the year were the reduction of the waiting list at the Royal Hospital, co-ordination of facilities for the treatment of cancer, and zoning of accident cases in the City.

TABLE X. SUMMARY OF HOSPITALS SERVICES—VOLUNTARY AND MUNICIPAL.

HOSPITAL	SITUATION	DESCRIPTION	Number of Beds	MANAGEMENT	AREA SERVED	MEDICAL STAFF	NURSING STAFF
Royal Portsmouth Hospital	Commercial Road	General	250	Voluntary Committee	Portsmouth and surrounding district (excluding Gosport)	6 Resident Medical Officers 26 Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff	100
Portsmouth and Southern Counties Eye & Ear Hospital	Pembroke Road	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat	63	Voluntary Committee	Portsmouth and surrounding district	1 Resident Medical Officer 16 Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff	19
Saint Mary's Hospital	Milton Road	General and Lying-in	1050	*Health Committee of City Council	Portsmouth	1 Resident Medical Superintendent 7 Resident Assistant Medical Officers 8 Part-time Visiting Medical Officers	150 Nurses 75 Att'dts.
Infectious Diseases Hospital	Milton Road	City Infectious Diseases Hospital (excluding smallpox)	290	Health Committee of City Council	Portsmouth	1 Resident Medical Superintendent 1 Resident Medical Officer <i>Consultants when reqd.</i>	50
Langstone Sanatorium and Beach Lodge	Locksway Road, Milton	Tuberculosis, early cases and Children	25 and 10 children	Health Committee of City Council	Portsmouth	1 Non-resident Medical Officer	5
St. James' Hospital	Locksway Road, Milton	For Patients of Unsound Mind	1014	Mental Treatment Committee of City Council	Portsmouth	1 Resident Medical Superintendent 4 Resident Assistant Medical Officers	89 male 121 female
Royal Naval Maternity Home	Clifton Road, Southsea	Lying-in Cases. (Limited to the wives of men in the Royal Navy and Royal Marines)	21	Voluntary Committee	Portsmouth and District	1 Non-resident Medical Officer 5 Hon. Consultant Medical Officers	12
Military Families' Hospital	London Road, Hilsea	General and lying-in Cases. (Limited to the wives of men in the Army and Royal Air Force)	21 (nine maternity)	Army Authorities	Portsmouth and District	1 Non-resident Medical Officer	7

REPORT ON THE WORK OF SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1938.

By R. C. MACPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., *Medical Superintendent.*

The year 1938 shows a still further increase in the work of the Hospital, admissions rising from 5473 in 1937 to 6107 in 1938.

Admissions in 1935,	=	5,282
„ „ 1936,	=	5,407
„ „ 1937,	=	5,473
„ „ 1938,	=	6,107

The Maternity Department of the Hospital also shows an increase in its work, the confinements carried out amounting to 1088 as compared with 875 in 1937 and 756 in 1936.

Maternal Deaths 1938	=	8	<i>i.e.</i> 0.7%.
Still Births	=	68	<i>i.e.</i> 6%.
Neo-Natal Deaths (<i>i.e.</i> within 10 days of birth)	=	25	<i>i.e.</i> 2.4%.

The Department serves not only Portsmouth itself, but a wide surrounding area of Hampshire, including Gosport, Fareham, Titchfield, Swanwick, Wickham, Petersfield, Rowlands Castle, Havant, Emsworth and Hayling. The cases coming from these areas are emergency or dangerous cases.

We established in connection with the Maternity Department during the year an Emergency Unit, which can be called for by a Doctor in Portsmouth and the surrounding County Area to attend to any Midwifery cases which are too ill to be brought to Hospital, and are in danger. The Unit consists of Ambulance with Transfusion Apparatus, Surgical equipment, Maternity Nurse, Doctor and Specialist. By special arrangements these can be despatched from the Hospital within a few minutes of a call for services. The Unit has been called out twice since its establishment, and has been the means of saving two lives which were almost beyond recall.

The Ante-Natal Clinic also shows an increase in its work. The attendances totalling 9371 as compared with 8747 in 1937.

Owing to limitations of beddage, it has been found necessary to limit the number of bookings for confinement to 90 per month.

The Post-Natal Clinic treated 322 cases with 749 attendances as compared with 303 cases and 544 attendances in 1937.

Operating Theatre. This department has carried out 1016 operations in 1938 as against 826 in 1937. The addition of a new Operating Theatre is an urgent necessity.

Out-patients Departments—Skin, Electrical and Massage, and X-ray. These departments all show increases in the number of patients treated and attendances made. 1937, Patients 2700; Attendances, 10,487. 1938, Patients 3492; Attendances, 12,953.

In the Massage Department 750 new patients attended during the year, and these received 24,865 actual treatments. Additional apparatus in the Massage Department has been provided for treatment of patients:—Portable Ultra Violet Lamps for ward use, Short Wave Diathermy Apparatus.

Dental Department. This Department in 1938 was so busy and its work increasing so rapidly that it was found necessary to ask that the Dental Surgeon, Mr. Chadd, be relieved from his work at the Schools Department, and attend extra sessions at Saint Mary's Hospital. I append a report of the actual work done:—Total number of patients treated 883; No. of in-patients 255; No. of out-patients 628.

Return of Treatments :

			In-patients	Out-patients
Fillings	...	...	7	186
Dentures	...	...	8	43
Scalings	...	...	—	54
Extractions	...	...	795	2799

General Anaesthetics administered 312.

In June, 1938, Ward A 4 was handed over to the trained Nursing Staff, and the Male Mental Attendants who formerly managed this ward went back to the Male Mental Block, A 10. This enabled the working hours of the Male Mental Attendant Staff to be reduced to 48 per week, giving each Male Attendant a day off duty per week. The change necessitated an increase of the Male Probationer Nurse Staff to 20 from the previous 12 in number.

The Training School for Nurses. The Cadet Nurse System was started in July, 1938. Since that date 29 Cadet Nurses of the age of $16\frac{1}{2}$ years have been engaged. These Cadet Nurses are paid 10/- per week, get two meals per day in Hospital, work from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with time off for meals. They have $1\frac{1}{2}$ days per week off duty.

They attend Penhale Road Evening Institute. The fee for these classes, 5/-, is paid by the City Council.

At the age of $17\frac{1}{2}$ the Cadet sits the State Educational Test of the General Nursing Council. If successful in passing this, the Cadet enters the Hospital Preliminary Training School to start her four years' training.

Seven Cadets have passed into the Training School already. Four more will sit the Test Examination in July. The examination is held every second month, and the Cadets will enter for it as they attain the age of $17\frac{1}{2}$ years. The scheme is working successfully and has given us a pool of Probationer Nurses. We have not had to advertise for Probationers since the scheme was instituted, and other Hospitals have adopted similar schemes.

The rooms occupied formerly by the Training School have been vacated and the School moved into the lower floor of the old Infirmary, which was renovated and redecorated for this purpose. This has given us more commodious and more suitable premises for the Training School, consisting of Two Lecture Rooms, a Practical Room, a Study and Sister Tutor's Office and a small Kitchen for Cookery lessons. This change has been a great improvement from the practical teaching point of view.

The child defectives, who formerly occupied this floor of the old Infirmary were removed to the former Lecture Room, which made a brighter ward for them.

The old Lower School Room is being used to extend the present Massage Department.

An old Ward on the ground floor of the old Infirmary was renovated and re-decorated for the purpose of providing a Dining Room and Recreation Room for the Ward Maids and Resident Maids of the Hospital. This has been put in the charge of the Domestic Supervisor, Miss Sant, and the maids have breakfast, dinner and tea there daily. There are 50 maids who have meals there daily.

The Training School of the Hospital had a successful year in regard to the State Examinations:—

Final Examinations :—33 entered, 28 passed, 5 failed, = 87% of passes.

Preliminary Examinations : 43 entered, 38 passed, 5 failed, = 88% of passes.

The equipment of the Hospital has been maintained in good order and efficiency, and during the past year additions have been made to that equipment in all departments and wards, further providing for more up to date treatment of the various diseases and for the comfort of the patients of the Hospital.

Further improvements have also been made by additions to the dietary in the various wards of the Hospital. These improvements give a bigger variety in diet to the long-stay patients, especially to those in the Tuberculosis and Mental Wards of the Hospital.

I have long advised the appointment of a Dietician, but I do not think that this appointment could serve a useful purpose until we have the new Nurses Home with its kitchens separate from those of the patients.

TABLE XI.

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Table showing the classification of the accommodation for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st Dec., 1938.

Classification of Wards (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Pro- vided (3)	Occu- pied (4)	Pro- vided (5)	Occu- pied (6)	Pro- vided (7)	Occu- pied (8)	Pro- vided (9)	Occu- pied (10)
Receiving Ward ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
1. Medical	2	49	43	49	43	..	..	98	86
2. Surgical	2	49	47	47	32	2	2	98	81
3. Chronic Sick	3	66	66	82	82	..	..	148	148
4. Children	2	..	..	..	..	116	116	116	116
5. Venereal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis	2	31	31	32	23	7	7	70	61
7. Isolation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maternity	3	..	..	70	55	..	..	70	55
9. Mental Lunacy Act, 1890—	5	28 54	27 53	48 101	42 88	.. 22	.. 21	76 177	69 162
(i) Short Stay									
(ii) Long Stay									
10. Mental Defectives ..	Part of 2 wards	37	37	37	37	..	..	74	74
11. Skin and Cancer ..	2	49	45	49	45	..	..	98	90
12. Orthopaedic ..	1	..	..	20	16	..	..	20	16
TOTAL ..	24	363	349	535	463	147	146	1050	958

TABLE XII.

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Statistics relating to In-patients during the year 1938, compared with 1937.

	Year 1938	Year 1937
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	6017	5473
2. Number of women confined in Hospital ..	1088	875
3. Number of Live Births	1032	845
4. Number of Still-births	68	40
5. Number of Deaths among the newly-born (<i>i.e.</i> , under four weeks of age)*	34	18
6. Total number of Deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) ..	104	48
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women confined in Hospital	8	4
8. Total number of Deaths	967	859
9. Total number of Discharges (including infants born in Hospital)	5092	4610
10. Duration of stay of Patients included in 8 and 9 above. Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods—		
(a) Under four weeks	4045	3547
(b) Four weeks, but under thirteen weeks ..	911	879
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	1103	1043
11. Number of beds occupied—		
(a) Average during the year	958	953
(b) Highest on { 20th February, 1938 ..	1027	
{ 10th December, 1937 ..		985
(c) Lowest on { 10th October, 1938 ..	903	
{ 25th December, 1937 ..		870
12. Number of Surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations) ..	1016	826
13. Number of abdominal sections	205	231

* This figure relates only to children born in Hospital.

TABLE XIII.

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Classification of In-patients who were discharged from or who died in the Hospital during the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

DISEASE GROUPS	Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
1. Acute Infectious Disease	65	1	27	..
2. Influenza .. .. .	..	..	12	1
3. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	6	2	145	39
Non-pulmonary	9	3	28	16
4. Malignant Disease .. .. .	..	..	84	137
5. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute Rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	27	..	30	2
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheumatism” (muscular rheumatism, fibro- sitis, lumbago and sciatica) .. .. .	..	..	30	..
(3) Chronic arthritis .. .. .	..	..	49	1
6. Venereal Disease	1	1	26	7
7. Puerperal Pyrexia { (a) Women confined in the hospital .. .. .	..	..	13	1
(b) Admitted from outside .. .. .	..	..	34	..
8. Other diseases and accidents connected with Preg- nancy and Childbirth .. .. .	..	..	133	7
9. Mental Diseases { (a) Senile Dementia .. .. .	..	..	15	1
(b) Other	20	1	126	..
10. Senile decay .. .. .	..	..	54	111
11. Accidental Injury and Violence	47	5	75	60
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>				
12. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	32	10	128	51
13. „ „ Respiratory System	105	26	189	55
14. „ „ Circulatory System	35	11	220	292
15. „ „ Digestive System	61	35	209	28
16. „ „ Genito-urinary System	47	1	129	20
17. „ „ Skin	77	2	135	4
18. Other Diseases	17	27	86	9
19. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards, and not included in above figures :				
Mothers .. .. .	..	..	1235	..
Infants	976	..	..	..
20. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	232	..	123	..
TOTALS ..	1757	125	3335	842

TABLE XIV.

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Table shewing the Number of Sessions held by the part-time Visiting Medical Officers and the number of patients and attendances at the Out-patient Department and Ante-natal Clinic during the year, compared with 1937.

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>
Number of Sessions held by Visiting Medical Officers :	1938	1937
Physician	96	100
Surgeon	85	62
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist	117	119
Radiologist	234	154
Skin Specialist	118	87
Orthopaedic Surgeon	109	120
Obstetrician	369	261
Total	1128	903
Number of Patients attending Out-patient Departm't	3492	2720
Number of Attendances at Out-patient Department	12953	10487
Number of Patients attending Ante-natal Clinic ..	1531	1386
Number of Attendances at Ante-natal Clinic ..	9371	8747

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The following table gives particulars of various bacteriological examinations in connection with the diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases carried out during the year.

DISEASE	Result				TOTAL	
	Positive		Negative			
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Diphtheria	818	979	6401	5013	7219	5992
Tuberculosis	1143	919	1307	1287	2450	2206
Enteric Fever	15	29	90	97	105	126
Others	6	9	34	22	40	31
Totals ..	1982	1936	7832	6419	9814	8355

In 1936 a small laboratory was established at the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the examination of swabs from that institution. During the year 3,707 (3,327) specimens were examined : 3,645 (3,277) for diphtheria, of which 606 (768) were positive. These figures are included in the above table.

In addition, the Pathologist made 54 (30) examinations of specimens submitted in connection with the investigation of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 325 (312) examinations of specimens submitted from the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 477 (364) examinations of specimens submitted from Saint Mary's Hospital, and 384 (122) examinations of specimens submitted from the Health Department, Tuberculosis Dispensary, etc.

Bacteriological examinations in connection with the water supply and milks were also carried out by the City Analyst.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—The following ambulances are provided by the Local Authority, namely :—

One Ambulance kept at the Milton Hospital for cases of infectious disease ;

Two Police ambulances at the Police Station for street accidents ;

Five Ambulances at the Ambulance Station, Saint Mary's Hospital, for general work.

Ambulances may be obtained at any time, day or night, on application to the Health Department, or to Saint Mary's Hospital.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The nurses of the Victoria Nursing Association, of whom there are 28 (27), attended on 3,387 (2,958) patients in their own homes ; they paid altogether 105,060 (92,453) visits ; these included 7,059 (6,102) visits to 697 (387) patients at the request of the Health Department (Maternity and Child Welfare Section) and 1,556 (1,930) visits in respect of 41 (27) tuberculosis patients, at the request of the Tuberculosis Officer and other medical men.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.—The powers and duties of the Mental Deficiency Acts are referred to the Mental Treatment Committee, and are administered by Dr. Thomas Beaton, O.B.E., the Superintendent of the City Mental Hospital, to whom I am indebted for the following particulars.

Accommodation.—Accommodation for the reception of mental defectives is provided at Saint Mary's Hospital, where a portion of that Hospital is approved by the Board of Control under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. All classes of defectives within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Acts are received, provided the patients are over the age of 16 years, the number not to exceed 60 (29 males and 31 females).

On 1st January, 1939, there were 176 defectives actually resident in Certified Institutions, chargeable to the Local Authority (66 males and 110 females). Three male and two female defectives were absent from Institutions without leave, and 16 males and 16 females were granted prolonged leave of absence on licence from Institutions or guardianship. There were also 17 defectives (9 males and 8 females) from Portsmouth borne on the books of State Institutions.

Except for that portion of Saint Mary's Hospital, referred to above, the Council has not yet made any additional provision for institutional accommodation of defectives within the City. It is anticipated, however, that tenders will be invited in a very short time for the erection of the buildings to comprise the Portsdown Colony.

In addition to the above, there were on the 1st January, 1939, 118 mental defectives (43 males and 75 females) under guardianship, in respect of whom the Local Authority contribute towards the cost of their maintenance. Of this number, 91 cases are maintained by parents or relatives in their own homes, the remainder being placed in the homes of suitable persons who are appointed guardians by Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Care and Training.—The number of mental defectives under Statutory Supervision on the 1st January, 1939, was 190 (101 males and 89 females) and the number under voluntary supervision was 721 (375 males and 346 females).

The use of the portion of the old Children's Home in St. Mary's Road has been continued throughout the year as an Occupation Centre, and has proved to be satisfactory in every way. Excellent results from the training given have been obtained in all branches. The provision of a hot mid-day meal at a small charge is much enjoyed by the children. The total number on the Register at the end of the year was 128.

The defectives and borderline cases living in their own homes are visited periodically by the staff of the Mental Treatment Department, and during the year 1938, 4,535 visits were made.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.—There are 7 medical relief districts in the City, and 6 district medical officers, who are all part-time. The "open choice" system of medical relief has not been introduced in Portsmouth.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of assimilation and adaptation. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of exploration and discovery. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of entrepreneurs, and its history is therefore a history of innovation and progress.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealists, and its history is therefore a history of aspiration and achievement. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pragmatists, and its history is therefore a history of compromise and pragmatism.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dreamers, and its history is therefore a history of vision and hope. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of doers, and its history is therefore a history of action and accomplishment. The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of believers, and its history is therefore a history of faith and conviction.

The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of optimists, and its history is therefore a history of positivity and hope. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pessimists, and its history is therefore a history of negativity and despair. The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of realists, and its history is therefore a history of pragmatism and realism.

The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealists, and its history is therefore a history of aspiration and achievement. The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pragmatists, and its history is therefore a history of compromise and pragmatism. The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dreamers, and its history is therefore a history of vision and hope.

The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of doers, and its history is therefore a history of action and accomplishment. The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of believers, and its history is therefore a history of faith and conviction. The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of optimists, and its history is therefore a history of positivity and hope.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

(Figures for the previous year are included
in brackets for comparative purposes).

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year under review 1,892 cases of infectious disease were notified, as compared with 1,812 during 1937. The outstanding feature was an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, with comparatively low mortality rate.

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified was 1,005, which is 57 more than last year (948) and 45 more than the average number per year (960) for the past twelve years. Of these 924, or 91.9% were admitted to hospital.

There were only eight deaths due to scarlet fever, giving a case mortality rate of 0.79% as compared with 0.52% last year, and with an average of 0.90% for the past ten years.

SCARLET FEVER "RETURN" RATE.—During the year there were 24 "return" cases of scarlet fever, giving a "return" case rate of 2.38%, compared with 3.95% during 1937. This is a marked improvement on previous years. A "return" case is defined as a case of scarlet fever occurring in the same house not less than 24 hours and not more than 28 days from the return of the original case from hospital.

OUTBREAKS.—During the year there were a few minor outbreaks of scarlet fever in institutions and schools, which were successfully dealt with.

DIPHTHERIA.—During the year 306 cases were notified, compared with 310 cases in 1937. Of these 302, or 98.7%, were removed to hospital.

There were 15 (13) deaths from the disease, giving a case mortality rate of only 4.90%, as compared with 4.19% for last year, and with an average of 4.49% for the last ten years.

OUTBREAKS.—There were no epidemics of diphtheria in the City during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.—During the $3\frac{1}{2}$ years that the present scheme has been in operation only 3,080 persons have been immunised or partially immunised : 1,248 by Medical Practitioners and 1,832 by medical officers of the Corporation. In order that the results of immunisation should be of the fullest benefit to the City, at least 75% immunity of the susceptible population should be obtained, or, in other words, about 37,000 children between the ages of 1 and 15 years should be immunised.

As to the efficacy of immunisation there is no longer any doubt. For a small sum of a few shillings, children can be protected from a dangerous infectious disease, and the Corporation can be saved the cost of treatment in Hospital, which amounts to approximately £25 per child.

Towards the end of the year under review the Health Committee approved the launching of a more intensive campaign, as follows :—

1. Immunisation to be carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics, in view of the fact that the pre-school child age is the most important period.
2. Immunisation to be carried out through the agency of the school medical and nursing staffs and the school teachers.
3. Educational propaganda to be conducted through home visitations by Health Visitors and through the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ; by distribution of pamphlets to the general population ; by insertion of articles in the *Evening News* at regular intervals ; by immunising children whilst in the Infectious Diseases Hospital ; by seizing every opportunity to lecture to the public on the subject, and to exhibit the film "The Empty Bed", etc.
4. Two injections of Alum-Precipitated Toxoid to be given subcutaneously—the first of 0.2 c.c. and three weeks later the second of 0.5 c.c.—to all children up to the age of 14, and three injections of Toxoid-Antitoxin Floccules—the first 1 c.c., the second a fortnight later (1 c.c.), and the third a fortnight later (1.5 c.c.)—to be given subcutaneously to children over the age of 14, and if necessary a further dose after two years, should the immunity wane.

5. The present scheme for the supply of immunising material to Medical Practitioners free of cost to be continued.

The services of a temporary Assistant Medical Officer and of a temporary clerk were engaged, and the campaign was launched in January, 1939.

During the year 538 (1,054) c.c.'s of immunising material were issued to Medical Practitioners, together with 14 (28) c.c.'s of Schick test material, and in addition 80 (156) children were post-Schick tested by the Department's Medical Officers at the request of Medical Practitioners. The results were as follows :—

Schick positive	...	5 (9)	6.25%
Schick negative	...	75 (147)	93.75%
Total		<u>80 (156)</u>	

The 5 (9) children who were found to be still Schick positive were given further injections until rendered Schick negative.

The immunisation work carried out by the Medical Officers of the Health Department during the year was as follows :—

CHILDREN INOCULATED DURING 1938.

Infectious Diseases Hospital :

Immunised 236 (286) ; Schick tested 217 (378)

School Clinic :

Immunised 294 (77) ; Schick tested 236 (162)

Royal Naval and Marine Orphanage :

Immunised Nil (20) ; Schick tested Nil (16)

Total 530 (383)

Total 453 (556)

In immunising the 236 (286) children at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alum Precipitated Toxoid or A.P.T. (*i.e.*, the "two shot" method—two injections of 0.1 c.c. and 0.5 c.c.) was used in 127 (155) cases, and Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules

or T.A.F. (two injections each of 1 c.c.) was used in 109 (137) cases. The results were as follows :—

A.P.T. :

Schick negative	...	...	106 (75)
Schick positive	...	...	2 (1)
Not tested	...	...	19 (79)

Total 127 (155)

i.e., 98.2% (98.7%) of those tested after immunisation with A.P.T. by the "two shot" method became Schick negative.

T.A.F. :

Schick negative	...	...	100 (52)
Schick positive	...	...	9 (6)
Not tested	...	...	— (73)

Total 109 (131)

i.e., 91.8% (89.7%) of those tested after immunisation with T.A.F., using three injections of 1 c.c., became Schick negative.

The numbers are small, but even so they indicate quite clearly the superiority of the "two shot" A.P.T. method over the three 1 c.c. T.A.F. method. A.P.T. is ideal and is used for all school children.

MEASLES.—As measles is not notifiable, the number of cases occurring in the City during the year is not known. The number of deaths was 10. Measles is undoubtedly one of the chief killing diseases in childhood.

PREVENTION OF MEASLES.

The prevention or attenuation of measles by the injection of the blood serum of persons who have suffered from the disease has now passed the experimental stage and the results achieved indicate that the method is of real value. Accordingly the Health Committee invited, and readily obtained, the co-operation of Medical Practitioners in the City in a Scheme for the collection and distribution of measles serum (which was described in full in my Report for 1936).

By means of the serum the doctor can prevent an attack of disease in those exposed to the infection, the protection lasting for a few weeks, after which the patient becomes susceptible; or, if he considers it advisable, he can arrange for the patient to have only a modified attack, which

usually occurs without complications, and protection remains high for at least many months and probably for years.

ERYSIPELAS.—During the year 81 (63) cases were notified and of these 2 (2) proved fatal.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There were 5 (12) cases notified during the year. These occurred sporadically. Investigation failed to reveal a common source of infection.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There were 48 (57) cases notified during the year. These conditions are dealt with more fully in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the report.

PNEUMONIA—Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary.—During the year 22 (45) cases were notified. The total deaths from this disease, certified as such during the year, were 150 (116), giving a mortality rate of 0.58 (0.45) per 1,000 population.

UNDULANT FEVER.—One non-fatal case of Undulant Fever occurred. Investigation failed to reveal other cases.

All infectious diseases notified during the year are given below :—

Disease	Cases Notified*	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	306	302	15
Scarlet Fever	1005	924	8
Enteric Fever	5	5	1
Malaria	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	48	25	1
Acute Primary & Influenzal Pneumonia	22	—	150
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	7	7	5
Acute Polio-myelitis	22	20	5
Erysipelas	81	47	2
Dysentery	2	2	—
Undulant Fever	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	2	—
Tuberculosis	380	397	191

* An analysis of these cases into age groups is given in Table XX.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.—There was an increased incidence in deaths from gastro-enteritis during the year. These occurred generally throughout the City, but in addition an outbreak took place at Saint Mary's Hospital during the months of June and July.

At Saint Mary's Hospital 10 certain and 6 probable cases of gastro-enteritis were involved, resulting in 14 deaths. As soon as the Medical Officer of Health was informed an investigation was immediately carried out and the measures taken succeeded in controlling the infection. The outbreak finally died out about the end of July. No definite source of infection was established and, although in the faeces of one case, *B. Sonne*, and in another, *B. Proteus* and Morgan's No. 1 bacillus, were found, bacteriological findings were not constant.

All general practitioners have been circularised, drawing their attention to endemicity of bacillary dysentery in this country, and asking them to notify the Medical Officer of Health as soon as a suspicious case of gastro-enteritis occurs. Circulars have also been forwarded to all the hospitals in the City, outlining the precautions to be taken to prevent the entry of the disease into the wards, and the steps to be taken to eradicate it. Hospitals have been requested to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the occurrence of any case or of any suspicious case.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—The following particulars are given with regard to the 14 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum (inflammation of the eyes of new-born babies), at one time one of the most frequent causes of permanent blindness :—

Cases Notified	Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
14	12	2	14	—	—	—

On receipt of a notification, the case is followed up promptly by the medical and nursing staffs of the Health Department, and steps are taken to see that the child is placed under the very best conditions for treatment.

POLIO-MYELITIS.—In common with most parts of the country, Portsmouth had an increased incidence of this disease during the year, 22 cases having been notified, as compared with 4 for 1937. All the cases occurred between the second week in July and the first week in November. Five died, giving a case mortality rate of 22.7%. In the treatment of the acute stage of the disease, a trial was made of anti-poliomyelitis serum. The number of cases developing respiratory complications was greater than usual, and for these, use was made of the Drinker apparatus.

A circular was sent to all the Medical Practitioners in the City, drawing their attention to the increased incidence and to the special features of the outbreak.

VACCINATION.—During 1937, the last year for which statistics are available, 4,101 (4,102) births were registered, of whom 2,857 (2,910) or 69.42% (70.94%) were successfully vaccinated; 43 (38) cases were found to be insusceptible to vaccination, and statutory exemptions were issued in respect of 844 (783).

Although there has been a slight reduction in the percentage of successfully vaccinated children during the year, the figure 69.42% is still the highest of the 20 largest towns in the country, and compares very favourably with the corresponding figure of 34.9% for England and Wales for the year 1936.

TABLE XV.
VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST THIRTY YEARS.

Year	No. of Births re- turned in birth sheets so regis- tered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Successfully Vaccinated	Insus- ceptible to Vaccin- ation	Had Small- pox	Dead Unvac- cinated	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vacc. Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to places unknown	No. of these births remain- ing	No. in respect of which certificates of conscientious objections have been received
1909	5861	4938	46	..	430	40	33	26	2	346
1910	5809	4667	15	..	449	40	50	21	5	562
1911	5788	4376	57	..	510	41	43	42	6	713
1912	5658	4314	26	..	389	33	57	34	5	800
1913	5874	4321	35	..	409	44	48	27	12	978
1914	5749	4235	42	..	408	59	74	31	9	890
1915	4997	3785	29	..	288	47	50	18	11	769
1916	5208	3875	31	..	321	39	56	29	9	848
1917	4613	3405	13	..	256	32	54	37	6	810
1918	4810	3459	38	..	263	38	118	30	5	859
1919	5195	3752	13	..	302	26	76	38	4	984
1920	6600	4790	38	..	303	30	116	29	5	1289
1921	5662	4083	18	..	265	32	82	26	4	1152
1922	5528	4105	11	..	269	23	61	18	2	1039
1923	5327	4243	28	..	239	40	86	15	2	674
1924	5089	4004	21	..	243	26	45	16	3	731
1925	4884	3772	15	..	223	24	54	14	2	780
1926	4637	3673	42	..	185	26	53	14	2	642
1927	4353	3418	35	..	157	28	48	16	3	648
1928	4579	3541	38	..	194	27	63	20	5	691
1929	4518	3395	86	..	222	33	52	20	2	708
1930	4407	3232	28	..	174	29	70	35	12	827
1931	4454	3152	36	..	185	87	72	65	76	781
1932	4174	2872	22	..	202	133	74	51	20	799
1933	4000	2759	16	..	164	133	46	44	22	816
1934	4042	2813	16	..	132	130	60	46	21	824
1935	3860	2747	20	..	149	50	39	53	17	785
1936	4102	2910	38	..	161	83	58	69	..	783
1937	4101	2857	43	..	155	67	59	71	5	844
*1938 (to June)										

*6 months only.

TABLE XVI.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1938.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets as registered from 1st January to 30th June, 1938	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1938, in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1938, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1938 neither, duly entered in the Vaccination Register (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).
		Col. 1 Success- fully Vaccin- ated	Col. 2 Insuscep- tible of Vaccin- ation	Had Small- Pox	Col. 4 Number in respect of whom Certi- ficates of Conscientious Objection have been received	Col. 5 Dead Unvac- cinated	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to places un- known, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. North End and Buckland	628	440	3	..	141	20	8	9	7	—
2. Kingston and East Southsea	663	453	2	..	135	32	9	17	15	—
3. Portsea and Landport	269	185	4	..	54	13	5	2	6	—
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	566	415	4	..	101	22	6	8	10	—
Totals	2126	1493	13	..	431	87	28	36	38	—
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1937 inclusive.										
1. North End and Buckland	1306	890	15	..	284	58	20	15	22	2
2. Kingston and East Southsea	1172	814	10	..	236	44	22	19	24	3
3. Portsea and Landport	555	412	3	..	97	26	5	6	6	—
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	1068	741	15	..	227	27	20	19	19	—
Totals	4101	2857	43	..	844	155	67	59	71	5

TABLE XVII.

Table showing the Numbers and Death-rates per 1,000 of Population from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases, from Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis), from Phthisis, and from all causes, during each Quarter and for the whole year 1938.

Quarter ending	The Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases* All ages		Lung Diseases (excepting Phthisis)†		Phthisis		From all Causes	
	No.	Death Rate per 1000	No.	Death Rate per 1000	No.	Death Rate per 1000	No.	Death Rate per 1000
1938								
March 31st	19	0.29	94	1.46	39	0.60	883	13.67
June 30th	20	0.31	56	0.87	38	0.59	783	12.12
September 30th ..	28	0.43	29	0.45	41	0.63	687	10.64
December 31st ..	16	0.25	56	0.87	44	0.68	801	12.39
Totals	83	0.32	235	0.91	162	0.63	3154	12.21

* Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric or Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoea.

† Includes Laryngitis, Emphysema, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other Diseases of the Respiratory System.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing the number of Deaths in the years 1861 to 1938 from the
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year	Popula- tion	DISEASES							TOTALS	
		Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whoop'g Cough	Typhoid Fever	Diarr- hoea	Numbers	Rate per 1000 living
1861	95220	1	3	5	6	11	111	152	289	3.06
1862	96960	..	42	225	20	36	128	71	522	5.39
1863	97831	12	80	134	24	16	37	68	391	3.96
1864	100531	228	6	17	17	48	72	118	506	4.95
1865	102363	3	14	20	7	50	74	122	290	3.09
1866	104230	1	16	34	26	46	85	117	325	3.16
1867	106130	..	82	15	4	23	74	140	338	3.18
1868	108064	..	46	107	18	57	119	117	464	4.86
1869	110034	1	57	295	18	26	105	100	602	5.47
1870	112040	1	39	119	13	46	91	121	430	3.83
1871	114083	39	42	30	10	66	72	100	359	3.28
1872	114970	514	52	5	21	17	112	113	834	7.25
1873	116380	45	16	12	15	19	97	106	310	2.66
1874	117810	2	56	36	19	104	101	149	467	3.90
1875	119260	..	54	47	18	8	103	141	371	3.11
1876	120730	1	109	457	11	42	71	131	822	6.80
1877	122210	..	12	36	5	59	87	153	352	2.63
1878	123710	..	36	16	1	92	96	170	411	3.32
1879	125250	..	10	11	4	9	62	73	169	1.35
1880	126830	..	42	9	20	48	70	192	381	3.00
1881	128691	..	7	25	205	66	60	73	436	3.38
1882	131535	..	156	40	106	36	107	111	556	4.22
1883	134441	1	10	16	20	54	93	80	274	2.03
1884	137412	..	164	9	41	9	58	116	397	2.88
1885	140448	..	7	5	42	44	93	123	314	2.23
1886	143552	1	197	18	65	102	124	191	698	4.86
1887	146724	3	8	26	47	41	53	151	329	2.34
1888	149966	..	50	12	17	27	27	98	231	1.53
1889	153279	2	8	11	33	92	32	122	300	1.95
1890	156667	..	4	19	47	39	50	105	264	1.69
1891	160167	..	223	9	23	38	33	73	399	2.49
1892	163628	..	38	18	26	87	42	99	310	1.89
1893	165153	..	120	32	29	36	54	247	518	3.13
1894	167878	4	139	14	34	41	29	93	554	3.18
1895	170672	..	39	7	18	64	37	238	403	2.36
1896	173565	..	126	19	20	60	28	157	410	2.36
1897	176497	..	35	11	22	65	44	286	463	2.62
1898	179500	..	73	31	54	42	44	183	427	2.38
1899	182576	..	50	22	120	62	75	316	645	3.35
1900	185725	..	3	11	104	87	93	159	457	2.46
1901	188885	..	82	15	70	21	43	311	542	2.87
1902	193969	..	70	14	62	92	54	159	451	2.32
1903	198049	..	17	27	75	34	23	115	291	1.46
1904	202171	..	1	22	71	76	34	213	417	2.06
1905	206336	..	218	11	69	45	18	173	534	2.58
1906	210546	..	8	3	60	63	17	226	377	1.79
1907	214797	..	169	4	61	57	30	60	381	1.77
1908	219095	..	14	8	49	55	26	48	200	0.91
1909	223436	..	104	19	66	27	33	54	303	1.35
1910	227821	..	64	30	56	52	39	54	295	1.29
1911	232221	..	28	21	72	40	26	290	477	2.05
1912	236732	..	95	29	124	52	22	57	379	1.60
1913	241256	..	25	20	87	16	23	112	283	1.17
1914	245827	..	39	5	79	50	29	71	273	1.11
1915	2502141	..	123	17	68	36	18	52	314	1.55
1916	257843	..	15	3	52	46	10	65	191	0.96
1917	2618527	..	44	7	40	36	4	48	179	0.90
1918	263396	..	52	4	48	43	5	40	192	0.94
1919	264846	..	14	2	42	20	..	37	115	0.51
1920	263805	..	32	3	40	41	1	22	139	0.59
1921	263929	..	23	13	30	21	3	87	177	0.75
1922	266630	..	12	12	48	42	3	32	149	0.61
1923	26718	..	39	5	46	9	11	31	141	0.61
1924	262000	..	16	8	18	38	4	21	105	0.44
1925	262900	..	20	6	43	30	5	19	123	0.52
1926	261500	..	11	7	66	17	3	36	140	0.60
1927	262100	..	40	3	47	18	..	15	123	0.52
1928	240700	..	9	3	53	12	2	22	101	0.41
1929	242000	..	1	7	24	19	2	67	120	0.49
1930	242000	..	101	9	16	6	1	40	173	0.71
1931	228900	..	1	12	12	21	3	24	73	0.31
1932	253100	..	48	5	2	6	..	30	91	0.36
1933	251200	..	4	10	9	17	..	19	59	0.23
1934	248900	..	28	10	29	7	1	12	87	0.34
1935	250200	..	..	6	39	9	1	16	71	0.28
1936	251400	..	14	2	8	1	2	17	44	0.17
1937	256200	..	5	5	11	10	3	21	57	0.22
1938	258400	..	10	8	15	1	1	48	83	0.32

* Civil population only.

TABLE XIX.

WEEKLY RETURN of cases of Infectious Disease.

Week ending 1938		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Malaria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Undulant Fever	Tuberculosis		Total
														Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
Jan.	8	31	10	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	8	1	56
"	15	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	36
"	22	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	14	2	55
"	29	28	7	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	44
Feb.	5	29	12	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	1	53
"	12	36	9	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	62
"	19	30	7	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	47
"	26	25	14	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	51
Mar.	5	31	9	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	50
"	12	30	9	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	49
"	19	25	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	12	..	48
"	26	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	27
April	2	30	4	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	44
"	9	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	42
"	16	15	6	..	1	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	5	1	36
"	23	16	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	3	37
"	30	16	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	32
May	7	21	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	39
"	14	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	35
"	21	26	9	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	2	53
"	28	23	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	31
June	4	13	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	26
"	11	18	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	1	30
"	18	29	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	44
"	25	18	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	28
July	2	17	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	1	31
"	9	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	1	24
"	16	13	10	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	9	..	37
"	23	14	10	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	33
"	30	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	28
Aug.	6	10	2	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	26
"	13	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	5	2	29
"	20	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	9	..	34
"	27	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	14
Sept.	3	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	15
"	10	11	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	11	..	32
"	17	13	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	..	..	7	1	37
"	24	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	23
Oct.	1	14	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	25
"	8	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	33
"	15	11	8	..	1	..	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	6	..	34
"	22	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	6	1	30
"	29	13	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	28
Nov.	5	18	7	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	7	..	38
"	12	33	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	1	58
"	19	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	33
"	26	10	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	3	32
Dec.	3	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	35
"	10	17	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	1	35
"	17	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	25
"	24	31	16	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	1	70
"	31															
TOTALS ..		1005	306	5	22	1	48	7	81	14	22	2	1	341	39	1894

TABLE XX.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1938.

Notifiable Disease	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT													TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.																					
	At Ages—Years													St. Thomas	1	Portsea	2	Nelson	3	North End	4	Buckland	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Charles Dickens	14	15	16
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over																						
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	306	4	7	14	19	20	151	50	20	16	4	1	..	9	33	10	22	19	17	10	12	18	19	41	21	25	19	19	12						
Erysipelas ..	81	3	1	..	..	..	5	..	3	14	8	40	7	5	8	8	6	2	7	..	4	5	3	3	2	7	5	9	7			
Scarlet Fever ..	1005	6	20	52	48	79	462	214	45	52	22	5	..	69	44	88	101	56	49	33	81	91	36	52	60	44	74	61	66						
Enteric Fever ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	22	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	3	4	1	3	1		
Malaria ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	38	4	..	..	4	..	1	1	2	16	2	2	3	2	..	..	4	..	11	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	7	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..				
Acute Polio-myelitis...	22	..	..	..	4	..	12	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	4	3	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	..
Dysentery ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undulant Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	341	..	1	..	..	..	8	8	35	130	76	74	9	16	17	28	31	18	33	25	20	26	10	18	19	18	14	27	21			
Other forms of Tuberculosis	39	..	1	1	2	3	10	6	7	6	..	3	..	..	4	1	3	3	8	1	..	2	3	1	1	2	5	3	2				
TOTALS ..	1894	29	31	69	73	104	650	285	121	260	121	130	21	111	113	139	166	105	142	73	122	147	74	118	107	107	120	138	112						

Isolation Hospitals or Sanatoria—1. Milton Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis.
 2. Small-pox Hospital at Elson (by arrangement with Gosport and Alverstoke U.D.C.)
 3. The Langstone Sanatorium and Saint Mary's Hospital for Tuberculosis.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

By IAN M. McLACHLAN, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.,
Medical Superintendent and Senior Asst. M.O.H.

The total number of beds available for the treatment of infectious diseases in the Hospital is 291 ; of these the two cubicle isolation blocks supply 40. The two new blocks mentioned in the annual report for 1937 have been completed and were officially opened on July 14th, 1938, by Sir A. McNalty, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health—one, a two-storey block of 64 beds (four wards of 14 and side wards), the other a cubicle ward block of 20 beds.

During the first part of the year difficulty was experienced in obtaining nursing staff, and as a result the work was carried out under very trying circumstances, many of the wards having to be under-staffed. Certain of the wards had to be closed in turn for repairs, with consequent risk of overcrowding the other wards. The opening of the new extension in July, however, brought relief.

ADMISSIONS.—During the year 1,543 cases were admitted, excluding tuberculosis, which accounted for 68 admissions. The following table gives in detail the admissions month by month.

The grand total of all cases admitted during the year was 1,611, or 104 more than in 1937.

TABLE XXI. CASES ADMITTED DURING 1938.

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Pertussis	Poliomyelitis	Glandular Fever	Chicken-pox	Tonsillitis	Meningitis	Scarlet Fever C.P.	Rubella	Rat Bite Fever	Parotitis	? Rash	Other Diseases
1938																	
January ..	121	31	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
February ..	106	39	..	5	11	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	113	29	..	4	28	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
April ..	74	30	..	1	42	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
May ..	93	17	2	3	6	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
June ..	76	10	3	3	6	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	1
July ..	51	30	1	5	3	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	2
August ..	47	14	2	2	..	1	7	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2
September ..	48	18	2	5	2	1	10	..	1	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
October ..	59	28	..	5	..	1	5	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2
November ..	90	33	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	2
December ..	74	35	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	952	314	12	47	107	8	22	1	13	12	13	2	4	1	8	7	19
Cases from Outside Authorities ..	28	12	1	..	7	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nett Portsmouth Cases																	
1938 ..	924	302	11	47	100	8	20	1	13	11	11	2	4	1	8	7	18
1937 ..	855	303	15	49	92	12	2	..	13	13	8	1	2	..	1	2	..

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.—The Laboratory was opened on January 1st, 1936, and much useful work has been done. It is hoped to extend its usefulness. Examinations are confined to diphtheria swabs and microscopic work in connection with pathological discharges.

A large amount of bacteriological work is sent to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital (widals, faeces, urines, cerebro spinal fluids and throat swabs for haemolytic streptococci).

The following is a table of the work done.

K.L.B. Examinations	...	3645	(3277)
Other Investigations...	...	62	(50)
<hr/>			
Total	...	3707	(3327)
<hr/>			
K.L.B. Negative	...	3039	(2509)
K.L.B. Positive	...	606	(768)
Post Mortem Examinations...		12	(19)

TRAINING SCHOOL.—The Lecture Room has provided a long-needed want. Courses of instruction have been given by the Sister-Tutor and also by the resident Medical Officers on theoretical and practical nursing, anatomy, physiology and hygiene, and infectious diseases, to prepare nurses for the State Examinations in Fevers.

During the year 4 (4) nurses entered for Final State Registration Examination in Infectious Diseases, and of these 3 (3) passed. 2 nurses entered for the Preliminary examination and both passed. In the Educational Test set by the General Nursing Council, which prospective probationers have to sit and pass before being signed on, 5 took the examination and 3 failed.

SPECIAL SERVICES.—The services of an Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon are available when required, also those of a Consulting Surgeon and Consulting Physician.

OPERATIONS, 1938.

Tonsils and Adenoids	...	18	Myringotomy	...	4
Single Mastoidectomy	...	21	Teeth Extractions		1
Tracheotomy	...	4	Ts. & As.-Antrostomy		2
Appendicectomy	...	2			—
					<hr/>
Total					52

DISPENSARY.—The Dispenser, besides her duties as such, is responsible for the keeping of case records (discharges from hospital, etc.), also for the clerical work in relation to the diphtheria immunisation clinic.

SCARLET FEVER.—Of the 952 (912) cases admitted as Scarlet Fever during the year, the majority were of a mild to moderate type. There were, however, several cases of toxic Scarlet Fever, necessitating intravenous Scarlet Fever Serum and resulting in 9 (5) deaths, giving a death rate of 0.93 (0.62) per 100 proved cases.

The following is a table showing the complications arising from 952 proved cases of Scarlet Fever discharged.

COMPLICATIONS OCCURRING IN 952 PROVEN
CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

Adenitis	...	...	44	Br. Pneumonia	...	1
Ear Complications :				Bronchitis	...	4
L. Otorrhoea	22			Conjunctivitis	...	2
R. Otorrhoea	27			Ethmoiditis	...	1
Double Otorrhoea	12	80		Axillary Abscess	...	2
R. Mastoiditis	10			Appendicitis	...	1
L. Mastoiditis	9			Angio Neurotic Oedema		
Relapses	...	...	9	(eyelids)	...	1
Nephritis	...	...	18	Abscess of Arm	...	1
Carditis	...	...	1	Phlebitis	...	1
Rhinorrhoea	...	...	19	Septic Thumb	...	3
Quinsy	...	...	3			
Rheumatism	...	...	9	Total	...	200

It will be seen that 44, or 22.0% of the complications were due to the enlargement of glands (mainly cervical), and that only in 3 cases was incision necessary. Ear complications accounted for 80, or 40.0% of the total.

There were 9, or 4.05% of relapse cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 314 (325) cases admitted.

An analysis of the cases discharged is given on the next page, together with the complications arising whilst in hospital.

DIPHTHERIA—1938.

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Day of Disease on Admission	AGE GROUP (YEARS)					PROVED TO BE DIPHTHERIA												ALTERED DIAGNOSES										COMPLICATIONS										OPER- ATIONS		DEATHS	CARRIERS	
						(TYPE)																																				
						TONSILLAR			NASO- PHARYNGEAL			NASAL			LARYNGEAL																											
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20+	Mild	Mod.	Severe	Mild	Mod.	Severe	Mild	Mod.	Severe	Mild	Mod.	Severe	Septic Tonsillitis	Rhinitis	Bronchitis	S.A.D.	Pharyngitis	Otitis Media	Scarlet Fever	Retropharyngeal Abscess	Mening.	Palatal Paresis	Cardiac Paresis	Strep. Tonsillitis	Strabismus	Ophthalm.	Vaginitis	Abscess of Buttock	Cervical Adenitis	Nephritis	Epilepsy	Albuminuria	Tracheotomy	T's. & A's.	Facial	Nasal	
1	6	9	1	4	..	7	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	
2	9	25	22	5	4	14	30	3	..	1	..	4	1	12	1	1	..	1	2	5	8	..	3	1	1	3
3	15	30	19	3	10	9	25	5	..	3	2	11	1	..	7	..	1	1	3	4	7	1	3	1	1	1	..	1	3	3	1	1	..
4	6	22	11	2	6	12	19	6	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	8	2	4	1	2	
5	4	19	8	..	2	9	7	4	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	3	
6	2	7	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	3	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	1	
7 +	23	32	11	2	5	7	11	3	..	2	1	39	5	4	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	4	6	1	1	1	..	1	4	1	2	10
TOTAL	65	167	74	16	28	58	108	25	..	7	6	67	9	2	3	29	3	1	4	4	3	2	1	1	12	19	27	12	10	1	1	4	1	2	1	4	5	14	3	11

Three cases proved to be Aural Diphtheria

It will be seen from the this table that secondary streptococcal Tonsillitis occurred in 27 cases. The various Paresis associated with Diphtheria accounted for 43 cases. On the whole the type of Diphtheria admitted to the Hospital during the year varied from mild to moderate.

The Tonsillar cases accounted for 54% of the admissions. 13, or 3.77%, of the admissions were grouped as Naso-Pharyngeal Diphtheria, 76, or 21%, as nasal Diphtheria. The vast majority (67) were cases showing very slight discharge from the nose with excoriation of the nostrils. There were 5 cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria admitted. There were 14 fatal cases, giving a death-rate of 4.63%.

There were 14 "carriers" admitted, 3 faucial and 11 nasal; the treatment consisting of either tonsillectomy, and/or exposure to the Kromayer Mercury Vapour, and was successful in clearing up the condition in all cases.

ENTERIC FEVER.—During the year there were 12 cases admitted with Typhoid Fever; the diagnosis was confirmed in 7 cases, the other cases consisting of 1 Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the other 4 Enteritis. Investigation failed to reveal a common source of infection.

DEATHS.—During the year there were 41 (32) deaths from the causes stated below :—

Diphtheria	...	...	14	Angina	...	...	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	2	Cerebro-spinal			
Erysipelas	...	...	2	Meningitis	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	9	E.C.S.M. & Diabetes	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	5				
Streptococcal Meningitis			1				—
Mastoiditis-Nephritis							
(post Measles)	...	...	1				—
				Total	...	...	41

DISCHARGES.—During the year there were 1,620 (1,336) patients discharged from the Infectious Diseases Hospital, as follows :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Other Infectious	Non- Infectious	Deaths	Total
January	108	32	20	18	3	181
February	102	22	16	14	5	159
March	106	49	20	24	9	208
April	100	36	16	21	4	177
May	68	31	11	37	8	155
June	92	31	9	6	4	142
July	66	13	9	16	1	105
August	60	24	6	15	2	107
September	42	16	6	8	1	73
October	47	13	5	10	..	75
November	61	30	9	9	5	114
December	87	16	16	5	..	124
Total	939	313	183	143	42	1620
1937	810	198	148	148	32	1336

WORK OF THE MEDICAL REFEREE.—The Medical Superintendent is also Medical Referee to the Corporation, and during the year has carried out 387 (451) examinations of Corporation employees and new staff.

EXAMINATIONS BY MEDICAL REFEREE.

Workmen's Compensation	...	...	128 (158)
Passenger Transport Department	...	...	127 (125)
New Staff	...	...	118 (145)
Special Examinations	...	...	11 (20)
Third Party Claims	...	...	3 (3)
Total			387 (451)

STAFF SICKNESS.—During the year there were 33 (37) of the Staff off duty due to illness—six on more than one occasion. The conditions arising were :—

Bursitis	...	...	2	P.U.O.	...	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	1	Accidents	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	2	Observation	...	...	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	12	Not Diagnosed	...	...	12
Rheumatism	...	...	1	Diphtheria	...	...	1
Sunburn	...	...	1	Nasal Diphtheria	...	...	1
Anaemia	...	...	1				—
Persistent Vomiting	...	...	1	Total	...	...	41
Reaction to Toxin	...	...	1				—

The discrepancy between 41 and 33 is accounted for by the fact that six nurses suffered from more than one illness during the year.

The choice of Medical Attendant for the Staff is optional—some being on the panel of the Medical Superintendent, the remainder being on the panel of outside Practitioners.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Although there was a slight increase in the number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year, *i.e.*, 602, as compared with 590, the total number of attendances dropped from 29,473 to 22,715, due chiefly to the new form of treatment of gonorrhoea introduced by the Venereal Diseases Officer, *i.e.*, by drugs of the Sulphonamide group—which has reduced the number of attendances of males for irrigation by almost one half.

In fresh infections with gonorrhoea the ratio of females to males was 1 : 2.7, as compared with 1 : 3.4 last year, indicating that the greater proportion of the women infected with gonorrhoea are presenting themselves for treatment. There is still need, however, to continue our efforts in educating women as to the need for treatment. The symptoms of gonorrhoea in women are often slight, and too often they are wrongly ascribed to other conditions, which are treated by themselves at home.

The total number of doses of arsenobenzene compound issued to private practitioners under the provisions of the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, was 128 (82).

CO-ORDINATION.—Complete liaison between the out-patient treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre and the in-patient treatment at Saint Mary's Hospital is ensured by the appointment of Mr. A. Murray Stuart, F.R.C.S., as part-time Visiting Medical Officer at Saint Mary's Hospital.

In regard to congenital syphilis there is close co-operation between the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, the School Medical Service, and the Venereal Diseases Service in the detection of this form of the disease.

Close co-ordination also continues between the Portsmouth Navy and Army Commands, so far as the control and treatment of Venereal Diseases in the City are concerned. The sources of infection of civilians and of service men alike are frequently the same. Every effort is made, often with the help of the police, to trace infected women and to induce them to undergo treatment.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

The Venereal Diseases Officer, Mr. A. Murray Stuart, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), reports as follows on the work carried out at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital :—

“ The outstanding feature in the treatment of Venereal Diseases during 1938, has been the introduction of Chemo-therapy by means of drugs of the Sulphonamide group in the treatment of Gonorrhoea.

The treatment of this disease was formerly very unsatisfactory, but now we have a very potent weapon, if used carefully, and one which curtails the period of treatment considerably ; the attendances for treatment for gonorrhoea have been reduced by nearly 50%.

One of the dangers of the new treatment lies in its very efficacy, in that, since the discharge clears up so rapidly, a patient is lulled into a false sense of security, thinks he is cured and ceases to attend, only to find that he relapses later. To get the full benefit from the new treatment, it must be intensive and the patient must be kept under close observation while it is in progress. It must be followed by strict tests of cure, otherwise it is likely to do more harm than good, and result in the country being flooded by half-cured patients spreading the disease.

During the past year the number of new cases remains about the same, though the number of those attending with primary Syphilis shows an increase, which would suggest that the necessity for early treatment is being more widely appreciated.

A record has again been kept of the new male patients regarding the source of infection which is as follows :—

SYPHILIS		GONORRHOEA	
Amateurs	Prostitutes	Amateurs	Prostitutes
6	18	74	46

TABLE XXII.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE
TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ..	194	150	..	..	83	29	4	14	281	193	474
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ..	14	20	..	..	11	7	..	..	25	27	52
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
" secondary	22	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	36
" latent in 1st year of infection .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" all later stages	39	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	41	80
" congenital	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	13
Soft Chancre .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	121	44	..	..	121	44	165
" later .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	4	3	7
Conditions other than venereal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	114	174	114	288
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres	15	9	1	..	33	4	2	1	51	14	65
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ..	305	238	2	..	252	87	180	129	739	454	1193
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or after diagnosis as non-venereal	21	15	..	..	80	34	170	117	271	166	437
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
" secondary	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16
" latent in 1st year of infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" all later stages	28	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	18	46
" congenital	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Soft Chancre .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32	13	..	..	32	13	45
" later .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure	22	12	..	..	37	5	..	..	59	17	76
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	29	17	2	..	41	15	4	..	76	32	108
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	189	164	..	..	62	20	6	12	257	196	453
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ..	305	238	2	..	252	87	180	129	739	454	1193

	Syphilis		Soft Chanere		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
„ secondary	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
„ latent in 1st year of infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ all later stages	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
„ congenital	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer	2636	2537	2	..	1607	494	511	397	4756	3428	8184
(b) for intermediate treatment, <i>e.g.</i> irrigation, dressing	569	285	..	..	6741	4108	1047	1781	8357	6174	14531
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	3205	2822	2	..	8348	4602	1558	2178	13113	9602	22715
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	2	3	1	..	..	4	..	1	3	8	11
(b) Aggregate number of “In-patient days” of treatment given	42	111	69	..	..	200	..	41	111	352	463
	Under 1 year		1 & under 5 years		5 & under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	3	3	1	..	3	..	3	..	10	3	
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—	Arsenical						Mercury		Bismuth		
	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds						Others				
							Tryparsamide				
(a) Names of preparations	Novostab Novarsenobillon Sulphostab						—		Chlorostab		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	2481						331		3366		

	Microscopical		Cerebro-spinal Fluid	Serum Tests	
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea
15. Pathological Work :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	27	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the treatment centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—	1600	40	1071	241
Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre for the Trichomonas Vaginalis	—	178	—	—	—

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Portsmouth	Hampshire	West Sussex	Isle of Wight	Total
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—					
Syphilis	108	24	9	—	141
Soft Chancre	1	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhoea	145	21	5	1	172
Conditions other than Venereal	226	49	12	1	288
TOTAL ..	480	94	26	2	602
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	18494	3478	738	5	22715
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	396	67	..	..	463

TUBERCULOSIS.

CO-ORDINATION.—The arrangements described in my previous Report to ensure complete co-ordination in our efforts to combat this disease have worked well during the year. The Tuberculosis Officer who directs the work of the Dispensary visits, at least once a week, all patients undergoing institutional treatment, and can thus supervise each phase of the treatment with resultant economy and avoidance of overlapping.

Owing to the migration of the population northwards, it was decided to establish at Cosham a branch of the Dispensary, which was opened in the early part of 1938.

NOTIFICATIONS.—During the year under review there were 412 persons notified to the Medical Officer of Health as suffering from tuberculosis, as compared with 440 during 1937, and with an average of 480 for the past ten years.

CONTACTS.—For the effective control of tuberculosis it is necessary to stress the importance of the examination of contacts. For this purpose a special clinic was opened during the year, and as a result the number of contacts examined was more than doubled.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths from the pulmonary form of the disease was 162 or 0.63 per 1,000 living, which is the second lowest on record.

There was a slight increase, however, in the number of deaths from all forms of the disease, *i.e.*, 191 or 0.74 per 1,000 living, as compared with 159 or 0.62 per 1,000 living for 1937 (which was the lowest on record), and as compared with an average of 0.88 for the past ten years.

The gradual decline in the death-rate from tuberculosis in recent years has been made possible only by maintaining an intensive anti-tuberculosis campaign. From the following report it will be seen that the volume of work carried out in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme, instead of decreasing, is actually increasing; *e.g.*, the numbers of new cases and contacts examined were 908 in 1936, 914 in 1937 and 1,020 in 1938; while the number of attendances were 5,596, 5,899 and 7,742 respectively.

TABLE XXIII.

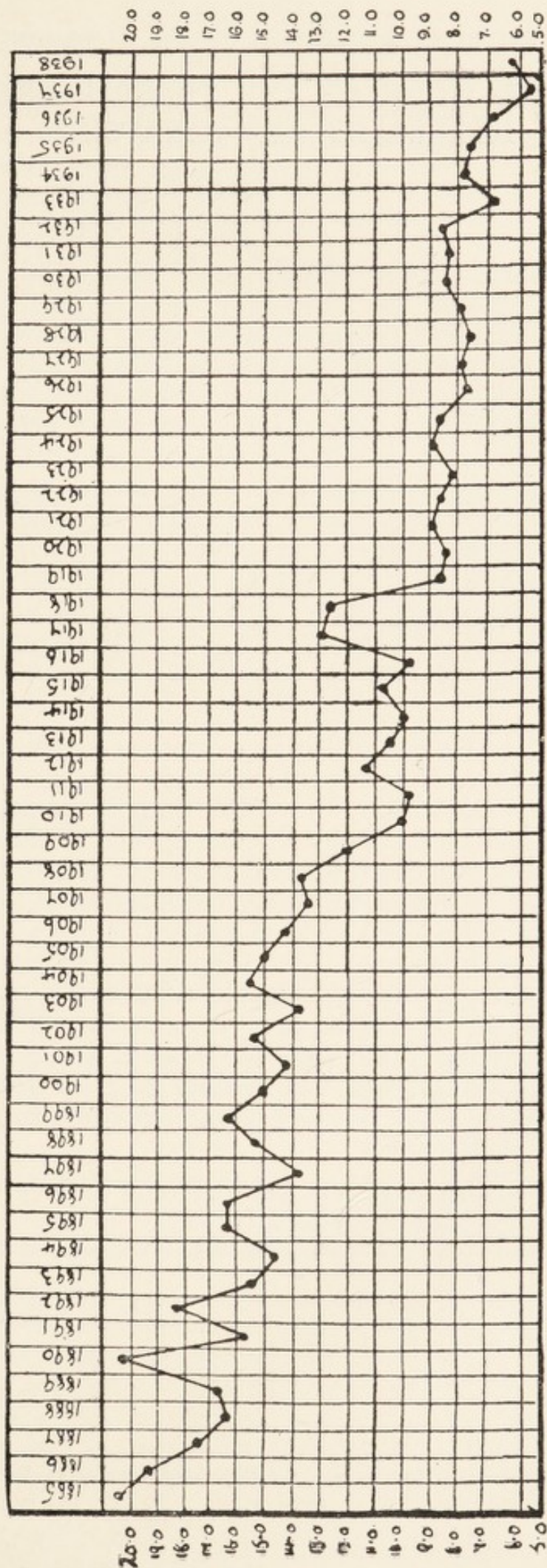
Table showing the number of Deaths and Death-rates per 1,000 living from TUBERCULAR DISEASES for Fifty-nine Years (1880 to 1938).

Year	(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis		(2) Tubercular Meningitis Hydrocephalus Deaths	(3) Other Forms of Tuberculosis Deaths	Totals of Cols. 2 and 3	
	Deaths	Rate			Deaths	Rate
1880	234	1.74	49	81	130	.96
1881	275	2.14	44	61	105	.81
1882	269	2.07	33	67	100	.76
1883	262	1.96	41	72	113	.84
1884	292	2.12	34	62	96	.69
1885	290	2.06	36	54	90	.64
1886	285	1.98	38	85	123	.86
1887	261	1.77	41	95	136	.92
1888	240	1.60	38	90	128	.85
1889	251	1.63	35	93	128	.83
1890	319	2.03	37	57	94	.60
1891	252	1.57	41	86	127	.79
1892	308	1.89	31	51	82	.50
1893	254	1.53	32	59	91	.55
1894	241	1.43	21	50	71	.42
1895	280	1.64	43	50	93	.54
1896	283	1.63	51	55	106	.61
1897	245	1.38	39	33	72	.39
1898	277	1.54	37	57	94	.52
1899	295	1.61	40	64	104	.57
1900	286	1.53	42	53	95	.51
1901	278	1.47	37	91	128	.67
1902	308	1.58	31	51	82	.42
1903	269	1.35	35	34	69	.34
1904	321	1.58	44	32	76	.37
1905	314	1.52	42	25	67	.32
1906	306	1.45	38	36	74	.35
1907	282	1.31	47	36	83	.38
1908	300	1.36	39	38	77	.35
1909	272	1.21	41	33	74	.33
1910	249	1.09	40	23	63	.28
1911	239	1.02	36	23	59	.25
1912	267	1.13	30	46	76	.32
1913	264	1.08	41	40	81	.33
1914	249	1.01	33	52	85	.34
*1915	233	1.15	51	69	120	.59
*1916	188	0.95	39	48	87	.43
*1917	269	1.35	38	62	100	.50
*1918	261	1.28	23	45	68	.33
*1919	197	0.88	25	37	62	.27
*1920	197	0.84	19	36	55	.23
*1921	211	0.90	22	26	48	.20
*1922	207	0.87	17	38	55	.23
*1923	191	0.82	21	16	37	.16
*1924	222	0.93	18	36	54	.23
*1925	204	0.87	27	23	50	.21
*1926	183	0.79	18	20	38	.16
*1927	182	0.78	27	24	51	.22
*1928	179	0.74	26	23	49	.20
*1929	192	0.79	26	9	35	.14
*1930	208	0.85	26	14	40	.16
*1931	189	0.82	17	21	38	.16
1932	213	0.84	22	18	40	.15
1933	170	0.67	17	12	29	.11
1934	197	0.79	15	28	43	.17
1935	192	0.76	15	4	19	.08
1936	171	0.68	13	20	33	.13
1937	142	0.55	7	10	17	.07
1938	162	0.63	15	14	29	.11

* Calculated on estimated civil population.

TABLE XXIV.

Chart Showing Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 population since 1885.



THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY AND SANATORIA.

By F. R. DENNISON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,
Tuberculosis Officer and Senior Assistant M.O.H.

Dispensary.—Table XXVI gives statistical details of the work done at the Dispensary during the year 1938. During the year 738 (784) new cases were examined and the diagnosis confirmed in 278 (270), or 37.67% (34.4%); 409 (439), or 55.42% (55.9%) proved not to be tubercular. Of the remainder, 51 (75), the diagnosis had not been completed. There was a decrease of 46 (increase of 92) new cases as compared with those of 1937. Attendances at the Dispensary showed an increase of 1,843 (303), but the visits paid by the tuberculosis nurses decreased by 808 (increase of 430). The reduction in the amount of home visiting was largely due to more calls upon the services of the tuberculosis visitors of the clinics. It is the aim of the service to have all patients on the Dispensary Register visited at least four times each year.

There has been a gratifying increase in the number of contacts examined at the Dispensary during the year—282, as compared with 130 in 1937. This is doubtless largely due to the facilities afforded by the special clinic which was set up for this purpose towards the end of 1937. Even these results, however, represent barely more than the examination of one contact for each case diagnosed, and cannot yet be regarded as satisfactory. There appears to be an apathy on the part of the parents to bring the children for examination. The fact that at the time of discovery of a case of tuberculosis in the family the other children appear to be quite well seems to lull the parents into a sense of false security. An effort is being made to secure still further improvement during the coming year.

The following table sets the foregoing remarks in tabular form. A comparison is made with 1937.

Year	New Cases referred for opinion	Definite Cases of Tuberculosis	Not Tubercular or Indefinite	Number of Contacts	Number of Sputa	Number of X-Ray Examinations	Attendances at the Dispensary	No. of Visits by Tuberculosis Nurses
1938	738	278	460	282	2450	1734	7742	6224
1937	784	270	514	130	2206	1945	5899	7032

Institutional.—There has been no change in the number of beds available for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis, details of which are given below :—

Langstone Sanatorium	...	...	...	35
Saint Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	70
Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	...	32
Other Sanatoria (Ventnor, Bournemouth, Bramshott, Alton)	...	...	...	As required

The Tuberculosis Officer pays a weekly consultative visit to the Hospitals and Sanatorium. There is a steady demand for beds and frequently a considerable waiting list for admission.

Treatment.—The basis of treatment in tuberculosis is rest in bed—this cannot be too strongly emphasised—fresh air and regulated diet. In suitable cases this can be supplemented by modern methods with considerable benefit to the patient. All forms of modern treatment (such as Artificial Pneumothorax, Aurotherapy, Phrenic Evulsion, etc.) are available at Saint Mary's Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The results obtained during the year have been very encouraging.

Langstone Sanatorium.

Thirty-five beds are available here for the sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis and pre-tubercular cases, as follows :

Male	...	...	...	...	17
Female	...	...	...	...	8
BEACH LODGE for children under 12 years of age (Non-pulmonary tuberculosis and "observation cases")	...	...	...	...	10

Wherever possible, cases are sent here in the convalescent stage and strict sanatorium routine is carried out in conjunction with graduated exercise (Table XXVIII).

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE XXV.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.

Age Periods	* NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2
1 „ 5	2	..	5	3	1	..	2	1
5 „ 15	7	9	11	5	3	..	2	..
15 „ 25	34	46	7	2	11	13	2	2
25 „ 35	52	39	2	6	21	19	2	4
35 „ 45	54	25	..	..	22	11	1	..
45 „ 55	41	17	1	1	19	5	2	..
55 „ 65	21	5	..	2	20	3	..	2
65 and upwards ..	4	6	..	1	4	6	..	1
TOTALS ..	216	147	27	22	102	57	12	12

* Includes primary notifications and new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health by other means.

N.B.—Of the total number of 183 deaths registered from all forms of tuberculosis, 18, or 10 per cent., had not been notified during life as suffering from the disease.

TABLE XXVI.

Showing the work of the Dispensary during 1938.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	156	97	4	7	4	3	6	1	160	100	10	8	278	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	23	8	6	51	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	175	51	61	409	
													738	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. ..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	13	10	30	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	56	93	83	247	
													282	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered	2	7	2	..	..	3	1	2	2	10	3	2	17	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	262	168	166	761	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	468	385	26	39	27	26	56	59	..	..	..	..	1086	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	30	21	16	83	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st				1270				2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years				47		
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance, under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..				249				4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)				141		
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)				7742				6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ..				182		
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—								8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)				142		
(a) Personal				142										
(b) Other				1476										
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ..				6224				10. Number of :—						
								(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ..				2450		
								(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work				1734		
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above				—				12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st				391		

TABLE XXVII.

Showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous Patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution			Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
				Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
				M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent	14	9	..	8	17	3	5	9	..	2	1	..	29	36	3	68	
		Not quiescent	6	5	1	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	6	1	22	
		Died in Institution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class T.B. plus Group I	Quiescent	3	4	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	6	9	..	15
		Not quiescent	1	2	..	4	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	10	7	..	17
		Died in Institution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Class T.B. plus Group II	Quiescent	1	2	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	7	5	..	12
		Not quiescent	9	3	..	7	1	..	4	6	..	5	2	..	25	12	..	37	
		Died in Institution ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
	Class T.B. plus Group III	Quiescent .. ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	5
		Not quiescent	1	4	..	6	1	..	3	4	..	3	..	1	13	9	1	23	
		Died in Institution ..	10	3	..	6	6	..	4	4	..	3	3	1	23	16	1	40	
TOTALS (pulmonary)			46	34	2	45	35	3	23	27	..	18	7	2	132	103	7	242	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Bones and Joints	Quiescent	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	5	7
		Not quiescent	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	5
		Died in Institution ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
	Abdominal	Quiescent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
		Not quiescent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
		Died in Institution ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
	Other Organs	Quiescent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not quiescent .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	3
		Died in Institution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Peripheral glands	Quiescent .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
		Not quiescent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died in Institution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)			3	3	3	..	2	5	2	..	2	1	3	3	6	8	13	27	

TABLE XXVIII.

LANGSTONE SANATORIUM.

Grade of Exercise attained by Adult Cases before discharge.

Grade	Badge	Exercise	Males	Females	Total
I.	White	Up 4, 6 or 8 hours. Quiet games, except billiards.	2	0	2
II.	Yellow	Up all day. Specified light ward duties. Limited slow walking exercise.	5	0	5
III.	Green	Up all day. Specified ward duties, requiring more exertion. Further walking exercise (1 mile).	7	0	7
IV.	Red	Up all day. Specified ward duties, requiring still more exertion. Long distance walking, increasing.	14	10	24

12 " Bed " Patients (9 men and 3 women) were either discharged or transferred to other Institutions.

TABLE XXIX.
Total Number of Patients treated at various Sanatoria, Hospitals
and Colonies during 1938.

SANATORIUM, HOSPITAL OR COLONY	Resident at beginning of year	Admitted during year	Discharged or died during year	Remaining end of year	Totals
Langstone Sanatorium	20	48	53	15	68
Beach Lodge	10	21	22	9	31
Milton Hospital	24	66	65	25	90
Saint Mary's Hospital	60	222	216	66	282
Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth ..	5	..	5	..	5
Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor	12	17	18	11	29
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital ..	7	13	7	13	20
King George V Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott	2	7	4	5	9
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate	1	..	1	..	1
Papworth Training Colony	2	..	1	1	2
Preston Hall Training Colony	1	..	..	1	1
Brompton Hospital	1	2	1	2	3
East Anglian Sanatorium	1	..	1	..	1
Stanmore Cripples' Hospital	1	..	..	1	1
King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst ..	..	1	..	1	1
Totals ..	147	397	394	150	544

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF BLINDNESS.—

The measures which are taken in the City to prevent and treat blindness were summarised in my Annual Report of 1937. No change has taken place during the year under review.

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Wintle, Superintendent to the Blind Persons Act Committee, for the following information :—

“ The Blind Persons Act Committee, working in conjunction with the Portsmouth Voluntary Association for the Blind, continue to carry out their duties with reference to the Welfare of the Blind within the area.

During the year the Council's Scheme of Domiciliary Assistance to Unemployable and Other Blind Persons has been revised, the result being that the Blind now receive additional financial assistance.

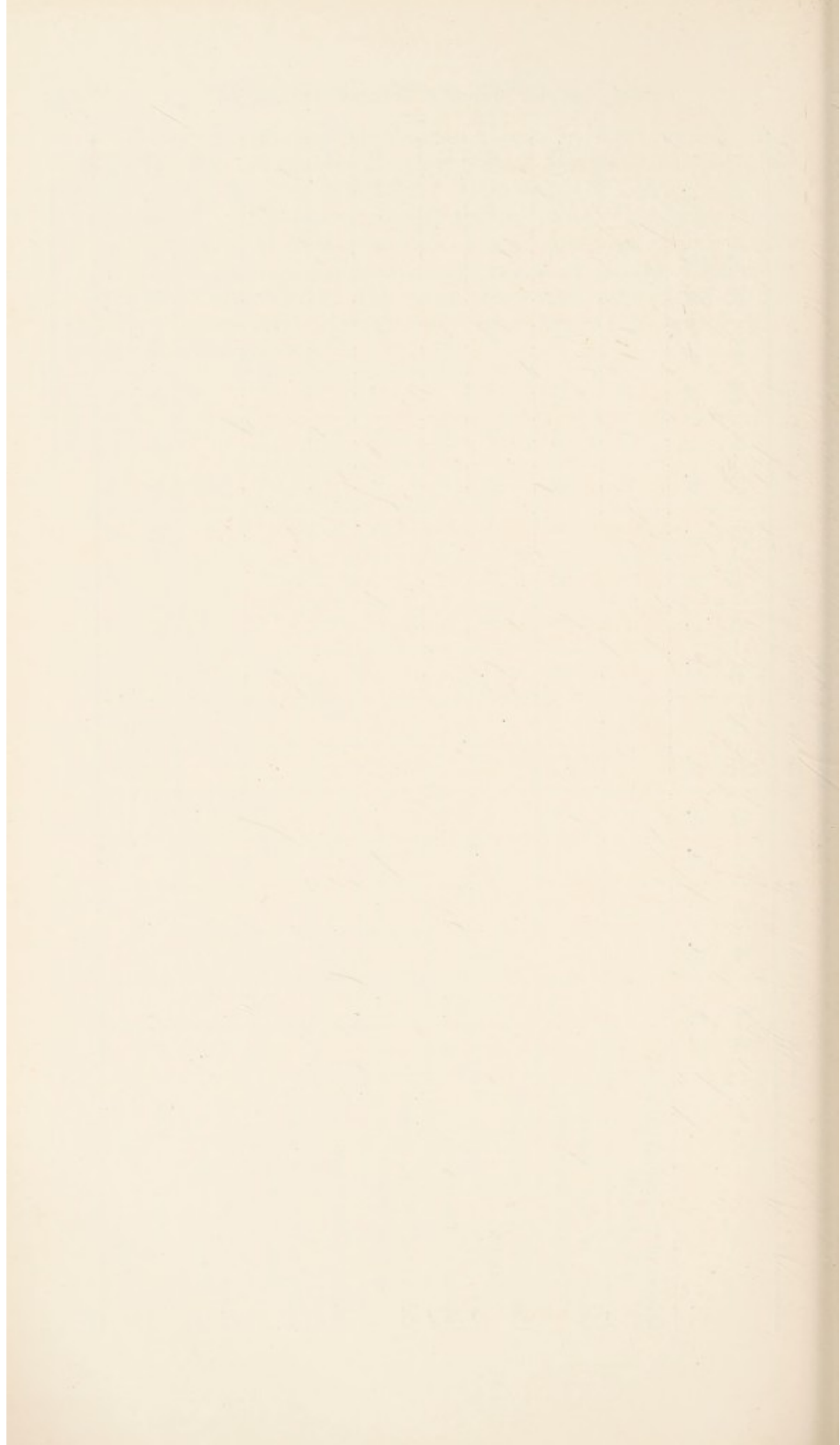
Quite apart from this, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, the responsibilities of Local Authorities in connection with Domiciliary Financial Assistance are increased, as it is now laid down that, in deciding what assistance shall be given to a blind person, regard must not only be had to the needs of the blind person himself, but also to the needs of those dependent upon him. It is of interest to note also that under this Act the qualifying age for old age pension is reduced in the case of a blind person from 50 to 40 years.

The number of registered blind persons of all ages resident in Portsmouth at the close of the year was 552, an increase of 19 on the previous year. The majority of new cases are of persons who have lost their sight late in life.

Other services, including Training and Employment at the Workshops, Cosham, are being well maintained. The Jubilee Home for the Aged Blind has been at full complement during the whole year.”

CANCER.—During 1938 the number of deaths from cancer was 436 (207 males and 229 females) (427), equivalent to a cancer death-rate of 1.69 (1.67) per 1,000 living. From Table XXX it will be seen that there were more cases of cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum and cancer of the breast. Classified according to age groups, the deaths showed an appreciable decrease in group 45-55 years and a marked increase in group 65-75 years.

There is no special Cancer Clinic in Portsmouth, but facilities are available at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital and Saint Mary's Municipal Hospital for diagnosis and treatment. Complete co-ordination exists between these two hospitals in this respect. Deep and superficial X-ray therapy is playing an ever-increasing part in the treatment of cancer, and during the year deep and superficial X-ray therapy units were installed at Saint Mary's Hospital, at a cost of about £2,000.



MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

(Figures for the previous year are included
in brackets for comparative purposes).

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY.

During 1938, 9 (6) maternal deaths occurred, giving a maternal mortality rate of 2.28, which is higher than that for last year (1.51), but is below the average for the past ten years (2.69), and is also below that for the country as a whole (3.08).

The following is an analysis of the causes of death :—

Septicaemia following septic abortion, but as to how or by what means such septicaemia or abortion was brought about, there is insufficient evidence to show	1
Eclampsia (Post-partum)	1
Post-partum haemorrhage. Adherent placenta. Toxaemia of pregnancy	1
Post-partum haemorrhage from natural causes	1
Toxaemia of pregnancy	1
Post-partum haemorrhage	1
Severe uterine haemorrhage caused by premature separation of placenta, due to toxaemia of pregnancy and accelerated by an anaesthetic (gas and oxygen) whilst under an operation for examination	1
Pulmonary embolus. Operation (Caesarean Section), Placenta Praevia	1
Acute dilatation of heart during normal labour, and accelerated by administration of anaesthetic (Chloroform and ether), for the purpose of full time foetus	1

TABLE XXXI.

Comparison of the Maternal and Infantile Mortality Rates in Portsmouth and England and Wales during the past 14 years.

Year	MATERNAL MORTALITY*			INFANTILE MORTALITY*	
	Portsmouth		England & Wales	Portsmouth	England & Wales
	From Sepsis	Total	Total		
1925	0.63	2.51	4.08	62	75
1926	—	3.11	4.12	55	70
1927	2.12	4.49	4.11	55	70
1928	3.15	5.4	4.42	55	65
1929	1.59	3.4	4.33	66	74
1930	1.64	2.3	4.40	59	60
1931	0.44	2.3	4.11	55	66
1932	0.93	2.34	4.04	60	65
1933	0.99	1.98	4.23	51	64
1934	1.96	4.66	4.41	44	59
1935	2.87	3.91	3.93	46	57
1936	0.73	2.21	3.65	49	59
1937	—	1.51	3.11	44	58
1938	0.25	2.28	3.08	60	53

* The Maternal Mortality Rate is calculated per 1,000 total births, and the Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—Last year was the third full year during which maternity services have been concentrated at Saint Mary's Hospital, where there is a complete maternity unit of 70 beds. This is in conformity with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity that "maternity accommodation should, where possible, be associated with general hospitals." A Consultant Obstetrician is in attendance.

Saint Mary's Hospital is becoming increasingly popular with mothers, and during the year no fewer than 1,088 (1,068) were admitted. Expectant mothers who have booked to enter for their confinements are examined periodically before and after the event by one of the senior Resident Medical Officers. The number of ante-natal and post-natal clinics held at the Hospital during the year was 256 (260), and the number of attendances was 10,120, as compared with 9,291 during 1937.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.—The importance of post-natal examination is being recognised, judging by the increasing attendance at the clinics. A marked increase in the attendances at the Fratton Ante-natal Clinic rendered it necessary to have another session, and this was commenced on the 7th April, 1938. The number of patients attending the Ante-natal Clinics in Portsmouth represents 75.57% of the women confined during the year, as compared with 61.07% for 1937.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.—The scheme to provide an adequate service of Municipal Midwives, described in my report last year, came into operation on the 30th July, 1937, when six midwives commenced duty with the City Council. As the demand grew this number was gradually increased to 15 by the end of the year under review.

There is no doubt that the Municipal Midwives have proved popular with the mothers.

The Minister has recommended that no midwife be required to attend more than 80/100 cases per annum, and during the period that the Scheme has been in operation the average number of deliveries per midwife per annum has been 84. Much more of the midwives' time is, however, taken up in attendance at Ante-Natal Clinics, and this has to a large extent relieved Health Visitors of this work, and so enabled them to concentrate on visiting children in their own homes.

CHILD WELFARE.

STATISTICS.—The number of children under one year of age who died in 1938 was 229, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 60.15, as compared with 43.8 for the previous year, and an average of 55.7 for the preceding 10 years. The causes of death are set out in Table XXXII, from which it will be seen that slightly less than one-half of the children died during the first four weeks, and that the principal causes contributing to the infant death-rate were prematurity, diarrhoea, pneumonia, congenital malformations and atrophy, debility and marasmus, in order of numerical importance.

TABLE XXXII.

Infant Mortality.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 mths.	Total Deaths under One Year
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tubercular Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tubercular) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5
Convulsions	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	1	..	1	2	4	3	12	7	2	28
Gastritis .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	2	2	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	..	..	3	8	11	8	20	7	3	49
Congenital Malformations ..	5	2	..	2	9	6	2	1	..	18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	6	2	..	3	11	5	1	..	..	17
Premature Birth	38	1	8	2	49	7	1	..	..	57
Injury at Birth	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis	9	1	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	11
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Suffocation, Overlying ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Other Causes	2	2	3	..	7	1	1	2	..	11
TOTALS	68	9	16	18	111	37	46	25	10	229
PREVIOUS YEAR	56	14	13	7	90	32	24	13	8	167

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate 3609

Illegitimate 198

Comparison of the total infant deaths within the age periods stated, with those of the previous year, reveals that there is an increase in the number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis, from pneumonia, from atrophy, debility and marasmus and from premature birth. The neo-natal deaths, *i.e.*, deaths under four weeks of age, show an increase of no less than 21.

The causes of premature birth are various—ill-health of the mother, complications of pregnancy, accident, etc.—and they can be reduced only by more adequate ante-natal care of the expectant mother. Congenital malformations and developmental defects of the infant similarly are to be attributed to ante-natal causes, of which for the most part our knowledge is still incomplete, and which are not likely to be easily controlled by public health measures.

Increased attention to the mother in pregnancy and childbirth will, in due course, reduce still further the number of infant deaths, especially those of the first month after birth.

VOLUNTARY WELFARE CENTRES.—Portsmouth is fortunate in having two voluntary organisations, which do excellent work in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare in the City, *i.e.* :—

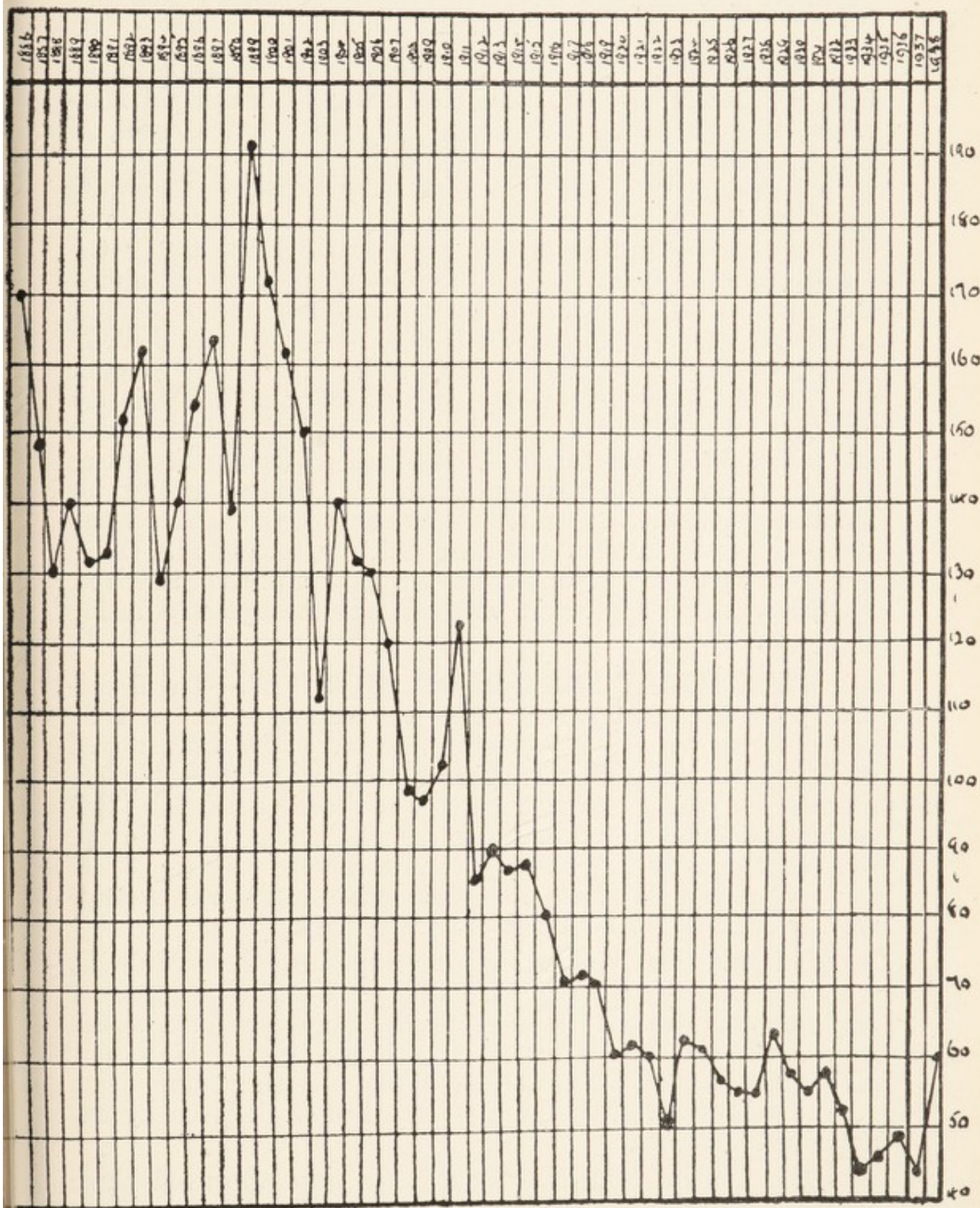
(a) The Royal Naval and Royal Marine Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre, 45-49 Commercial Road, which is a complete and up-to-date unit. The City Council contributes towards its funds. During the year 371 (407) new cases were seen by the Medical Officer (Dr. A. Erskine Clark) at the Child Welfare Centre, the total attendances being 3,189 (3,484).

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are also held. At the former 532 (533) patients made 3,243 (3,221) attendances, and at the latter 376 (374) made 489 (541) attendances.

(b) A Child Welfare Centre is conducted by the Military Authorities at Cambridge Barracks, at which 172 (127) patients made 2,320 (2,211) attendances. An Ante-natal Clinic is also conducted, 171 (157) patients making 1,139 (1,058) attendances. At the Post-natal Clinic 95 (149) patients made 101 (162) attendances.

TABLE XXXIII.

Chart showing the number of Deaths under 1 year of age
to 1,000 Births in Portsmouth, 1886 to 1938.



REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE MATERNITY SERVICES, INCLUDING SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

By RUBY N. E. PIKE, M.B., Ch.B., *Maternity Officer and Inspector of Midwives.*

MIDWIVES.—The number of midwives practising in the City on December 31st, 1938, including 15 Municipal Midwives, was 73 (82). They attended 2,750 (3,126) cases, of which 2,189 (2,631) were attended in the capacity of midwives and 561 (495) as maternity nurses. Generally speaking, the practice of the midwives has been satisfactory. Through the operation of the Insurance Scheme under the Midwives Act there is no difficulty in patients obtaining the services of a medical man when required. Medical assistance was sent for in 944 (1,209) or 43 (46) per cent. of midwives' cases (see 'Table XXXIV'). The total amount paid by the Local Authority to medical men called in by midwives was £1,088 5s. 6d. (£1,349 15s. 0d.), out of which £571 15s. 6d. (£527 3s. 3d.) was received from patients as premiums under the Insurance Scheme. Midwives sent for medical assistance in 51.4 (58.6) per cent. of their cases when the patient was insured under the Scheme, and in 34.6 (17.7) per cent. where not insured. The inspection of the midwives' bags, books and appliances was carried out regularly during the year.

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES.—The Domiciliary Service of Midwives under the Midwives Act of 1936 continues to be most satisfactory. The scheme was started on July 30th, 1937, with 6 midwives, and now 15 are employed. During the year 1,112 (530) cases were booked and 958 (244) patients delivered, representing 7.0 (6.1) cases per midwife per month, excluding holidays and sickness, which is equal to an average of 84 cases per midwife per annum. The average weekly number of bookings was 20.5 (24).

Six midwives, including the Superintendent Midwife, were approved by the Central Midwives Board as teachers of Midwifery for district training. Pupil midwives were accepted from Saint Mary's Hospital, the Royal Naval Maternity Home and the Military Families' Hospital. The examination results give proof of the high standard of work given by the approved teachers.

The Central Midwives Board has now approved these teachers for second period training of pupil midwives under the new scheme.

TABLE XXXIV.

Table shewing number of cases and various reasons for which medical help was sought by Midwives, and notifications received from Midwives under Rule E. 33 of the Central Midwives' Board during the year, compared with 1937.

Cases of sending for medical help—Rule E. 33a :—					1938	1937
During pregnancy—						
For abortion	..	..	..	..	21	15
For albuminuria	..	..	..	..	17	44
For convulsions	..	..	..	..	—	—
For other causes	..	..	..	..	84	169
During labour—						
For Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	36	27
For Delayed labour	..	..	..	..	120	197
For Mal-presentation	..	..	..	..	60	44
For Ruptured Perineum	..	..	..	..	211	197
For Retained Placenta	..	..	..	..	14	14
For other causes	..	..	..	..	22	27
During lying in—						
For convulsions	..	..	..	..	—	—
For rise of Temperature	.....	..	..	..	23	24
For Post-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	16	24
For Maternal Death	..	..	..	..	—	1
For other causes	..	..	..	..	60	66
For the Infant—						
For still-birth	..	..	..	..	7	5
For death	..	..	..	..	—	1
For discharging eyes	..	..	..	..	41	73
For other causes	..	..	..	..	92	116
Total					824	1044
No. of notifications received from Midwives in cases—						
Of death (Rule E. 33b)	..	..	..	..	9	6
Still-birth (Rule E. 33c)	..	..	..	..	27	25
Of having laid out dead body (Rule E. 33d)	..	..	..	..	—	1
Of liability of source of infection (Rule E. 33e)	..	..	..	..	2	3
In cases of artificial feeding (Rule E. 33f)	..	..	..	..	38	42
Total					76	77

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—During the year there were 48 (38) notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Immediate investigation was made into every case in order that every precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of infection. Where deemed advisable, the midwife attending the case was suspended from practice until it was clear that there was no further danger of infection being passed to other patients. In this connection, nose and throat swabs were, where indicated, taken from the midwife and from any other persons who had assisted in nursing the patient, and were forwarded either to Dr. Radcliffe at the Royal Hospital or the Ministry of Health Laboratory for examination for the presence of haemolytic streptococci. By means of these investigations it was made possible in most cases to trace the sources of infection and an analysis of these is given below :—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	33
Pyelitis	...	...	...	7
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Mastitis	...	...	...	7

There was one death from Puerperal Sepsis during the year.

WEARING OF MASKS.—Masks are still being issued to the midwives in the City for use when attending patients during confinement and when making subsequent dressings, as a safeguard against the spread of infection.

BIRTH CONTROL.—Advice on Birth Control methods is given at the various Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics in those cases where pregnancy would be detrimental to health, in accordance with Ministry of Health Memorandum 153/MCW.

During the year the Council renewed their permission to the Portsmouth Branch of the British Birth Control Association to use part of the premises of the old Maternity Hospital as a Birth Control Clinic. The original application was granted for a period of six months and this has again been extended for a further twelve months.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.—There are 34 (48) Maternity and Nursing Homes registered under the provisions of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Applications for registration during the year were as follows :

(1) Number of applications for Registration :	1938	1937
(a) As Nursing Homes —		2
(b) As Maternity Homes —		2
(2) Number of Homes registered :		
(a) As Nursing Homes —		2
(b) As Maternity Homes —		2
(3) Number of orders made refusing registration Nil		Nil
(4) Number of applications for exemption from registration Nil		Nil
(5) Number of applications for registration withdrawn —		—

All registered nursing and maternity homes have been periodically inspected and found to be maintained in good order.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.—The following table gives details of the work carried out at the Council's Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics during the year :

CLINIC	ANTE-NATAL				POST-NATAL			
	No. of Patients		Attendances		No. of Patients		Attendances	
Fratton (three Clinics weekly) (one from 7-4-38)	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
	369	831	756	2361	10	42	10	43
Cosham (one Clinic weekly) ..	135	158	354	502	11	20	11	20
Saint Mary's Hospital (four Clinics weekly) ..	1386	1531	8747	9371	303	322	544	749
TOTALS ..	1890	2520	9857	12234	324	384	565	812

The number of patients attending Ante-natal Clinics in Portsmouth represents 75.57% (61.07%) of the women confined during the year.

TABLE XXXV.
INSTITUTION TREATMENT OF MATERNITY CASES.

	SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL	ROYAL NAVAL MATERNITY HOME
No. of Maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour)	70	21
No. of Patients admitted	1088	367
Average duration of stay	14 days	15½ days
No. of cases delivered by :—		
(a) Midwives	1007	319
(b) Doctors	81	48
Cases in which medical assistance was sought by midwife	120	Doctor always available
No. of cases notified as :		
(a) Puerperal Fever	Nil	Nil
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	14	1
No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	1	Nil
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in Institution	41	76
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	1	4
Result of treatment	Recovered	Recovered
No. of Maternal deaths	8	Nil
Cause of death	1. Eclampsia—post partum. 2. Uraemia. Chronic Nephritis. 3. Internal Haemorrhage—ruptured uterus, podalic version for placenta praevia. 4. Post-partum haemorrhage. 5. Ante-partum haemorrhage. 6. Pulmonary embolism. Operation—Caesarian Section—placenta praevia. 7. Broncho-pneumonia. Septic Tonsils—7½ months preg'cy. 8. Puerperal Sepsis.	Nil
No. of foetal deaths :—		
1. Stillborn	68	10
2. Within 10 days of birth	25	7
3. Causes of death		
	Mento Posterior .. 2 Placenta Praevia .. 7 Cerebral Haemorrhage .. 7 Toxaemia .. 9 Prolapsed Cord .. 7 Ante-partum Haemorrhage .. 6 Prematurity .. 19 Induction for severe Pyelitis .. 3 Maternal Chronic Nephritis .. 1 Internal version for contracted pelvis .. 1 Post maturity .. 1 Anencephaly .. 2 Hydrops Foetalis .. 2 Spina bifida .. 1 Atelectasis .. 3 Asphyxia Neonatorum .. 1 Haemorrhagic Disease .. 1 Broncho-pneumonia .. 1 Cause unknown .. 18	Heart failure of Mother during first stage .. 1 Prematurity .. 6 Macerated foetus .. 1 Eclampsia of mother .. 1 Complicated breech .. 2 Abnormally large child ? hydrocephalic .. 1 Post maturity .. 1 Cerebral effusion .. 3 Cause unknown .. 1

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	ADDRESS	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate	Date of Notice 1938
1. Ainsley	Clarissa Mary	25 Outram Road	51397	4th Aug., '20	18th January
2. Ansdan	Anne Winifred	11 Tangier Road	62675	9th April, '24	19th January
3. Anstead	Elsie	27b Ashburton Road	85299	12th Nov., '32	6th January
4. Attley	Lydia E.	28 Victoria Road North	87286	12th Aug., '33	23rd January
5. Bampton	Dorothy Vera	31 Collins Road	68136	25th Feb., '26	20th January
6. Barlow	May M.	80 Maderia Road	62691	9th April, '24	18th October
7. Barnes	Eliza	109 Church Road	23295	26th April, '06	18th January
8. Blake	Ellen M.	12 Haslemere Road	27693	16th Dec., '08	19th January
9. Bragg	Sarah J.	118 St. Augustine Road	42180	1st May, '15	22nd January
10. Brassfield	Frances Mary	26 Besant Road	47125	11th May, '18	18th January
11. Brockett	Ellen	23 Outram Road	45584	7th May, '17	6th January
12. Calvert	Frances Mary	R.N. Maternity Home	96712	15th Aug., '36	18th January
13. Cambie	Ivey Richards	Oriel Nursing Home, North End	93538	17th Aug., '35	5th January
14. Caton	Kathleen	3 Galt Road, Farlington	64753	10th Dec., '24	18th January
15. Chiverell	Louise	Claremont, Waterworks Road, Farlington	65495	9th Feb., '25	27th January
16. Clarke	Gertrude	16 Second Avenue, Cosham	17540	23rd Mar., '05	18th January
17. Clarke	Gwendoline	Royal Naval Maternity Home	45983	11th Aug., '17	18th January
18. Coleman	Kathleen E.	Saint Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth	100650	20th Nov., '37	9th March
19. Cowell	Mary A.	57 St. Piran's Avenue	69902	16th Dec., '26	25th January
20. Diamond	Agnes Mary	28 Victoria Road North	76920	23rd Nov., '29	27th January
21. Evans	Sarah Eileen	Royal Naval Maternity Home	101581	19th Feb., '38	7th May
22. Farndell	Marion	454 Commercial Road	8755	27th Oct., '04	18th January
23. Farr	Mary	6 Longs Road	52338	10th Nov., '20	17th January
24. Field	Ethel Fanny	22a Priory Crescent	54222	11th June, '21	24th January
25. Foley	Louisa A.	8 Thurbern Road	37918	28th April, '13	25th January
26. Freeman	Beryl	Inglenook Nursing Home, Havant Road	100765	13th Nov., '37	7th Sept.
27. Gemmell	Jane Frances	15 Edgerley Gardens, Cosham	88265	25th Nov., '33	20th January
28. Girdlestone	Alice Maude Mary	74 Hawthorne Crescent	69983	12th Dec., '26	17th January
29. Godwin	Julia	6 Dean Road, Cosham	65151	29th Jan., '25	27th January
30. Goodman	Lucy Ann	25 Laburnum Grove	26437	21st May, '08	18th January
31. Heard	Mabel Vosper	28 Victoria Road North	34558	28th Nov., '11	20th January
32. Hebington	Aileen Mary	63 Margate Road	70015	16th Dec., '26	22nd January
33. Hebington	Eliza	31 Curzon Howe Road	50981	12th May, '20	18th January
34. Hill	Ellen Maud	22 Albany Road	58884	13th Dec., '22	19th January
35. Horton	Winifred	Naval Welfare Centre, Commercial Road	66858	15th Aug., '25	18th January
36. Howard	Lydia	49 Wisborough Road	63413	14th June, '24	18th January
37. Hughes	Rose Levinia	12 Havelock Road	92214	23rd Feb., '35	2nd May
38. Jack	Emma	11 Shaftesbury Road	47280	11th May, '18	19th January
39. Jago	Clara Sara	4 Chatsworth Avenue	23268	6th Feb., '06	20th January
40. Kean	Lucy Rowe	133 Eastfield Road	31908	30th Sept., '10	19th January
41. Kitchener	Ethel	28 Victoria Road North	92265	23rd Feb., '35	2nd December
42. Lee	Ethel Eliza	23 Derby Road	60963	11th Aug., '23	28th January

ROLL OF MIDWIVES—continued.

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	ADDRESS	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate	Date of Notice 1938
43. Legge	Amelia Vine	49 Victoria Road North	58948	13th Dec., '22	18th January
44. Lewis	Catherine Jane	Military Families Hospital	55921	10th Dec., '21	30th October
45. Lock	Betty	Royal Naval Maternity Home	102612	21st May, '38	25th October
46. Looker	Elsie May	4 Coniston Avenue	96997	15th Aug., '36	20th January
47. Looker	Vera Lilian	4 Coniston Avenue	100134	14th Aug., '37	30th January
48. Lovett	Ellen	14 Shearer Road	48431	10th Feb., '19	18th January
49. Mahon	Maud M. E.	Oriel Nursing Home, North End	101797	19th Feb., '38	28th March
50. Malyon	Marion	200 Stanshaw Road	46160	11th Aug., '17	18th January
51. Martin	Elizabeth Amy	22 Milton Road	56977	10th April, '22	20th January
52. McEntee	Mary	Oriel Nursing Home, North End	6217	'37	6th July
53. Midgeley	Margaret	32 Bosham Road	85845	31st Mar., '33	20th January
54. Moore	Frances Evelyn	22 Milton Road	98003	20th Feb., '37	20th January
55. Morgan	Agnes	68 Montgomery Road	44981	31st Oct., '16	18th January
56. Munro	Dora May	73 Margate Road	57517	10th June, '22	10th October
57. Nicholson	Maud Louisa	42 Dumbarton Street	93925	17th Aug., '35	8th February
58. Packer	Mabel Elizabeth	7 St. Andrew's Road	48091	9th Nov., '18	20th January
59. Paul	Margaret	46 Derby Road	35805	2nd May, '12	18th January
60. Pearcey	Edna R.	24 Elphinstone Road	95039	22nd Feb., '36	19th January
61. Phillips	Edith	80 Methuen Road	3388	24th Mar., '04	18th January
62. Pumphrey	Catharine E. V.	520 Commercial Road	94791	23rd Nov., '35	19th January
63. Richards	Annie Kathleen	Royal Naval Maternity Home	35480	12th Feb., '12	29th January
64. Richards	Elsie	42 Hudson Road	94005	17th Aug., '35	14th May
65. Richards	Queenie S. A.	Inglenook Nursing Home, Havant Road	97120	15th Aug., '36	19th January
66. Ross	Lily	200 Stanshaw Road	88825	4th May, '33	8th September
67. Rust	Jane	204 Powerscourt Road	40133	28th April, '14	18th January
68. Sansom	Maud Mary	46 Tottenham Road	40579	22nd June, '14	19th January
69. Selous	Sarah Jane	55 Salisbury Road	82624	21st Nov., '31	6th March
70. Shuttleworth	Ada	Children's Cottage Homes	49954	11th Nov., '19	14th October
71. Smith	Ethel Gertrude	66 Torrington Road	87842	19th Aug., '33	8th December
72. Skinner	Enid Louise	26 St. George's Road, Cosham	76044	29th May, '29	19th February
73. Stallworthy	Lydia Helen	454 Commercial Road	64077	Aug., '24	29th March
74. Stevens	Johanna E.	226 Stubbington Avenue	55569	11th Oct., '21	19th January
75. Street	Beryl	9 Clovelly Road	38035	28th April, '13	20th January
76. Taylor	Lily Mary	5 Meon Road	18246	27th April, '05	31st January
77. Thomas	Joan	Royal Naval Maternity Home	96499	23rd May, '36	20th April
78. Trowbridge	Edith Mary	1 Collins Road	22860	28th Nov., '05	18th January
79. Warne	Annie	94 Laburnum Grove	55209	11th Oct., '21	18th September
80. Weller	Marion Edith	45 Catisfield Road	46669	10th Nov., '17	19th January
81. Widdows	Emmeline C.	30 St. Piran's Avenue	95142	22nd Feb., '36	23rd January
82. Willcocks	May Julia	174 Chichester Road	57158	10th April, '22	26th January
83. Winfield	Gladys Irene	2 Copythorn Road	74978	23rd Feb., '29	18th January

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

By T. ERNEST ROBERTS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
Child Welfare Officer.

HOME VISITING.—The Health Visitors paid 32,142 (29,680) visits during the year :—

	<i>Total No. of Visits</i>
First Visits 	3,577
Subsequent visits to children from 0 to 1 year of age	10,874
Ditto to children from 1 to 2 years of age ...	5,802
Ditto to children from 2 to 3 years of age ...	4,664
Ditto to children from 3 to 5 years of age ...	6,058
Visits to cases attending Centres 	260
Visits to ante-natal cases 	205
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7
Visits to Midwives 	5
Other visits 	710

THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD.—The total visits made during the year 1938 to children of this age-group, 3 to 5 years of age, numbered 6,058, as will be seen from the Table given above, in which Home Visits are now classified according to the age of the child concerned.

Parents are asked to bring pre-school children, whose homes have been visited, for examination to the nearest local Centre, at the usual clinic hours, and on the whole the response has been satisfactory, children being brought in most cases when some evident defect required advice or treatment, but few attendances have been made solely for medical overhaul of an apparently normal child.

The arrangements for medical examination of pre-school children were further developed by the opening of a special "Toddlers' Clinic," on 24th June, 1936, at the Central Child Welfare Centre, Trafalgar Place. This is held weekly on Wednesday afternoons, and the attendances, etc., for the year 1938 were as follows :—

<i>Number of Clinics</i>	<i>New Patients</i>	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Seen by Medical Officer</i>
49 (46)	178 (223)	674 (754)	536 (568)

Under the arrangements made with the Education Committee for the treatment of pre-school children, and indeed, infants of any age from birth up to five years, at School Clinics, cases are referred by the Medical Officers from Child Welfare Centres or from the 'Toddlers' Clinic for such conditions as external eye disease, skin disease, ringworm of the scalp, ear discharge, squint and orthopaedic defects. Cases requiring operation for tonsils and adenoids or more serious ear conditions are referred to Saint Mary's Hospital or the Eye and Ear Hospital.

Nutritional defects, including cases of rickets, are remedied by advice to the parents and the supply of special foods, such as chocolate milk, Virol, Maltoline, Aberdeen Emulsion, etc. In a few instances treatment by ultra-violet light has been arranged at Saint Mary's or the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.—At the beginning of the year 117 (123) persons had notified the Local Authority that they had undertaken the maintenance of infants apart from their parents, and the number of infants so maintained was 200 (194). At the end of the year the figures were 133 (117) persons and 214 (200) children. During the year 608 (1,507) visits were paid by the Child Protection Visitors to the various homes, which were, generally speaking, found to be satisfactory and the children well cared for. A number of applications to maintain children under the Act were refused for reasons such as old age, uncleanness and overcrowding. There were no prosecutions during the year,

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—The various child welfare centres showing the number of new patients, attendances, etc., are set out below :—

CENTRES	Attendances	New Patients	Seen by the Medical Officer
Fratton (2 afternoons a week) ..	11,182	1,036	3,471
Eastney (2 afternoons a week) ..	11,303	544	1,868
Portsea (1 afternoon a week) ..	5,590	264	2,007
Stamshaw (1 afternoon a week) ..	5,552	284	1,982
Cosham (1 afternoon a week) ..	7,137	301	1,630
Copnor (1 afternoon a week) ..	9,112	440	1,635
Totals	49,876	2,869	12,593
Totals for 1937 ..	45,261	2,828	11,334

Dried milk was issued from the Child Welfare Centres to 2,133 (1,889) applicants—500 (267) expectant mothers, 412 (520) nursing mothers, 1,221 (1,012) infants—at a total cost of £5,326 (£4,006). Of this sum £2,290 (£1,520) was recovered from the patients.

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres during the year 1938, classified according to the age of the child concerned, were as follows :—

Children from 0 to 1 years of age ...	...	34,587
„ „ 1 to 2 „ „ ...	...	8,989
„ „ 2 to 5 „ „ ...	...	6,300
		<hr/> 49,876
		(45,261)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

(Figures for the previous year are included
in brackets for comparative purposes).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY.—There is nothing to add to previous reports in respect of the water supply. Periodical analyses by the City Analyst, the results of which are given on page 134, show that the usual high standard of purity is maintained.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—I am indebted to Mr. S. Allchurch, the Director of Transport and Public Cleansing, for the following Report :—

“Further mechanisation of the Public Cleansing Service and the extension of the Container system has to all intents and purposes eliminated horse-drawn vehicles, the new type of rear loading direct compression machines being a distinct improvement.

Re-housing on the outskirts of the City, due to Slum Clearance, and the long carry due to altered conditions, together with the ascending and descending of stairways to deal with refuse from flats and tenements, involves the employment of additional staff, with increased labour charges.

Ample sites are available for disposal by Controlled Tipping, and low-lying land at Wymering, Salterns and Langstone is being raised and prepared for use as recreation grounds, allotments, etc.

The “beat system” of street cleansing is in operation, orderly trucks of the “City of Orderly” type being used. Two mechanical sweeper collectors are maintained for long distance main road sweeping.

Cesspool emptying has increased considerably, requiring the services of an additional machine and night shifts to be worked, but the proposed drainage schemes should bring relief in the near future.

Gully emptying is by machine on the vacuum principle.”

MUNICIPAL DISINFECTING FLUID.—9,110 (8,370) gallons of electrolysed sea-water disinfecting fluid were manufactured at the Municipal Disinfecting Fluid plant during the year. Of this amount 2,985 (2,466) gallons were issued to the public, 1,570 (1,880) gallons to the public elementary schools, 3,120 (3,150) gallons to the Public Swimming Baths, 450 (420) gallons to the Children's Home Swimming Bath, 200 (240) gallons to Langstone Sanatorium, 270 (180) gallons to Saint Mary's Hospital, 10 (20) gallons to Saint Mary's Institution, and the remainder to various other institutions.

WATER OF SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.—The new Hilsea Swimming Bath, opened during 1935, has a capacity of 529,000 gallons, the sea water being pumped from the adjacent creek. An up-to-date filtration and purification plant was installed, enabling a turnover of the water in the bath to be obtained once every six hours.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the City.

As a result of my report on April, 1938, on the hygienic condition of Stamshaw Swimming Pool, the Piers, Beach and Publicity Committee decided to close the Pool pending the carrying out of repairs and the installation of filtration plant.

OTHER DEFECTS.—*continued.*

Workshop roofs repaired	5
Workshops or parts of Workshops repaired	10
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed	259
Coppers repaired or renewed	64
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated	227

OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.

Manure and refuse removed	34
Stagnant water removed	1
Animals removed	9
Bedding cleansed or destroyed	7

SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, &c.

Yards, stables, sties, etc., cleaned	15
Bakehouses cleansed	12

BYELAWS.

Notices under Nuisance Bye-laws complied with	—
---	---

GENERAL INSPECTION.

DWELLING HOUSES.—7,265 (7,374) dwelling houses were inspected, and 15,359 (15,387) re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress.

COMPLAINTS.—1,903 (2,220) complaints were made at the office and received attention.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—50 (70) visits were made to the 4 (4) registered Common Lodging Houses.

WORKSHOPS.—267 (429) visits were made to the Workshops, which have been well kept, and 61 (98) visits to out-workers' premises. 9 complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention.

OLD DRAINS.—1,687 (1,421) old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW SANITARY FITTINGS.—3,058 (2,842) sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES.—1,081 (1,035) Occupation Certificates were issued with respect to new buildings.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.—6 (8) Sanitary Certificates with respect to the sanitary condition of the drains and fittings of old dwelling houses have been issued.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) AMENDMENT ACT, 1933.—Under this Act, 9 (1) certificates relating to dwelling houses not being kept in a reasonable state of repair were granted to tenants.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.—525 (581) visits were made to rat infested premises, and 1 (1) notice was served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—1,512 (1,441) cases of infectious diseases were visited and investigated, and 1,896 (1,690) rooms were disinfected by the disinfectors.

FACTORIES.—The following tables give particulars of inspections, defects discovered, and action taken in connection with the supervision of factories and workplaces:—

TABLE XXXVII.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	103	11	—
Factories without mechanical power	267	15	—
† Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	61	5	—
† Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories			
Total ..	431	31	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	16	15	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient	2	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	10	9	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total ..	34	30	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(Figures for the previous year are included
in brackets for comparative purposes.)

MILK AND DAIRIES.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 979 (971) visits were made to the registered Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. There are 1,105 (1,031) retail purveyors, 16 (16) wholesale dealers in milk, and 3 (3) cowkeepers carrying on business in the City, and these premises have all been well kept.

GRADED MILK.—Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order of 1936, 12 licences were issued for the sale of Tuberculin-tested, 1 for the sale of Accredited and 5 for the sale of Pasteurised Milk.

During the year samples of milks of special designation were examined by the Public Analyst, details of which are contained in his Annual Report (pages 123 to 126). In only 35 samples did the milk fail to pass the required tests.

GUINEA PIG TESTS.—In addition to the samples of milk submitted to the Public Analyst, 20 (7) samples of ordinary and graded milks were forwarded to the Clinical Research Association, London, for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The ingestion of these bacilli in milk is the cause of a large proportion of the cases of tuberculosis in children, especially of the bones, joints and abdomen.

In four of the samples submitted, the examination of the guinea pig showed the presence of tubercle bacilli and the necessary action was taken.

MILK SUPPLIED TO SCHOOLS.—In connection with the scheme for the supply of milk to school-children, which was inaugurated by the Education Committee in January 1936, 84 (74) samples of milk were taken from 3 (6) retailers of pasteurised milk. Of these 14 (14) were reported by the Public Analyst not to be in accordance with the bacteriological standard. The retailers were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.

The average proportion of children taking milk at school during the year was 35 per cent.

PASTEURISED MILK.—Each year investigation and research adduce further evidence that pasteurised milk is the only safe milk, and that there is no significant difference in nutritive value between raw and pasteurised milk.

FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The total number of samples of food and drugs taken for analysis during the year was 1,306, of which 55, or 4.2% were adulterated, as compared with 2.4% for the previous year. The percentage adulterated is well below the average for the past five years for England and Wales.

ACTION TAKEN.—Of the 55 (31) adulterated samples 29 (13) were formal samples, of which 9 (3) were cautioned. In one case no proceedings were instituted, for after visiting the farm and seeing the cows milked it was found that the milk did not come up to the legal standard. In regard to the remaining 19 (8) samples, fines and costs were inflicted ranging from 15/6 to £9 14s. 6d.

Details of the samples adulterated are given by the Public Analyst in Tables A and B of his Report (pages 119 and 121).

DRUGS.—Of 76 (69) samples of drugs examined by the Public Analyst one official sample of Ammoniated Quinine tablets was found to be deficient to the extent of 76% in Ammonia, and two samples of Light Magnesia were found to consist of Light Magnesium Carbonate. Both vendors were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.

In addition to samples of drugs examined by the Public Analyst, 30 (30) drug tests, chiefly mixtures and four of dressings, were carried out by the City of Portsmouth Insurance Committee, the examinations being made by a London firm of analysts nominated by the Ministry of Health. Two (four) samples were found to be below standard of careful dispensing. Fines were not imposed in either case, there being extenuating circumstances. The above information has been kindly supplied by the Clerk to the Insurance Committee.

**MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1926, AND
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE
(GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.**

Under the above Acts, Orders in Council have been made in relation to the marking of the following imported foodstuffs—Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs (hen or duck eggs in shell) Dried Eggs, Oat Products (Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Oat Flour and Groats), Currants, Sultanas, Raisins and Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon or Sea Trout, Butter, Dead Poultry (ducks, fowls, geese or turkeys, whether dressed or undressed), Bacon and Hams. During the year 1,645 (1,573) visits were paid to various shops to ensure compliance with the provisions of the above Orders. Twelve traders were cautioned by the Inspector.

**REGULATION OF MANUFACTURE AND
SALE OF ICE CREAM.**

Under the provisions of Section 92 of the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1931, and Section 115 of the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1920 :—

79 (66) persons were registered as vendors ;

11 (4) persons were registered as manufacturers.

“ Instructions on the Prevention of Bacterial Contamination,” embodying the results of the most recent scientific investigation and research, have been circulated to each manufacturer and vendor of ice cream in the City, and District Sanitary Inspectors pay particular attention to all registered premises in their districts.

It is gratifying to be able to report that 34 samples of ice cream taken during the year under review show a continued, though small, improvement (see Public Analyst's Report, page 127). Further efforts are being made to produce still greater improvement.

The Public Analyst's Report.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
16 ARUNDEL STREET,
PORTSMOUTH.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report on the work carried out in my Department during the year ending 31st December, 1938.

The total number of samples and specimens examined is much greater than during the previous year and there have been occasions when the capacity of the Laboratory has been taxed to the uttermost. It is to be hoped that before the advent of another Annual Report the Department will be housed in more suitable and up to date premises.

The percentage of detected adulteration is slightly higher than for the year 1937, but still lower than the last recorded figures for England and Wales.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Beckett, and indeed to all the members of my Staff, for their loyal co-operation, without which it would have been impossible to carry out the work.

Finally, I would like to mention that since the completion of this Report, Inspector E. J. G. Sinnett has retired, after 36 years' service in the Portsmouth Corporation. For the last 17 years he was Official Sampler under the Food and Drugs Act and The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, and in this capacity was closely connected with the work of my Department, I would therefore like to place on record my great appreciation of the extremely tactful and conscientious manner in which he carried out his duties.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,
Public Analyst.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year ending 31st December, 1938, the number of Samples and Specimens examined was 5,830, which may be briefly summarised as follows :-

	1938	1937
Food and Drugs Act	1,306	1,281
Milk of Special Designation ...	202	163
Samples of Milk taken at Farms	—	42
Water	30	91
Sewage and Sewage Effluents	603	576
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	5	10
Police and Coroner	27	25
Miscellaneous	83	43
Bacteriological Specimens ...	3,574	2,715
Total	5,830	4,946

The number of samples taken in connection with "The Sale of Food and Drugs Act" is 1,306. This gives an average of one sample for every 196 persons in the City, or a "Sample Rate" of 5.0 samples for every 1,000 persons.

The nature of the samples analysed, the number of adulterated or of inferior quality, is shown in the following table :—

TABLE A.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Inferior	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	559	515	6	38	6.7
Condensed Milk	8	8	—	—	—
Cream	5	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream	36	36	—	—	—
Butter	107	107	—	—	—
Margarine	49	49	—	—	—
Dripping	2	2	—	—	—
Cheese	13	13	—	—	—
Coffee	47	47	—	—	—
Cocoa	37	36	—	1	2.7
Tea	25	25	—	—	—
Sugar	26	26	—	—	—
Baking Powder	9	9	—	—	—
Pepper	34	34	—	—	—
Mustard	6	6	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	21	19	2	—	—
Rice	22	22	—	—	—
Ground Rice	10	10	—	—	—
Dried Fruits	16	16	—	—	—
Arrowroot	5	5	—	—	—
Cornflour	3	3	—	—	—
Mixed Spice	2	2	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour	2	2	—	—	—
Jam	8	8	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	3	3	—	—	—
Marmalade	2	2	—	—	—
Honey	3	3	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	4	4	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	6	6	—	—	—
Sausages	7	7	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	2	2	—	—	—
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	4	4	—	—	—
Raisins	9	9	—	—	—
Sultanas	9	9	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	7	7	—	—	—
Mincemeat	7	7	—	—	—
Mixed Candied Peel	8	8	—	—	—
Glacé Cherries	7	7	—	—	—
Crystallised Cherries	3	3	—	—	—
Crystallised Fruits	4	4	—	—	—
Sardines	4	4	—	—	—
Cream Cakes	1	1	—	—	—
Tapioca	3	3	—	—	—
Boiled Sweets	7	7	—	—	—
Vinegar	13	6	1	6	46.1
Shredded Suet	3	3	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Barley Crystals	2	2	—	—	—
Orangeade Crystals	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	1	1	—	—	—
Distilled Water	4	2	—	2	50.0
Seidlitz Powder	3	3	—	—	—
Easton's Syrup	2	2	—	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Cinnamon Powder	2	2	—	—	—
Compound Aspirin Tablets	2	2	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	5	5	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder	2	2	—	—	—
Olive Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Carried forward	1199	1143	9	47	105.5

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Inferior	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Brought forward					
Sulphur Ointment	2	2	—	—	—
Oil of Lemon	2	2	—	—	—
Borax	2	2	—	—	—
White Precipitate Ointment	2	2	—	—	—
Oil of Wintergreen	2	2	—	—	—
Light Magnesia	4	2	—	2	50.0
Bismuth Lozenges	2	2	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	3	3	—	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture Quinine	2	2	—	—	—
Extract of Malt & Cod Liver Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment	3	3	—	—	—
Gregory Powder	2	2	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	2	2	—	—	—
Friars Balsam	2	2	—	—	—
Paregoric	2	2	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	2	2	—	—	—
Phenacetin Tablets	2	2	—	—	—
Iodine Ointment	2	2	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	3	3	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	3	3	—	—	—
Ammoniated Quinine Tablets	4	2	—	2	50.0
Ipecacuanha Wine	2	2	—	—	—
Belladonna Liniment	2	2	—	—	—
Non-alcoholic Wines	4	4	—	—	—
British Wines	3	3	—	—	—
Whiskey	34	32	—	2	5.8
Gin	12	10	—	2	16.8
TOTAL	1306	1242	9	55	4.2

TABLE B.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Observation
71	Milk	9.7% Added Water	Fined £7 5s., including costs
72	Milk	5.2% Added Water	
73	Milk	2.8% Added Water	
74	Milk	11.7% Added Water	
89	Milk	2.8% Added Water	Test Sample
105	Milk	6.3% Added Water	Test Sample
106	Milk	6.3% Added Water	All cases proved. Information dismissed on payment of Costs £9 14s. 6d.
107	Milk	8.0% Added Water	
108	Milk	7.1% Added Water	
109	Milk	5.4% Added Water	
110	Milk	4.7% Added Water	
111	Milk	6.3% Added Water and 8.6% Deficient in Milk Fat	
112	Milk	22.8% Added Water	Test Sample
113	Milk	15.4% Added Water	
114	Milk	4.7% Added Water and 10% Deficient in Milk Fat	
130	Milk	33.8% Added Water	
131	Milk	16.2% Added Water	Test Sample
132	Milk	33.8% Added Water	Test Sample
133	Milk	31.7% Added Water	Fined £6 and £4 14s. 6d. costs
134	Milk	32.2% Added Water	
135	Milk	38.1% Added Water	
136	Milk	27.0% Added Water	
185	Milk	26.2% Added Water	Test Sample
186	Milk	32.4% Added Water	Private Test Sample
187	Milk	34.5% Added Water	Private Test Sample
220	Milk	10.0% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample
279	Gin	7.6% Excessive Water	Test Sample
288	Gin	7.6% Excessive Water	Case proved. Information dismissed on payment of costs £1 16s. 6d.
296	Distilled Water ..	Sulphuric Acid 306 parts per 100,000	Test Sample
330	Distilled Water ..	Sulphuric Acid 90 parts per 100,000	Cautioned by M.O.H.
409	Milk	6.6% Deficient in Milk Fat ..	Test Sample
428	Milk	5% Deficient in Milk Fat ..	Test Sample
434	Milk	5% Deficient in Milk Fat ..	Test Sample
440	Milk	13.3% Deficient in Milk Fat ..	Test Sample
442	Vinegar	100% Artificial Vinegar	Cautioned by M.O.H.
444	Vinegar	100% Artificial Vinegar	Cautioned by M.O.H.
446	Vinegar	100% Artificial Vinegar	Cautioned by M.O.H.
495	Milk	33.3% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample
498	Vinegar	100% Artificial Vinegar and 32% Deficient in Acetic Acid	Case proved. Information dismissed on payment of costs 15s. 6d.
499	Vinegar	100% Artificial Vinegar	Cautioned by M.O.H.
501	Milk	10% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample
502	Milk	7% Deficient in Milk Fat	No action taken
507	Milk	6.6% Deficient in Milk Fat	Taken at Farm after seeing cows milked
511	Milk	18.3% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample
522	Milk	26.6% Deficient in Milk Fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
617	Milk	8% Deficient in Milk Fat	Private Test Sample
835	Milk	9% Deficient in Milk Fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
858	Light Magnesia ..	100% Lt. Magnesium Carbonate	Test Sample
884	Milk	10% Deficient in Milk Fat	Private Test Sample
954	Light Magnesia ..	100% Lt. Magnesium Carbonate	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1009	Cocoa	50% Cane Sugar	Test Sample
1185	Ammoniated Quinine Tablets	90% Deficient in Ammonia	Test Sample
1272	Ammoniated Quinine Tablets	76% Deficient in Ammonia	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1279	Whiskey	10.7% Excessive Water	Test Sample
1291	Whiskey	10.7% Excessive Water	Fined £2 2s. and £3 3s. costs

TABLE C.

Showing the total number of samples analysed and the number adulterated during the last five years :—

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	1934	1,253	23	1.9
do.	1935	1,229	38	3.0
do.	1936	1,310	46	3.5
do.	1937	1,281	31	2.4
do.	1938	1,306	55	4.2
ENGLAND & WALES	1937	151,370	8,401	5.5

MILK.

The following table gives the statistics of the Adulteration of Milk during the last five years :—

TABLE D.

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	1934	522	14	2.5
do.	1935	566	30	5.3
do.	1936	645	39	6.0
do.	1937	563	17	3.0
do.	1938	559	38	6.7
ENGLAND & WALES	1937	82,357	6,107	7.4

TABLE E.

Shewing the average amount of Milk Fat and of Solids-not-Fat for each month during the year :—

Month	Milk Fat	Solids-not-Fat	Total Solids	Number of Samples examined
January	3.92	8.79	12.71	55
February	3.65	8.80	12.45	43
March	3.85	8.84	12.69	46
April	3.72	8.96	12.68	42
May	3.74	8.92	12.66	43
June	3.93	8.84	12.77	34
July	4.02	8.91	12.93	35
August	3.81	8.71	12.52	45
September	3.78	8.85	12.63	42
October	3.98	8.89	12.87	45
November	4.21	8.95	13.16	33
December	4.38	8.83	13.21	30
Average 1938	3.92	8.85	12.77	493
„ 1937	3.91	8.91	12.82	505
„ 1936	3.92	8.94	12.86	647

These averages should be viewed from the standpoint of "The Milk and Cream Regulations," which prescribe limits of 3.0 per cent. of Fat and 8.5 per cent. of Solids-not-Fat.

FARMERS' SAMPLES.

One hundred and twelve samples of milk were taken during the year, representing the milk supplied to Retailers of the City, and of these nineteen were found to be adulterated. Legal proceedings were instituted in seventeen cases, and fines with costs amounting to £27 14s. 0d. were inflicted.

No proceedings were instituted in the other two cases, for after visiting the farms and seeing the cows milked, it was found the milk did not come up to the legal standard.

MILK SUPPLIED TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

One hundred samples were obtained from St. Mary's Hospital, St. James Hospital, Kingston Prison and the various Hospitals and Institutions in the City. All were returned as genuine.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

(GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Orders in Council made thereunder. During the year 1,645 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these Orders are being complied with. Twelve shopkeepers were cautioned for not complying with the various Marking Orders. Otherwise it has been found that these orders are being complied with by the numerous tradesmen in the City in a satisfactory manner.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

This grade of milk is produced by cows which have been certified free from disease and which are subjected to a Tuberculin Test at least twice in every twelve months.

It may be bottled on the Farm where it is produced, and then may be labelled as "Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk", or it may be pasteurised, when it must be labelled "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk". If pasteurised it must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria in a cubic centimetre.

Tuberculin Tested Milk must satisfy a prescribed Methylene Blue reduction test, and it must contain no *Bacillus Coli* in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre.

One hundred and two samples of this grade of milk have been examined during the year, and on 18 occasions the milk has failed to pass one or the other of the prescribed tests.

Of the samples which have failed to pass the tests it should be stated that one Producer was responsible for 11 of the rejected samples. This milk is not retailed in Portsmouth now.

The bulk of the Tuberculin Tested Milk is produced from Jersey or Guernsey herds, and consequently the average percentage of Fat was 4.4 per cent. and of Solids-not-Fat 8.95 per cent. These figures represent milk of very rich quality.

ACCREDITED MILK.

This is a milk produced from cows which have passed a Veterinary examination and which are kept on farms which maintain a condition of cleanliness which is satisfactory to the Licensing Authority.

It may be bottled on the farm where it is produced or at the retailer's premises.

It must satisfy the same bacteriological tests as are laid down for the Tuberculin Tested Milk.

There is only one source of supply of this grade of milk in Portsmouth, and from this 16 samples have been examined. Of these, all of them have satisfied the Methylene Blue reduction test, but on three occasions the milk has contained *Bacillus Coli*. The average percentage of Fat was 3.66 per cent. and of Solids-not-Fat 9.04 per cent.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Pasteurised Milk is milk which has been heated to a temperature of not less than 145° F. and not more than 150° F., and retained at this temperature for at least half-an-hour, after which it is to be immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 55° F.

Supervision of pasteurising plants and regulations for the provision of indicating thermometers and keeping of records are also laid down.

The Bacteriological test for Pasteurised Milk states that "if a sample of milk is taken after pasteurisation, and before delivery to the consumer, the milk shall not contain more than 100,000 Bacteria per cubic centimetre".

Eighty-four samples of this type of milk have been examined, and of these 14 samples were rejected on account of an excessive number of Bacteria.

The average amount of Fat in the samples was 3.72 per cent. and of Solids-not-Fat 8.78 per cent., which represents milk of good quality.

These results are of interest, inasmuch as they represent the quality of the milk supplied to the School Children under the "Milk in Schools" scheme.

It would appear that, judged by the bacteriological results, the milk supplied to the schools has not been entirely satisfactory, but it should, in fairness to the contractors as a whole, be pointed out that seven of the rejected samples were the output of one Contractor, who has now given up the supply to the schools.

It should be clearly understood that "Pasteurised Milk" is a milk of Special Designation, the sale of which can only be carried out by firms holding a Licence issued by the Local Authority, and no milk which has not been subjected to the process of pasteurisation as laid down in "The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936" may be labelled or sold as "Pasteurised Milk".

Although a large proportion of the milk sold in Portsmouth is pasteurised, it is not labelled or sold as such, and is therefore not subject to any control by the Local Authority. Actually the only "Pasteurised Milk" sold in Portsmouth is that which is supplied to the Schools, and over this the Local Authority can, and does, exercise control.

Without going into the question of the nutritive value of Raw and Pasteurised Milk, it is an acknowledged fact that pasteurisation when carried out as described in the Regulations, ensures that all disease producing organisms liable to be present in the milk are destroyed. It therefore becomes of importance to distinguish, by means of some laboratory test, between Raw and Pasteurised milk.

Such a test was devised by Messrs. Kay and Graham, which, although at the moment has not received official recognition, finds strong recommendation in Circular No. 1533, issued by the Ministry of Health under the "Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936".

This test, known as "The Phosphatase Test", has been applied to all of the samples of Pasteurised Milk supplied to the Schools during the year and consequently a brief reference may be made to it here.

THE PHOSPHATASE TEST.

Milk is a biological fluid, and like all body fluids contains various substances known as *Enzymes*, which are destroyed by heat at various temperatures. One such *Enzyme*, known as "Phosphatase", is present in Raw milk, and can be readily detected by a fairly simple chemical test.

"Phosphatase" has the fortunate property of being almost completely destroyed at 145° F. in half-an-hour, which is the official time and temperature laid down for the pasteurisation of milk.

It follows, therefore, that in a properly pasteurised milk practically the whole of the "Phosphatase" will have been destroyed, and its presence in greater or less quantity in a sample of milk submitted as Pasteurised Milk will be an indication of the efficiency of the process of pasteurisation.

It is also interesting to note that the destruction of the "Phosphatase" takes place at a higher temperature than that which kills the Tubercle Bacillus. It follows, therefore, that the absence of "Phosphatase" in a sample of Pasteurised milk is a further proof of the death of this, and indeed all, disease producing bacteria.

The results of this test when applied to the Pasteurised Milk supplied to the Schools show that of the 84 samples examined, 9 were found to be improperly pasteurised when judged by the Phosphatase Test.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF ICE CREAM.

Samples Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, represent Ice Cream prepared in large Ice Cream plants, from Milk Powder, Sugar, Fats and Water, with a little Gelatine added for stabilising purposes.

Four of these samples contain an excessive number of Bacteria, and of these two were the product of one firm.

Samples Nos. 9 to 12, inclusive, represent Ice Cream made by Dairies, from Milk and Cream, and show a great improvement on the samples taken from this source in the previous year.

Milk contains large numbers of Bacteria during the hot weather, and the process of freezing merely retards, or arrests, their growth and multiplication. Efficient pasteurisation of the ingredients before freezing gives a much more wholesome produce.

Samples Nos. 10 and 12 are samples where it was definitely known that pasteurisation of the ingredients had taken place, and it will be observed that the number of Bacteria present is greatly reduced and that *Bacillus Coli* are present in very small numbers.

Samples Nos. 13 to 34, inclusive, represent Ice Cream which has been made from Milk which has been converted into Custard by boiling with Cornflour and the resulting product frozen.

With the exception of samples Nos. 19, 21, 23, 31 and 33 none of these samples would pass any reasonable standard for bacteriological purity, and this is the more regrettable because, at some stage of its preparation, the product must have been boiled, a process which should completely sterilise the ingredients.

The practice of adding cheaper Vegetable Fats in place of Butter Fat appears to be increasing, and until some standard for Ice Cream is laid down by the Government there is no means of checking this practice. The outcome will be that competition will force all manufacturers of Ice Cream to substitute Vegetable Fat for a part of the Butter Fat in their product.

An advertisement from a manufacturer of Vegetable Fat to a firm making a high grade Ice Cream which came to my notice, states that "if you replace half your Butter content it would be impossible to detect any difference in the finished produce".

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF ICE CREAM.

Sample No.	Date taken	Total Solid Matter	Fat	Mineral Matter	Bacteria on Agar at 37° C in 1 c.c.	Bacillus Coli Test Present in : Absent in : (cubic centimetre)	Starch
1	8th June	32.0	12.8	0.6	4,000	—	Absent
2	8th June	37.0	11.2	0.7	10,000	—	Absent
3	15th June	37.3	12.4	0.8	200,000	0.01	Absent
4	15th June	37.3	9.4	0.6	6,000	—	Absent
5	28th June	32.4	8.85	0.69	170,000	0.01	Absent
6	28th June	34.1	10.9	0.69	100	—	Absent
7	25th July	38.3	13.5	0.67	230,000	0.01	Absent
8	3rd Aug.	39.6	12.2	0.68	480,000	0.1	Absent
9	15th June	34.7	12.8	0.6	2,000,000	0.1	Absent
10	15th June	37.3	11.1	0.8	3,000	1.0	Absent
11	13th July	32.0	8.0	0.6	250,000	0.01	Present
12	3rd Aug.	37.9	19.9	0.46	3,500	—	Absent
13	8th June	25.9	2.9	0.6	320,000	0.001	Present
14	28th June	28.3	3.35	0.45	Uncountable	1.0	Present
15	28th June	27.3	*1.52	0.29	Uncountable	0.1	Present
16	5th July	24.7	2.64	0.55	Uncountable	0.001	Present
17	5th July	25.3	3.36	0.55	Uncountable	0.1	Present
18	5th July	25.8	2.87	0.52	960,000	0.1	Present
19	5th July	27.5	2.81	0.55	2,300	—	Present
20	13th July	24.5	3.42	0.56	Uncountable	0.001	Present
21	10th Aug.	26.1	3.2	0.66	3,000	—	Present
22	13th July	29.2	2.98	0.52	Uncountable	0.001	Present
23	13th July	26.1	2.58	0.54	13,000	—	Absent
24	19th July	38.0	6.5	1.0	143,000	0.1	Absent
25	19th July	26.5	2.5	0.55	250,000	0.01	Present
26	19th July	26.9	3.5	0.72	165,000	—	Absent
27	19th July	32.9	5.7	0.77	120,000	0.001	Absent
28	25th July	25.5	2.94	0.7	150,000	0.1	Absent
29	25th July	25.5	2.74	0.55	200,000	0.001	Present
30	25th July	43.08	20.2	0.5	260,000	—	Absent
31	10th Aug.	29.6	6.2	0.85	50,000	0.01	Absent
32	10th Aug.	25.4	2.77	0.67	Uncountable	—	Absent
33	10th Aug.	28.6	2.35	0.65	75,000	—	Absent
34	10th Aug.	26.7	2.6	0.57	180,000	0.001	Present

*Watered Milk.

BUTTER.

Butter should contain no Fat other than that derived from Milk, not more than 16 per cent. of water, and should not contain any Preservative other than Salt.

One hundred and seven samples of Butter have been analysed during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

The average percentage of Water in the Butter was 14.2 per cent.

The following table gives the number of samples of Butter analysed, the number adulterated, and the percentage of adulteration during the last five years :—

			Year	Samples Examined	Samples Adulterated	Percentage of Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	..	..	1934	111	3	2.7
do.	..	..	1935	110	..	..
do.	..	..	1936	111	..	..
do.	..	..	1937	110	1	0.9
do.	..	..	1938	107	..	..

MARGARINE.

Forty-nine samples of Margarine were examined, all of which were passed as genuine.

The average percentage of Water in the samples was 14.0 per cent.

All of the samples were free from Preservatives and were correctly labelled as required by the "Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928".

VINEGAR.

Vinegar or Table Vinegar must now be the product of Fermentation. This decision was arrived at after a lengthy hearing by a London Magistrate, and was subsequently confirmed on appeal to the London Sessions.

Formerly if a brewed Vinegar, such as Malt Vinegar, was required, it had to be purchased as such, while "Vinegar" or "Table Vinegar" was usually composed of a dilute solution of Acetic Acid suitably coloured—a greatly inferior article to Malt Vinegar.

Six samples purchased as Vinegar were found to consist of the artificial variety and were not the product of fermentation.

Legal Proceedings were instituted in one case, where there was also a deficiency in Acetic Acid, in order to call attention to the new conditions ruling in the sale of Vinegar. No penalty was asked for, and the case was dismissed on the payment of costs.

COCOA.

A sample sold as Cocoa was found to contain 50 per cent. of Cane Sugar, and had evidently been sold by mistake, for the purchase could not be repeated. The article in question was probably used for making chocolate icing for cakes.

PEARL BARLEY.

Two samples of Pearl Barley were found which had been treated with French Chalk, and since Barley Water often takes a prominent part in the diet of invalids, this practice is particularly objectionable.

In both cases the origin of the Pearl Barley was traced and the local stock returned to the wholesalers.

DRUGS.

AMMONIATED QUININE TABLETS.

Four samples of Ammoniated Quinine Tablets were taken, of which two samples were found to be deficient in Ammonia to the extent of 90 per cent. and 76 per cent. respectively. Both of these samples, a formal and informal one, were purchased at the same pharmacy.

Ammoniated Quinine Tablets are composed of Quinine Sulphate and Ammonium Carbonate, and it was stated on the package that "each tablet contains the same amount of Quinine as one teaspoonful of Ammoniated Solution of Quinine".

Ammoniated Solution of Quinine is a drug, the formula of which is stated in *The British Pharmacopoeia*, 1932, and it was upon this standard that the deficiency of Ammonia was based.

Whilst it must be admitted that Ammonium Carbonate is a volatile substance, the deficiency in the case of these samples was too great to be ascribed to loss of ammonia by volatilisation. Samples of Ammoniated Quinine Tablets which had been kept in the laboratory for a period exceeding twelve months had lost rather less than ten per cent. of Ammonia.

On receipt of a cautionary letter the Pharmacist stated that he had returned the remainder of his stock to the Wholesalers.

LIGHT MAGNESIA.

Four samples were taken, two of which were found to consist of Light Magnesium Carbonate.

Although Light Magnesia and Light Magnesium Carbonate are both used for their anti-acid properties, they are both clearly defined in *The British Pharmacopoeia* and should be dispensed correctly.

A cautionary letter was sent to the vendor.

DISTILLED WATER.

Four samples were obtained, only two of which were purchased at Pharmaceutical establishments. Two samples were obtained at a Garage, and should not be classed as "Drugs". These latter samples contained appreciable quantities of Sulphuric Acid, doubtless owing to the fact that the Distilled Water was stored in a Carboy which had previously contained this acid.

POLICE AND CORONER.

POLICE.

On seven occasions the help of the Department has been sought by the City Police, involving the analysis or examination of twenty-four exhibits.

These cases included a box of chocolates which had been sent anonymously through the post, and it was found that one of these chocolates contained Permanganate of Potash in place of the usual "Cream" inside the chocolate.

A substance found on a safe which had been blown open with high explosive proved on analysis to be Gelignite.

Paint marks found on a Chopper found in the possession of the suspected person proved to be of similar composition to the paint on a door which had been broken open, and helped to connect the suspected person with the attempt to break in.

Many analyses of Counterfeit Coins and of various metals found on the premises occupied by the Accused were made, which subsequently helped to establish the charge of making Counterfeit Coins.

The remainder of the cases dealt with were of a criminal nature and do not call for special mention.

CORONER.

Three cases of death have been investigated for the City Coroner, involving the examination of the Viscera of deceased persons.

In one case traces of Arsenic were found, the presence of which was subsequently accounted for by the fact that the deceased had been given injections containing Arsenic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eighty-three samples have been analysed under this heading, which includes samples submitted by the City Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health, and the various other Departments of the Corporation.

Under this heading are also included samples submitted by Ratepayers in a private capacity, and for the analysis of which a fee is made. The fees from this source have amounted to £23 6s. 6d., and this sum has been paid to the City Treasurer.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheritic material has been received from the following sources :—

*Medical Practitioners	...	...	2,644
School Clinic	...	...	930
		Total	<hr/> 3,574 <hr/>

**Including Saint Mary's Hospital.*

The Laboratory has been open on every Sunday and Bank Holiday throughout the year.

WATER, SEWAGE AND SEWAGE EFFLUENTS.

The monthly examination of the City Water Supply has shown that the high standard of purity has been well maintained.

This will be seen by reference to the results of the analysis given on page 18 of this Report.

A weekly examination of the Sewage and Sewage Effluents from Cosham and Farlington Sewage Works has been carried out, comprising the analysis of 576 samples from these sources during the year.

In January of the year under review the Sea broke through the sea bank at Langstone, and in consequence of the flooding which took place at this period, salt water entered the Sewage Works at Farlington.

From a series of experiments made on the Sewage at this time it was found that by the beginning of March the Sewage Effluent had become free from contamination with salt water.

With this exception the results have shown that all of the Sewage Systems have worked satisfactorily, and that a high grade effluent has been uniformly maintained.

ANALYTICAL DATA (CHEMICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL) OF CITY WATER SUPPLY, 1938.

Number of Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Date of Collection	26 Jan.	22 Feb.	22 Mar.	29 April	26 May	21 June	18 July	16 Aug.	20 Sept.	11 Oct.	7 Nov.	14 Nov.	12 Dec.
Places of Collection	<			Tap in La	boratory	Parts per	100,000	>	Guildhall	61 Hyde	Labort'y	3 Alver-	Tipnor
										Park Rd.		stone Rd.	
Total Solid Matter	31.5	29.7	30.9	30.5	30.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.5
Volatile Solid Matter	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
Chlorine	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8
Nitrogen, as Nitrates	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.32
Total Hardness	22.8	22.5	22.8	23.0	21.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.6
Free Ammonia	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trace
"Albuminoid" Ammonia	0.001	0.001	0.0017	0.001	0.0015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.005
Oxygen Absorption, 4 hours at 37° C.	0.013	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Bacteria per cubic centimetre at 37° C. (48 hours)	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	1	4	8	4	7
Bacteria per cubic centimetre at 22° C. (3 days)	10	13	10	8	10	14	4	5	4	21	12	3	13
Bacillus Coli	..					Absent in	100 c.c.						
Bacillus Welchii	..					Absent in	100 c.c.						

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—At the end of the year under review the number of private slaughterhouses in use was 56, or one less than the previous year. Of this number 53 (54) were licensed slaughterhouses and 3 (3) were registered slaughterhouses.

The number of visits paid by the Meat Inspector to slaughterhouses at all times during the year was 1,301 (1,101). In addition numerous periodical visits were paid by the District Sanitary Inspectors to the slaughterhouses in their districts, and the existence of any unsound meat was reported at once to the Meat Inspector for action.

Several complaints were received from householders and shopkeepers in close proximity to slaughterhouses regarding nuisances arising from smells, noise, etc.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.—It is pleasing to be able to record that at last a decision has been reached in regard to the proposed Municipal Abattoir. At their meeting on 25th January, the Council agreed to erect an Abattoir at Farlington adjoining the new Eastern Road in process of being constructed. The sum of £98,000 has been included in the Council's Five Years' Programme of Capital Expenditure, and it is expected that erection will begin as soon as the Eastern Road is completed.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.—The number of slaughtermen registered during the year under the provisions of the above Act was 181 (180).

Report of Meat Inspection and Duties under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts.

By R. SCOULAR, *Meat Inspector.*

(M.R.C.V.S., Meat and Foods Cert., Royal San. Assoc. of Scotland).

LIVESTOCK INSPECTION AT THE PORT.—Throughout the year visits have been made at irregular intervals at the Port to inspect the animals landing from the Isle of Wight. No clinical evidence of any of the notifiable diseases was observed and all animals were able to proceed to their destinations.

The following is a list of livestock brought into the City of Portsmouth during the year 1938 :—

By Boat from the Isle of Wight :

Cattle	...	...	...	758
Sheep	...	...	...	1,889
Swine	...	...	...	6,612
Calves	...	...	...	2,296
Horses	...	...	...	200

At Cosham Market :

Poultry	...	...	...	3,153
Rabbits	...	...	...	43

At Fratton Railway Cattle Docks :

Cattle	...	...	...	3,473
Sheep	...	...	...	8,716
Calves	...	...	...	102
Swine	...	...	...	1,888

At Cosham Railway Cattle Docks :

Cattle	...	...	...	61
Horses	...	...	...	4
Sheep	...	...	...	56

COSHAM MARKET.—This is a weekly market, and the only livestock exposed for sale are poultry and rabbits. During the year it has been inspected at irregular intervals and found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1908.—Diagnosis of this disease can only be made post mortem. In order to prevent, as far as possible, any case escaping detection, the Ministry of Agriculture still insists that Local Authorities' Inspectors must notify them immediately if they have the slightest suspicion about any pig. Ministry of Agriculture officials investigate every suspected case, and either confirm existence of the disease, or release the suspected premises from the restrictions.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1922.—2,282 (2,871) licences were received relating to 26,123 (33,995) Swine brought into the City. The substantial fall in these figures compared with those of the previous year is accounted for by the lengthy period the City was affected with Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions, which necessitated the issuing of movement licences by this Department.

AGRICULTURE ACT, 1937 (Part IV).—During April of the year under review the provisions of Part IV of the above-mentioned Act came into operation and established the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The policy involved by this part of the Act is actually an attempt on a large scale to bring about the eradication of certain diseases in the herds of this country. Tuberculosis receives special attention. Except in relation to the inspection and tuberculin-testing of cattle, the powers and duties of Local Authorities under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders are not affected by the Agriculture Act, 1937.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1931.—The provisions of this Order have been observed in a satisfactory manner. No case of unnecessary suffering to animals during transport has been observed or reported.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—There has been no confirmed case of this disease in the City throughout the year. In January and February, however, following the confirmation of an outbreak at Shedfield, Hants, the City formed part of the scheduled area to which movement restrictions were applied. A large number of movement licences were issued relating to all animals coming into the City for slaughter. In April the state of this country regarding Foot and Mouth disease was so serious that a Standstill Order applying to practically the whole of England was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. Once again the City was involved, and movement licences for livestock coming into the City for slaughter had to be issued.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—During the year the number of these premises being used for slaughtering has been reduced by one, the present total being 56. It has always been my opinion that the location of practically all of these Slaughterhouses is wrong from a Public Health viewpoint, and that the conditions generally are very unsatisfactory when compared with present day abattoir practice. It is very gratifying, therefore, to note the passing of the scheme by the City Council for the erection of an Abattoir on the outskirts of the City.

MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.—At present there is no satisfactory provision made in this City for the hanging of home-killed meat immediately after it is dressed. The very least that should be aimed at are arrangements which facilitate its speedy removal from the slaughterhouse on completion of dressing to a hanging-room, kept scrupulously clean and disconnected with the slaughterhouse. There is no doubt in my mind that with the provision of an Abattoir there will be a great advance in the hygienic production and handling of the meat, the keeping quality of which is bound to be enhanced very considerably.

The following articles of food have been destroyed as unfit for food of man, viz. :—

MEAT.

English Beef.

Carcases	..	..	94
Forequarters	..	..	9
Pieces	..	lbs.	461
Ox Lungs	..	sets 99 ; lbs.	341
Ox Livers	..	lbs. 129 & 150	
Ox Hearts	..	..	84
Ox Heads	..	..	61

Imported Beef.

Pieces	..	..	lbs. 5,153
Kidney Knob	..	..	lbs. 8
Ox Livers	..	..	lbs. 14

English Pork.

Carcases	..	..	39
Pigs' Heads	..	..	44
Pieces	..	..	lbs. 53
Pigs' Lungs	..	sets	53
Pigs' Livers	..	..	42

English Pork.—Continued.

Pigs' Plucks	..	..	43
Pigs' Hearts	..	..	53
Chitterlings	..	lbs.	350

English Veal.

Pieces	..	..	lbs. 220
Carcases	..	..	2

English Mutton.

Pieces	..	..	lbs. 109
Lambs' Livers	lbs. 106 ; tins 2 ;		pails 17

Imported Mutton.

Sheeps' Livers	lbs. 4 ; pails 17		
Sheeps' Lungs	..	sets	3
Carcases	..	..	1
Pieces	..	..	lbs. 19
Lambs' Livers	..	..	lbs. 30
Lambs' Kidneys	..	..	420

FISH.

Roes	..	stone 26 ; boxes 6	
Soles	..	stone 16 ; lbs. 13	
Fillet	..	stone 233½ ; boxes 25	
Sprats	..	..	stone 8
Bloaters	..	..	stone 15
Melts	..	..	boxes 47
Plaice	..	..	stone 40½
Haddock	..	stone 51½ ; boxes 14	
Lobsters	..	lbs. 40 ; box 1	
Crabs	..	95 ; lbs. 51 ; kits 3	
Prawns	tins 129 ; lbs. 12 ; cs. 3		
Cutlets	..	..	boxes 5

Eels	..	..	stone 36½
Winkles	..	..	gallons 42
Escallops	..	..	bags 4 ; 312
Bream	c. 1 ; st. 5 ; boxes 22		
Bass	..	..	stone 8
Brill	..	..	stone 10
Kippers	..	stone 15 ; boxes 31	
Herrings	st. 7 ; lbs. 2 ; kits 10		
Hake	..	lbs. 46 ; boxes 3	
Sprags	..	st. 1 ; boxes 2	
Turbot	..	..	cases 2
Cod Roes	..	..	stone 24

FISH.—*Continued.*

Skate	lbs. 70	Megrins	boxes 2
Dories	stone 7 ; boxes 4	Mackerel	st. 8 ; boxes 14
Lemon Soles	case 1	Mullet	lbs. 14
Lobster Tails	lbs. 660	Shrimps	bags 8 ; box 1
Salmon	lbs. 40	Cockles	bags 9
Dabs	box 1	Slips	lbs. 5
Whiting	boxes 3	Dog-fish	box 1
Halibut	lbs. 4		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eggs	doz. 281 and 1	Tinned Goods ..	1,004 & cs. 41
Chicken	9	Ginger Beer Cubes	boxes 68
Turkeys	5	Sweetbreads ..	lbs. 60
Chestnuts	lbs. 164	Sausages	lbs. 8
Cocanuts	sacks 3	Apples	cases 15
Oranges	cases 15	Pears	boxes 9
Pheasant	1	Tripe	lbs. 18
Rabbits	543 and lbs. 36	Dripping	lbs. 14
Bacon	lbs. 54½		

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.—No seizure has been necessary during the year. All food unfit for human consumption dealt with by this Department has been surrendered to the Local Authority.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTORIES.—Strict supervision of these premises was maintained during the year and 130 (129) visits were made.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS ORDER, 1928.—14 (33) notices were received from the Customs Officers, relating to 16 (35) dogs.

PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS, 1930. During the year 4 (9) birds have been dealt with under these Regulations.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual	115
2. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual	125
3. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Obese Individual	135
4. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Thin Individual	145
5. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Individual	155

The following is a summary of the results of the experiments conducted by the author. The experiments were conducted on a group of normal individuals, a group of diabetic individuals, a group of obese individuals, a group of thin individuals, and a group of elderly individuals. The results of the experiments show that the diet has a significant effect on the blood sugar levels in all of these groups. In the normal individuals, the blood sugar levels were highest when the diet was high in carbohydrates and lowest when the diet was high in protein. In the diabetic individuals, the blood sugar levels were highest when the diet was high in carbohydrates and lowest when the diet was high in protein. In the obese individuals, the blood sugar levels were highest when the diet was high in carbohydrates and lowest when the diet was high in protein. In the thin individuals, the blood sugar levels were highest when the diet was high in carbohydrates and lowest when the diet was high in protein. In the elderly individuals, the blood sugar levels were highest when the diet was high in carbohydrates and lowest when the diet was high in protein.

It is concluded that the diet has a significant effect on the blood sugar levels in all of these groups. The diet should be adjusted to maintain the blood sugar levels at a normal level.

HOUSING

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES.—The total number of dwelling-houses or flats erected during the year was 1,081, as compared with 1035 last year. Of this number 315 were erected by the City Council.

THE COUNCIL'S FIVE YEARS' HOUSING PROGRAMME.—Despite the fact that the Council's Five Years' Housing Programme was carried through with unabated vigour, there has been a slowing up of the programme, owing to various unexpected difficulties. The Minister of Health, however, in anticipation of unavoidable delays encountered by Local Authorities throughout the country, extended the time, by which houses ranking for grant should be completed, from March 1938 to December 1938.

The following Schedule gives details of the displacement and rehousing arrangements in regard to each Area. The total number of houses dealt with is 207.

When compared with the corresponding year of the Council's original Five Years' Housing Programme (*vide* Health Report for the year 1933), it will be seen that amendments have been made with the object of facilitating the rehousing of the maximum number of tenants in Portsea.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.
PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1938-39.

DISPLACEMENTS				REHOUSING		
Year ending March 31st 1939	Scheme	Number of Houses dealt with	Number of Persons displaced or being displaced	Number of Dwellings erected or in course of erection	Scheme	Remarks
	St. Thomas' Street	6	18			
	St. Paul's Square	8	27			
	Somerset Road	8	29			
	Moore's Square	41	162	66	Wymering Housing Site Contract No. 6	Flats and Maisonettes
	White Hart Road	15	53			
	Bathing Lane	4	19			
	Marylebone Street, No. 1	3	15	20	Kent Street—St. George's Passage	Flats
	Marylebone Street, No. 2	19	97			
	Marylebone Street, No. 3	38	158			
	Marylebone Street, No. 4	4	18			
	South Brighton Street	44	168	135	Church Path North, etc. Contract No. 2	Flats
	Common Street	5	20			
	Belmont Street	3	12			
	Individual Unfit Houses...	9	35			
		207	831	221		

CLEARANCES.

(1) REPRESENTATION OF UNHEALTHY AREAS.—During the year official representations were submitted by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the following Areas :—

- (a) St. Thomas' Street Area
- (b) St. Paul's Square Area
- (c) Somerset Road Area
- (d) Moore's Square Area
- (e) White Hart Road Area
- (f) Bathing Lane Area
- (g) Marylebone Street No. 1 Area
- (h) Marylebone Street No. 2 Area
- (i) Marylebone Street No. 3 Area
- (j) Marylebone Street No. 4 Area
- (k) South Brighton Street Area
- (l) Belmont Street Area
- (m) Common Street Area

Clearance Orders were made by the City Council in regard to (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

Clearance Orders were made by the Health Committee in regard to (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l) and (m). These Orders are awaiting confirmation by the City Council prior to their transmission to the Ministry of Health.

(2) PUBLIC INQUIRIES.—Public Inquiries were conducted by Ministry of Health Inspectors in regard to—

- (a) St. Thomas' Street Area
- (b) St. Paul's Square Area
- (c) Somerset Road Area
- (d) Moore's Square Area
- (e) White Hart Road Area
- (f) Bathing Lane Area

The Minister of Health made Confirmation Orders in respect of four Areas without modification, and in respect of two Areas with slight modification.

(3) **INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.**—Demolition Orders were made by the City Council in regard to eight dwellings represented by the Medical Officer of Health as unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered so fit at a reasonable cost.

The number of houses demolished in pursuance of action taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, was 2.

Representation was made by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, to the effect that one part of a building was unfit for human habitation, and an undertaking was given by the owner that it would cease to be used for human habitation.

REHOUSING.—The Table on page 143 shows the number of houses in schemes in respect of which tenders for their erection were accepted by the City Council. In addition, the 148, 216 and 192 dwellings at Wymering Housing Site (shown as in course of erection in the corresponding table of the Health Report for the year 1937) are rapidly nearing completion.

It will be noted that with the development of the Scheme more and more families are being rehoused in Portsea each year.

HOUSE INSPECTION.—The following particulars are given in the form desired by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	7,265
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	22,624
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	75
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	225
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	207
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	13

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,103
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	12
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	1,154
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	17
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	Nil

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	769
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	769
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	4,233
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	106
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	726

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (d) | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil |
| (e) | Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report .. | — |

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.—During the year under review the number of Council houses in the Corporation Estates found to be infested with bed bugs was 125. These were disinfested by exposing the bug lairs as far as possible and then applying sulphur gas and/or other contact sprays.

The furniture and effects of 265 families about to be removed to Council houses under the Council's Five Years' Housing Programme, were dealt with as follows. The furniture was collected in special vans and taken to the Corporation Yard, where the contents were subjected to a certain concentration of gas for a period of four hours; thereafter aeration took place, and when all traces of the gas had dispersed, the furniture was conveyed direct to the new dwelling. Upholstered articles, *e.g.*, bedding, mattresses, etc., were retained overnight, to ensure that all the cyanide gas was removed. Chemical tests were carried out by way of confirmation. The tenants were given the loan of mattresses and bedding for use until their own bedding was returned the following day.

In regard to private houses not connected with the Council's Five Years' Housing Programme, it is estimated that the number which were found to be infested was 288. 247 were disinfested by the Corporation by means of sulphur and other contact sprays.

OVERCROWDING.—The Housing Act, 1936—Sections 58, 59 and 61 of which came into force in Portsmouth on the 1st January, 1937, requiring the "permitted number" of occupants to appear on the rent book of every "working class" house, produced further applications from Owners and Agents of such properties.

During the year the requests received brought the total number of lists to 5,162, in respect of 37,697 dwellings.

Periodical slackening in the rate of applications for "permitted numbers" was followed by 22 prosecutions of Owners for failure to comply with the provisions of the Act, and these proceedings resulted in all cases being proved, 3 of which were dismissed on payment of costs, and 19 on payment of fines.

A "clearing up" process of investigation, where records showed that Landlords were still in default, revealed that approximately 1,500 of the dwellings concerned were Owner-occupied, in which cases no obligation rested upon the Owners, as no rent book existed. These cases brought the total number of dwellings dealt with to 39,117, or 85% of the whole survey.

No new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, in which period abatement of overcrowding was effected as follows :—

Corporation Houses ...	23 families, totalling	213 persons
Privately Owned „ ...	83 families, totalling	513 persons
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	106 families, totalling	726 persons
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In February a re-survey was commenced of the 658 privately owned dwellings in the City which were found to be overcrowded as the result of the original survey, in order to ascertain the present position, and at the end of the period under review, although the re-survey was not completed, it appeared that considerable abatement of overcrowding had taken place.

HEALTH EDUCATION
AND PROPAGANDA

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA.

HEALTH WEEK.

Portsmouth's third Health Week, from October 10th to 14th, 1938, was seriously interfered with by the international crisis. The Week was devoted mainly to a series of meetings and talks on health subjects to employees in large factories and to various societies and fellowships in various parts of the City, and altogether 16 lectures were given by Medical Officers of the Department.

OTHER HEALTH PROPAGANDA.—In addition to the Health Week Campaign continuous educative work was carried out by the Medical Officers at the clinics and by the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses in the course of home visitation. The following twenty-six addresses on health were given by Medical Officers of the Health Department during 1938 :—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
10th January ..	Victoria Road Methodist Sisterhood—"The School Medical Service"	Dr. T. E. Roberts
20th January ..	Mother's Union, Farlington—"Childhood and Health"	Dr. T. E. Roberts
20th January ..	Lake Road Salvation Army Young Women's Fellowship—"The Public Health" ..	Dr. I. M. McLachlan
3rd February ..	Cosham Ratepayers' Association—"The Modern Disposal of Sewage from the Health Point of View"	Dr. A. B. Williamson
3rd February ..	St. Peter's Women's Fellowship—"Maternal Mortality"	Dr. I. M. McLachlan
14th February ..	Old Contemptibles Association—"The Health Service—Your Service"	Dr. J. Q. Mountain
15th February ..	Salvation Army—"Transmission of Infection"	Dr. J. Q. Mountain
7th March ..	Portsmouth Women Citizens' Association—"A Day in the life of an Average Housewife from the Health Point of View"	Dr. A. B. Williamson
12th April ..	Toc H League of Women Helpers—"Some Modern Public Health Problems" ..	Dr. A. B. Semple
21st April ..	British Legion, Fratton Bridge—"The Public Health Service"	Dr. I. M. McLachlan
31st May ..	All Saints Church Sisterhood—"The Safeguarding of Portsmouth's Food Supply"	Dr. I. M. McLachlan
13th June ..	Northern Parade Senior Girls' School—"Housing and Slum Clearance"	Mr. E. B. Shaw
26th June ..	Gosport Brotherhood—"Public Health Problems—Past and Present"	Dr. A. B. Semple

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
3rd October ..	Industrial Health Education Society, Portsmouth Branch—"Nutrition and Diet in relation to Physical Fitness"	Dr. T. E. Roberts
17th October ..	National Association of Head Teachers—"The Control of Infection in Schools" ..	Dr. A. B. Williamson
25th October ..	Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society—"Production, Distribution and Consumption of Foodstuffs"	Dr. A. B. Williamson
8th November	St. Mark's Women's Fellowship—"Infectious Diseases"	Dr. I. M. McLachlan
14th November	Junior Imperial League—"Air Raid Precautions"	Dr. T. E. Roberts
17th November	R.N. Friendly Union of Sailors' Wives, Eastney Barracks—"Rheumatism in Childhood" ..	Dr. A. B. Semple
24th November	Women's Section, British Legion—"Prevention"	Dr. I. M. McLachlan
24th November	Portsmouth and District Friendly Societies Council—"Preventive Medicine" ..	Dr. A. B. Semple
27th November	Emsworth Post-War Brotherhood—"Preventive Medicine"	Dr. A. B. Semple
19th December	North End, Meredith and Nelson Association of Ratepayers—"What you should know about the Health Services of Portsmouth" ..	Dr. A. B. Williamson

Through the kindness of the Piers, Beach and Publicity Committee, a series of 12 posters, as under, illustrating an apt Health Slogan was exhibited in prominent places throughout the City on two of the former Empire Marketing Board frames.

"Care of the Teeth" (January and October) ..	<i>Issued by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom.</i>
"National Fitness" (February)	<i>Issued by the Central Council for Health Education</i>
"Ask your Doctor" (March)	<i>Issued by the British Medical Association</i>
"Drink Safe Milk" (April)	<i>ditto</i>
"Britain's Way to Health" (May and July) ..	<i>Issued by the Central Council for Health Education</i>
"Sleep for Health" (June)	<i>ditto</i>
"Milk" (August)	<i>Issued by the National Milk Publicity Council</i>
"Get Fit—Keep Fit" (September)	<i>Issued by the Central Council for Health Education</i>
"Promote Health" (November)	<i>Issued by the British Red Cross Society</i>
"Tuberculosis is Preventable" (December) ..	<i>Issued by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis</i>

Advantage was taken of the distribution scheme of the Central Council for Health Education for the display of posters and leaflets pertaining to health subjects in the Child Welfare Centres and Tuberculosis Dispensary.

During Rat Week (first week in November) a special effort was made to bring home to occupiers their responsibility under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Order, 1919, and the valuable services of the local Press were taken advantage of in making the subject more widely known.

VOLUNTARY COUNCIL FOR HEALTH EDUCATION.

In January of the year under review all the voluntary organisations in Portsmouth were invited to send two delegates to a meeting called for the purpose of inaugurating the Portsmouth Voluntary Council for Health Education. The Council comprises 61 delegates appointed by the Voluntary Organisations, in addition to the members of the Health Committee, and its chairman is the Chairman of the Health Committee.

During the year meetings of the Council have been held at which a paper has been read by the Medical Officer of Health and at which the assistance of the Council was sought in organising Health Week.

PORT SANITARY REPORT

Port Sanitary Authority.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the Port Sanitary Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1938.

The total number of foreign and coastwise ships entering the port last year shows a slight increase as compared with the previous year.

There were no cases of infectious disease reported in the area during the year.

I desire to express my thanks to the King's Harbour Master and to H.M. Collector of Customs and staff for their cordial co-operation and valuable assistance during the year.

It is again my pleasure to record my appreciation of the excellent service readily and willingly given to me by the Port Sanitary Inspector.

To the Chairman and Members of the Portsmouth Port Sanitary Authority my thanks are due for their unfailing sympathy and support in all matters relating to Port Sanitation throughout the year.

Jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority.

The limits of the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority are as follows :—

“ So much of the Port of Portsmouth as lies to the east of a line drawn due south from the most southerly point of the pier of the L. & S.W. Railway Co. at Stokes Bay to a point $50^{\circ} 45'$ N. Lat. ; to the west of a line drawn due south to the same parallel of latitude from the south-eastern extremity of the common boundary of the Parishes of Havant and Warblington ; and to the north of a line drawn due west along the same parallel of latitude from the point at which the line lastly hereinbefore mentioned meets the said parallel to the point secondly hereinbefore mentioned ;

Together with the waters of the said Port of Portsmouth within such limits, and the place which may from time to time be appointed for the Customs Boarding Station for such part of the said Port, and the place which may from time to time be appointed for the mooring and anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port, under any Regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the Authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and the place which may from time to time be appointed, with our Consent, for the mooring or anchoring of any floating hospital provided by the said Sanitary Authority ; and, for the purpose of any such Regulations as aforesaid, shall also extend to any ship which, in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither, together with the docks, quays, wharves, rivers, creeks, streams, channels, roads, bays, and harbours within the aforesaid limits.”

I. Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year 1938.

TABLE A.

Number			Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of Vessels found Defective	No. of Vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels with infectious Diseases
				By M.O.H.	By P.S.I.			
FOREIGN	Steamers	112	31,230	—	38	—	—	Nil
	Motor V.	134	22,275	—	25	—	—	Nil
	Sailing .	1	747	—	2	—	—	Nil
Total Foreign .		247	54,702	—	65	—	—	Nil
COASTWISE	Steamers	455	226,229	—	38	2	2	Nil
	Motor V.	257	47,648	—	39	—	—	Nil
	Sailing . .	1	120	—	—	—	—	Nil
Total Coastwise . .		713	273,997	—	77	—	—	Nil
Total Foreign and Coastwise . .		960	328,699	—	142	2	2	Nil

II. Character of Trade of Port.

TABLE B.

There was passenger traffic with the Channel Islands during the year : 29 passengers to and 44 passengers from Channel Islands.

Cargo Traffic. The principal imports were coal, timber, cement, stone and oil, chiefly from St. Malo, Antwerp, Trangsund, Guernsey, Rosscoff, Ostend, Rotterdam, Wasa, Randers, Baltic, Gulf of Riga, etc.

III. Sources of Water Supply.

The water used in the docks is supplied by the Portsmouth Water Company. Vessels in dock are supplied from hydrants from the same source. There are two water-boats (*Fenna* and *Irishman*) in use. These are both in good sanitary condition and are periodically inspected.

With regard to the supply of drinking water to ships arriving at and leaving the port, the following precautions are taken before water is supplied:

When the water is turned on it is allowed to run through the hydrants for a while and then the hose is connected and the water allowed to run through the hose in the same way. When the quantity of water needed has been supplied the hose is disconnected, the water allowed to run through, and the hose replaced in the store, where it is locked up safely. The hydrants are locked and covered up also, and the area in the vicinity of the hydrants and hose pipes is kept scrupulously clean by washing down.

IV. Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

1. Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.

Declarations of Health, which must be filled in and signed by the Master of every ship arriving from a foreign port are obtained—

- (a) in respect of vessels from non-infected ports, by the Customs Officer, who forwards them to the Port Medical Officer.
- (b) in respect of vessels from infected ports by the Port Medical Officer. Vessels are visited in dock by the Port Sanitary Inspector as soon as possible after docking.

2. Telegraphic Address.

To avoid delay in notifying inward vessels requiring special attention, the telegraphic address "Portelth", suggested by the Ministry of Health, has been adopted by the Port Sanitary Authority.

3. Mooring Stations.

Under Article 10 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, the following mooring stations have been established, with the concurrence of the King's Harbour Master and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, viz. :—

(a) OUTER MOORING STATION.

An area about half a mile north-west of Mother of Bank Spit.

(b) INNER MOORING STATION.

The upper reaches of Portsmouth Harbour.

This agreement is subject to the following understandings :—

- (1) That the mooring place referred to at (a) above is for ships with cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus fever or smallpox on board, and that at (b) for all other unhealthy ships not within a standing exemption.

(2) That a standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer of the Port Sanitary Authority in respect of any ship which—

- (i) has called at a port or seaboard included in the weekly return of infected or suspected ports or seaboard, but reports "all well" during the voyage, or arrives with no sickness on board, unless a written notice to the contrary has been delivered to the Customs Officer by or on behalf of the Medical Officer of the Port Sanitary Authority.
- (ii) has on board a case of minor infectious disorder, namely, chickenpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, malaria, dysentery, pneumonia, tuberculosis, mumps, or cerebro-spinal fever.

(3) That when necessary the Port Sanitary Authority will convey the Customs Officers to the mooring place referred to as (a) above, free of expense to the Crown.

4. Arrangements for dealing with cases of Infectious Diseases, etc.

Cases of dangerous infectious disease are removed to the smallpox hospital at Elson.

All other cases of infectious disease are removed to the City Infectious Diseases Hospital by means of the Corporation Motor Ambulance Service.

Contacts of Infectious Diseases Cases.

- (a) Living in the City. If not removed to hospital they are kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) Proceeding to an address outside the City. The Medical Officer of Health of the place of destination is advised.

A consulting room and waiting room are available at the docks for medical examination.

Personnel and clothing are disinfected at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Provision can be made for the temporary accommodation of persons who may have to be detained pending further examination.

Bacteriological and pathological examination of rats is carried out by the Pathologist of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

Arrangements are made at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases among sailors.

TABLE C.

There were no Cases of Infectious Diseases landed from Vessels.

TABLE D.

There were no cases of infectious disease occurring upon the voyage but disposed of prior to the vessel's arrival.

V. Measures against Rodents.

All vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Rats are caught periodically on the quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the Port, per Table F., and sent for bacteriological examination for rat plague, by the Bacteriologist at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital. A trained rat-catcher is employed.

When necessary rat guards are placed on ropes between the ships and the quays. The Port is not approved for the deratisation of ships.

TABLE E.

No rats were destroyed during the year in vessels.

TABLE F.

Number of Rats destroyed in Docks, Quays, Wharves, Warehouses.

<i>Number of Rats</i>					<i>Total</i>
Black	..	..	..	..	.. 6
Brown	..	..	..	..	.. 4
Species not recorded	..	..	..	..	.. —
Examined	..	..	..	..	.. 10
Infected with Plague	..	..	..	..	.. Nil

VI. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.

Nationality of Vessel	No. inspected during year 1937	Defects of original construction	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
BRITISH	60	nil	nil
FOREIGN	85	nil	nil

VII. Food Inspections.

The importations of food-stuffs are small in amount, these being chiefly potatoes from the Channel Islands, Scotland and Ireland, and flour, sugar and tinned foods from Liverpool, London, etc. During the year no adverse reports were made by the Meat Inspector.

SHELL FISH.—There is one oyster-laying in Langstone Harbour, but as the Harbour is liable to pollution from the sewage outfall, no oysters are put on the market. The owner, however, disposes of spat for relaying and growing purposes elsewhere.

Periwinkles are collected by the above owner and marketed to Bedford, Luton, Guildford, Billingsgate, etc. Bacteriological examinations of the shell-fish have proved satisfactory.

During the year no action was taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.

The number of livestock landed at the docks from the Isle of Wight was 11,755. During the inspections of livestock no clinical evidence of the existence of any contagious and notifiable animal diseases was found.

I have the honour to be,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. WILLIAMSON, M.D.,
*Medical Officer of Health,
City and Port of Portsmouth.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1911