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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

The Health and Welfare Services
of Southampton in 1957


BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES
OF THE
County Borough
AND THE
Port of Southampton


For the Year 1957

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

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

*Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer to the Port
Health Authority, and Education and
Welfare Services Committees*



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
SOUTHAMPTON.

To THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the County Borough of Southampton for the year 1957. This report is the 27th in the series since my appointment in 1931.

The main features of the vital statistics are the increase in the birth rate from 16.92 in 1956 to 17.94 in the year under review. There was a slight reduction in the death rate from 10.51 to 10.25 and the infantile mortality rate showed a reduction from 30.08 per thousand births in 1956 to 22.07 in 1957. The death rate from tuberculosis is comparatively high, .157 per 1,000 population. There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer, (371 compared with 410 in 1956) and there were 16 fewer lung cancer deaths. The incidence of poliomyelitis was low, 6 cases occurring during the year, 5 paralytic and 1 non-paralytic. None of the patients died. There were no deaths from diphtheria or whooping cough, but one death resulted from measles. There was an increase in the number of notified cases of infectious diseases, but this was mainly accounted for by an increase of 61 cases of puerperal pyrexia, 153 cases of dysentery and 1,267 cases of measles.

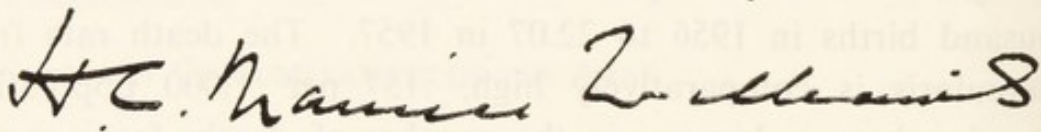
In June, 1957, the Minister of Health asked Local Authorities to bring to the notice of the public the risks involved in smoking, particularly as regards lung cancer. The Southampton Borough Council accepted the need for a programme of propaganda but they realise all the difficulties entailed in conveying to the public the dangers of the association between smoking and lung cancer. The medical officers and school nurses have been instructed to give short

talks to groups of school children and the Medical Officer of Health has had discussions with the Chief Education Officer as to whether special lecturers should be appointed to go round the schools making special emphasis on the detrimental effects of smoking on the general physique of the pupils and its effect on the playing of games. Posters sponsored by the Central Council for Health Education are displayed in the clinics pointing out the dangers associated with smoking.

I would like to express my appreciation for the help and co-operation given by the Public Health and Welfare Services Committees and the loyalty of the members of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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NON COUNCIL MEMBERS

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NON COUNCIL MEMBERS

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CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Medical Officer of Health	H. C. Maurice Williams, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.A.P.H.A.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	.....	W. P. CARGILL, B. SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer	C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. MARTHE LEBERMANN, M.D. E. GRETA HUMBLE, M.B., CH.B. H. D. ROSSITER, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. J. W. DOUPE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. M. R. SHAIL, M.B., CH.B., D.OBST., R.C.O.G. P. M. SEYMOUR-COLE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector.....	F. SAUNDERS, M.R.S.H., Meat and Foods, and Sanitary Science Certs.
Chief Port Health Inspector	C. P. C. PARKER, Cert. R.S.H., Certificate Meat and Foods. Certificate Naval Architecture.
Chief Welfare Services Officer	F. D. GLOVER, F.I.S.W.
Superintendent Health Visitor	MISS E. C. MIDDLETON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., CERT.
Supervisor of Midwives	MRS. M. DUGALD-GORDON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Retired 10/8/57). MISS H. S. TIMPERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (appointed 11/8/57).
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Principal Administrative Assistant	W. M. WATTS.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of 1957 with the figures for 1956 shown in brackets.

BIRTHS—

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1,666 (1,598)	1,656 (1,543)	3,322 (3,141)
Illegitimate	110 (85)	103 (98)	213 (183)
TOTAL	1,776 (1,683)	1,759 (1,641)	3,535 (3,324)

Birth Rate	17.94 (16.92)
Number of Stillbirths	74 (92)

DEATHS—

Number of Deaths	2020 (2065)
Death Rate	10.25 (10.51)

Maternal Mortality Rate—

Per thousand live births	0.28 (0.60)
Per thousand total births	0.28 (0.59)
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	1 (2)

Infantile Mortality—

Deaths of infants under one year of age	78 (100)
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	22.07 (30.08)
Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 births	16.12 (20.76)
Neonatal Deaths	57 (69)

Marriages—

Number of Marriages	1,699 (1,736)
Marriage Rate	17.25 (17.68)

Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31 (25)
Rate per 100,000 population	15.74 (12.73)
Number of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2 (3)
Rate per 100,000 population	1.02 (1.53)

POPULATION—

Registrar-General's estimated population at the middle of 1957	197,000
AREA (above high water mark)	11,542.7 acres
AREA (foreshore and tidal water)	1,851.3 acres

**CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH
ACCORDING TO DISEASES**

CAUSE OF DEATH		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	25	6	31
2.	Tuberculosis, other	2	—	2
3.	Syphilitic disease	9	6	15
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	1	—	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	2	5
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	30	22	52
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	76	8	84
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	38	38
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	10	10
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	103	84	187
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	6	6	12
16.	Diabetes	6	5	11
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	105	137	242
18.	Coronary disease, angina	221	140	361
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	28	17	45
20.	Other heart disease	111	168	279
21.	Other circulatory disease	34	41	75
22.	Influenza	14	18	32
23.	Pneumonia	26	34	60
24.	Bronchitis	80	30	110
25.	Other diseases of resp. system	19	10	29
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	24	7	31
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	4	7
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	11	11	22
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	14	—	14
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	16	10	26
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	76	79	155
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	14	8	22
34.	All other accidents	24	11	35
35.	Suicide	15	9	24
36.	Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2
TOTALS		1097	923	2020

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following beds are provided in hospitals administered by the Regional Hospital Board:—

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital 8 beds for suspicious and confirmed cases.

Southampton Chest Hospital 56 beds for infectious cases
118 beds for tuberculosis cases.

The following table shows details of infectious notifications and the number of cases removed to hospital.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES

Disease	Number of Cases Notified at Ages—Years								Total cases	Total Cases Admitted to Chest Hosp.
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	Age unknown		
Scarlet Fever	—	4	41	1	—	—	—	—	46	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	63	64	1	—	—	128	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	9	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	6	6
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	6	50	82	6	36	—	—	1	181	7
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	19	13	8	14	20	17	1	92	1
Measles	52	819	767	4	3	2	—	19	1666	3
Whooping Cough	26	142	100	1	2	2	1	—	274	3
Food Poisoning	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	—	14	3
Totals	88	1038	1009	86	123	32	23	22	2421	25

Food Poisoning.

Fourteen cases were notified, three in one family and the others single cases. *Salmonella typhi-murium* was identified as the causal agent in three single cases and *Salmonella heidelberg* in two other single cases. Both notifications of *Salmonella heidelberg* infection were received in August and as the organism had not previously been reported in the borough unsuccessful attempts were made to find some common source of infection.

Four schools were affected with outbreaks thought to be food poisoning. Of these four, two schools were affected at the same time in March. At one school 39 pupils and staff were affected out of a total of 238, and at the other 15 were affected out of a total of 300. In each case diarrhoea and vomiting occurred between 6—12 hours after the suspected meal. The attacks were very mild.

Coagulase positive staphylococci were isolated from several specimens of faeces but proved to be of different types. The kitchens supplying these two schools also supplied meals to seven other schools, a total of about 1700 meals per day being issued. No complaint was received from any of the other schools supplied.

At the third school 9 staff and 1 child were affected with slight diarrhoea and vomiting. Faeces specimens were all negative and a specimen meal from the kitchen prepared on the same day was also negative.

At the fourth school there occurred an extensive outbreak of acute vomiting, with diarrhoea in a few cases, affecting about 150 pupils and staff out of a total of approximately 350. 230 of the pupils and staff normally have school meals but those affected included at least 20 who did not have meals at school. Several cases occurred among the pupils within the next few days and some relatives at home were also affected. Although many specimens of faeces, vomit and food were examined no bacterial cause was found. The conclusion was that this was an outbreak or epidemic of winter vomiting.

Enteric fever.

Two cases of typhoid fever were notified. Both cases were abroad at the time of infection, one a seaman and the other a holidaymaker.

Dysentery.

A small number of cases of Sonne dysentery occurred in a residential hostel. Although there were 55 residents, including many children, only 8 children were found to be excreting the organism, and the infection cleared quickly.

Sonne dysentery was troublesome in March in two Council schools. At one school for Juniors and Infants, there were 16 known cases, and at the other, an Infants School, 18 cases were found. In the light of previous experience it was decided to obtain specimens from as many pupils and staff as possible, and letters were addressed to parents requesting their co-operation. At the first school out of a possible 705, 685 returned specimens and of these 56 were positive. At the other school 293 of 317 returned specimens and 42 were positive. Carriers were required to have three negative stools before re-admission to school and although most children returned to school in April, some continued to excrete the organism until May, and a few until June.

Poliomyelitis.

The incidence of poliomyelitis remained low. One case was notified in January, one in March, one in July and three in August. All but one were paralytic cases. Seven other patients were admitted to hospital as suspected cases, but were not confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS

(Report of the Consultant Chest Physician,
Southampton Central Chest Clinic)

Steady work has continued throughout the year in all departments of the Clinic.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES 1957

Total attendances during the year	14,724
New Patients (Diagnostic Clinics)	1,328
New Patients (Contact Clinics)	1,429
A.P. and P.P. Clinics	385

Total attendances have fallen by 4,000 and there have been fewer new patients attending the diagnostic and contact clinics. This has fortunately eased the pressure and reduced the overload, but it is still necessary to maintain 14 diagnostic clinics, including 5 evening sessions and also 4 contact clinics each week.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

Chest X-Rays	10,850
Tomogram examinations	625
Other examinations (including Barium Studies)	98
Miniature Chest X-Rays	6,875
	18,448*

*Includes 1,476 examinations for Totton Chest Clinic.

The radiological work shows little change except in the welcome reduction in the numbers of tomogram examinations. This has resulted from a planned policy aimed at reducing radiation dosage to patients and also lowering the running costs of the Clinic.

THE REGISTER

The number of persons on the Register at 31/12/56 2,544

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER
DURING 1957:—

Considered cured and not requiring further attendance	131	
Transferred to other areas	66	
Died (all causes)	57	
Other reasons	10	264

The number of persons remaining on the Register 2,280

THE NUMBER OF PERSON ADDED TO THE REGISTER DURING 1957:—

Newly notified persons	193	
Transfers from other areas	70	263

The number of persons on the Register at 31/12/57 2,543

During the year further efforts have been made to reduce the dead-weight on the Register. There remain however 300 notified persons who have neither attended the Clinic nor have been effectively visited for over 5 years. The Health Visitors continue to tackle this arduous and time-consuming task with much energy and some reward.

Primary Notifications

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS:—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Males	97	111	145	150	143	114	101
Females	60	71	83	77	108	79	59
Children	35	31	26	9	33	17	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	192	213	254	236	284	210	171
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It has long been recognised that notification figures and rates have little comparative value. Of much more importance are the infectivity rates of newly found disease. These figures for men in 1957, together with those from some previous years, are tabulated below.

MALE NOTIFICATION—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

(Corrected notifications)

GRADE*	1949	1951	1953	1955	1957
1	43 (69%)	53 (64%)	57 (42%)	39 (28%)	28 (28%)
2	1	4	23	28	9
3	13	25	52	73	63
4	5	1	2	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	62	83	134	141	101
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

- * Grade 1 Sputum direct examination positive.
 „ 2 Sputum or laryngeal swabs culture positive.
 „ 3 All tests negative.
 „ 4 No tests available.

It will be seen that compared with 1949 and 1951 there has been a rise in total notifications from 1953. This rise is due to increased recognition of early disease and its more ready notification. Coincident and more important there has been a steady fall in advanced and infectious tuberculosis (Grade 1).

Figures for women show similar encouraging results.

NON-RESPIRATORY
TUBERCULOSIS

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Males	1	4	4	9	11	3	4
Females	2	2	8	7	9	5	12
Children	7	5	8	8	10	2	6
	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>

Source of New Cases

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
General Practitioners	(i) direct	29	6
	(ii) after miniature X-Ray	25	
Mass Radiography Unit		62	
Contact Clinics		21	2
Hospitals		29	14
Others		5	
		<u>171</u>	<u>22</u>

In addition to the 54 cases referred to the Clinic by General Practitioners a further 11 cases were sent direct to Mass Radiography Unit. These 65 cases of active disease, out of a total notification figure of 171, reflect the important position which the General Practitioner holds in the detection of this disease.

THE MINIATURE X-RAY SERVICE

The number of persons referred by General Practitioners 3,795
 The number found with active pulmonary tuberculosis 23
 Rate 6 per thousand.

		<i>New Contacts</i>	<i>Old Contacts</i>
Morning Clinics		928	1,214
Evening Clinics		547	101
		<u>1,475*</u>	<u>1,315*</u>

* includes Totton Chest Clinic contacts.

Number found with active disease 3 Nil
 Rate 2 per thousand,

Both the miniature X-Ray Service and the Mass Radiography Units are well able to cope with present demands. It would be encouraging to see an increasing use of both these important services. General Practitioners are encouraged to use these facilities and members of the public who have never accepted this simple insurance against personal ill-health should consider seriously their duty to themselves, their families, and not least to the community.

Contact Examination

	<i>New Contacts</i>	<i>Old Contacts</i>
Contact Clinics	900	1,120 Plus
Evening Miniature X-Ray	529	92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,429	1,212
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of all persons notified during the year 55 had been in contact with known cases of active tuberculosis. The relation of this new disease to the infectivity of the original infection is shown below.

Contacts of persons notified before 1957:—

Infectivity of source case

Grade 1—Sputum positive direct	32
„ 2—Sputum culture positive	4
„ 3—All tests negative	10

Contacts of persons found with active disease during 1957:—

Infectivity of source case

Grade 1—Sputum positive direct	9
„ 2—Sputum culture positive	Nil
„ 3—All tests negative	Nil

These figures emphasise the importance of examining those who have been in contact with persons suffering from active disease in its most infectious stage. It is recommended that all such persons be X-Rayed every 6 months for two years from the breaking of contact or the effective conversion from infectivity of the source.

Death Rate (Registrar General's Statistics)

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Incidence per thousand population</i>
Respiratory	31	.157
Non-Respiratory	2	.010
(Population—197,000)		

This figure shows an increase over that for 1956. It is however of little significance. Five of those who died were found in 1957 with very advanced disease; another 8 had been notified during the past 5 years, the remainder were known to have suffered from the disease for periods up to 20 years.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Contacts vaccinated	.....	.....	.....	594
Staff vaccinated	.....	.....	.....	35
				<hr/>
				629
				<hr/>

Lady Almoner's Report

During the year 626 cases were referred to the Almoner's Department and a great variety of problems dealt with.

It will be seen from the accompanying figures that finance and housing are still the main sources of worry to our patients, and although the rates of Sickness Benefit and National Assistance have all been increased considerably it has still been necessary to refer 40 cases to various Voluntary Organisations for help in troubles which could not be met from statutory sources.

An increase in the number of cases referred to the Housing Department has been caused by the Rent Act, but these cases have not yet been dealt with. 49 cases were rehoused.

Weekly visits are made to all the Tuberculous Wards in the Chest Hospital and 105 Domiciliary visits were paid.

Cases were referred as follows:—

To National Assistance Board	220
Housing Department	159
Local Authority re milk	106
D.R.O.	67
Voluntary Organisations	40
Convalescence arranged	20
Children's Department	14
Special needs	115

Health Visitors

The Health Visitors have continued their high standard of service. Without their help the effective preventive work of the Clinic would be impossible. The reduction in Staff to 2 full time Tuberculosis Health Visitors is a cause of some concern, for in spite of reduced notifications the essential demand for their services is at times almost overwhelming.

1,680 tuberculous households and 475 other houses were visited, there being a total of 4,396 visits during the year.

During 1957, 123 persons of those notified during the year were treated in Hospital, 18 persons were looked after at home while 6 men and 7 women continued their work or household duties while under treatment. 26 of those notified were found with advanced disease and were faced with serious illness and prolonged treatment. Periodic X-Rays in apparent health and immediate check in sickness are available to all and if used should prevent such disaster. While there is some satisfaction at the decreasing incidence of tuberculous disease in the town there is no room for any complacency and all measures aimed at eradicating the disease should be continued to the full.

Other Services

We continue to be greatly indebted to the Public Health Laboratories and the Laboratories of the Royal South Hants and the Southampton Chest Hospital for their essential assistance in our work.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention.

Five cases were investigated during the year, and in two cases Court Orders were obtained to effect removal to hospital.

The first patient was a woman, aged approximately 70 years' who was admitted to hospital in March and who died shortly after admission. The second was a woman, aged 84 years, who was admitted to hospital in December, and was still in hospital at the end of the year.

DISPENSARY

During the year the following prescriptions were dispensed to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to patients:—

Maternal and Child Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,866
School Health Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,036
					<hr/>
			TOTAL	.....	2,902
					<hr/>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937-1953

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes are undertaken by the department at the request of other Corporation departments. During the year 260 such examinations, together with 4 special examinations were arranged. A table giving further details, is appended:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1957

Department	Males	Females
Art Gallery	—	1
Borough Analyst	2	4
Borough Architect	12	—
Cemeteries	2	—
Children's	4	12
Education	11	18
Borough Engineer	43	13
Entertainments and Publicity	3	2
Fire	4	—
Health and Welfare	4	35
Housing	9	3
Libraries	1	6
Local Taxation	1	—
Police	—	6
Probation	—	1
Town Clerk	—	8
Superintendent, Civic Centre	2	1
Transport	30	—
Borough Treasurer	5	8
Borough Valuer	—	1
Waterworks	7	1
	140	120

Examinations are occasionally carried out at the request of other local authorities, and during 1957 seventeen such examinations were undertaken.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

UNDER THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

During the year 231 examinations were undertaken in respect of Transport Department personnel.

SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

Cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium during the year ended 31st December, 1957 totalled 2,460 representing an increase of 199 compared with the previous year, and 736 in three years. The comparable number of burials in the Municipal Cemeteries was 1,558.

Six hundred and fifty-six of those cremated died in Southampton, equal to 26.6% of the total cremations, and 32.4% of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

The cremations were from the following districts, the figure for 1956 being shown for the purpose of comparison :—

	1957	1956
Southampton	656	(603)
Portsmouth	668	(594)
Gosport, Fareham & Havant	261	(254)
Outer Southampton, including Romsey and Eastleigh, etc.	168	(161)
Winchester and District	144	(154)
Isle of Wight	170	(147)
New Forest Area	82	(93)
Salisbury	103	(88)
Petersfield-Droxford Area	69	(56)
Andover	31	(30)
Sundry (including North Hampshire)	108	(81)
	2,460	(2,261)

Nine new Crematoria were opened for public use during the year 1957, making a total operating of one hundred and eight. The total number of cremations carried out was 163,358, an increase of 10,120 compared with the previous year. The percentage of cremations to registered deaths rose from 26.27 in 1956 to 28.36.

Since 1949 the annual percentage increase has been about 2% and the trend appears to be holding. We are fast approaching the position when a third of those who die will be cremated.

The progress of the movement both as regards numbers of cremations, and percentage of registered deaths, has been as follows in recent years:—

CREMATIONS IN RELATION TO RECORDED DEATHS, 1941-1957

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cremations</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1941	607,738	26,221	4.31
1942	545,100	28,518	5.23
1943	568,145	34,259	6.03
1944	556,779	39,016	7.00
1945	550,763	42,963	7.80
1946	556,695	50,160	8.90
1947	583,813	61,160	10.47
1948	531,247	64,288	12.12
1949	574,319	79,607	13.86
1950	574,309	89,557	15.59
1951	614,718	107,159	17.43
1952	558,790	107,699	19.27
1953	562,303	116,728	20.76
1954	563,128	125,521	22.26
1955	579,907	141,353	24.37
1956	583,202	153,238	26.27
1957	575,946	163,358	28.36

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Waterworks Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied me with a full report of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks which is substantially the same as appeared in my 1956 Report. The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated water have been made once a week. The following table shows the number of examinations and results obtained.

Description of Water	Total No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100ml.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Otterbourne: Well	51	12	12	13	14	3	Nil
Treated	76	76	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford : Well	51	44	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated	76	75	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury: Well	51	37	6	6	2	Nil	Nil
Treated	76	76	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen: River	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	36	14
Treated	152	148	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution System	103	101	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

The water has no plumbo-solvent action. All the water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the Chloramine process before being pumped into supply. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 197,000 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies. The number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains is 59,007. There are no dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

The following particulars show the work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Houses and premises revisited	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,651
Houses and premises visited on complaint	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,087
Preliminary Notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	896
Legal Notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
Nuisances abated by verbal notice	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Notices complied with, Formal 249	}	.....	.....	.....	701
Informal 452					
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Visits to verminous premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Visits to investigate notified cases of infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
Visits to investigate Food Poisoning and Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,556
Houses and premises disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	223
" " " Disinfested	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Inspections of Cinemas	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Inspections of Licensed Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspections of Refuse Tips	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Inspections of Caravans	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Inspections of Houseboats	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Inspections under Building Byelaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,825
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour	.....	.....	.....	.....	42

DETAILS OF WORK COMPLETED :

New drains tested and re-tested	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,229
Premises drained to sewer	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cesspits eliminated and drainage connected to sewer	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Drains relaid	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Drains cleared and repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
W.C. pans renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
W.C.'s reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Cisterns repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Bath and sink wastes repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Sanitary sinks fixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Damp walls to houses remedied	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
External walls repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Chimney stacks repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Roofs repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	238
Eaves guttering and rain water pipes repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
Floors, windows and doors repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	273
Walls and ceilings repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	278

Firegrates, coppers, etc., repaired or renewed	.....	20
Dustbins provided	.....	12
Yard paving repaired	.....	5
Accumulations removed	.....	11
Miscellaneous repairs	.....	439

ARTICLES DISINFECTED/DISINFESTED AT DISINFECTING STATION:

Bedding from ships	.....	1,165
Mattresses, beds and covers	.....	249
Bolsters, pillows and cases	.....	1,137
Blankets, quilts and counterpanes	.....	2,068
Sheets and towels	.....	910
Sundries	.....	1,993
Books	.....	320
Verminous persons cleansed and their clothing disinfected	.....	106

DRAINAGE UNDER BUILDING BYELAWS :

Number of inspections during progress of work	.....	2,825
Number of new drains tested and re-tested	.....	1,229

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 93-95

48 cases of non-compliance with an Abatement Notice were referred to the Town Clerk for legal action with the following results:—

- (a) Twenty-five Notices were complied with before Legal proceedings were instituted.
- (b) In two instances proceedings were instituted, but the work was completed before the hearing of the case.
- (c) In eight further cases proceedings were adjourned and summonses withdrawn on the completion of the work required.
- (d) In three instances the Magistrates made Nuisance Orders varying from 7-21 days, and in all these cases the work was completed without further action being necessary.
- (e) A Nuisance Order was made for 14 days, and at a further hearing as a result of non compliance, a fine of £5 was imposed with a continuing penalty of £1 per day.
- (f) In nine instances proceedings were pending at the end of the year.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1931, SECTION 119.

During the year one notice were served under the provisions of the above Act, in respect of choked drains. The work was carried out in default and costs recovered.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Four Common Lodging Houses in the Borough provide accommodation for 412 males, of which St. Michael's House under the control of the Council's Housing Department has accommodation for 250 males.

Two premises are under the control of religious organisations and the remaining one privately owned.

Twenty-four visits were made during the year, and all the houses were maintained and conducted in a satisfactory manner.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES

Three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough have registered accommodation for 253 persons. Four visits were made, and the condition and supervision of the premises were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Pet Shops licensed under this Act deal mainly in birds and fish, with the occasional sale of rabbits, monkeys, tortoises and rodents.

The sale of pets had been discontinued at one shop. The licenses of 12 Pet Shops were renewed, and three new applications for licenses were granted. No complaints were received regarding these premises, and 25 routine visits were made.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

SEWERS

Throughout both sewer treatments the extended system of pre-baiting has been used with the exception that in certain sections of the borough, Warfarin (5) baits were used.

During the first maintenance treatment, 687 manholes were baited using Warfarin in 157 manholes and sausage rusk in the remainder. Zinc Phosphide poison was used in combination with the sausage rusk where prebait takes were recorded.

In the second maintenance treatment, 644 manholes were baited and more extensive use was made of Warfarin. 72 primary takes were recorded in the 338 manholes baited with Warfarin, and these takes were reduced considerably by the third visit. At the fifth visit only one bait was partly taken.

The town area system of sewers still remains the most difficult to deal with, and the degree of infestation is fairly constant. The group of manholes at Coxford chosen for treatment with Warfarin, mentioned in the Annual Report of 1956, was test baited during the 10% test, 1957, and no bait takes were recorded. It would appear that this area is now free from rats and this means of treatment justifies the expectations expressed two years ago.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Periodic inspection has been maintained, and it was necessary to carry out three treatments around the sprinkler beds at Portswood Disposal Works. The degree of infestation being major in each case.

One small treatment was undertaken at Chapel Wharf and one treatment was given at Millbrook Disposal Works. No infestation occurred at Woolston Works throughout the year.

REFUSE TIPS—MANSBRIDGE, WESTON AND REDBRIDGE

The three refuse tips have been under constant observation and treatment has been carried out on four occasions at Mansbridge and twice at Redbridge, but no infestation has taken place at the Weston Tip. Each treatment has consisted of pre-baiting with Sausage Rusk and poisoning with Zinc Phosphide, immediately followed by Warfarin baiting.

SOUTHAMPTON COMMON

Twelve treatments have been given to the turf banks at the rear of the dwellings on the Common. Each infestation was of a minor degree. It is to be noted that whilst the turf banks are ancient and a peculiarity of the Common, they do provide accommodation for rats, especially at the rear of the private houses.

HOUSE DRAINS

Twenty-two house drains were proved defective and allowing egress of rats. They were repaired by the owners of the respective properties.

Rodding eyes left open by Building Contractors have been found to be the means by which rat infestations have occurred on new housing estates.

SCHOOLS

Eighteen schools were treated for minor mouse infestations, treatments being generally given in the kitchens.

The table below summarises the work carried out during the year:—

	Local Authority property	Business premises	Private Dwellings	Bombed Sites etc.	Totals
SURVEY AND ROUTINE					
Premises inspected	42	74	2,829	86	3031
Rat infestations found	32	2	428	72	524
Mouse infestations found	—	3	65	—	68
COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED					
Number of complaints	62	237	1243	2	1544
Rat infestations found	25	118	817	2	964
Mouse infestations found	37	119	248	—	404
No infestation	—	3	174	—	177
TREATMENTS					
Number of treatments for rats	53	118	1319	74	1564
Number of treatments for mice	37	119	313	—	469
Number of visits made survey and treatment	412	1318	12940	340	15010

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT, 1957

The Housing Act, 1957, came into force on 1st September, 1957, and consolidated previous enactments relating to housing with the exception of certain provisions relating to financial matters.

HOUSING SUBSIDIES ACT, 1956

Certificates of Unfitness were issued in respect of 8 Corporation owned houses, from which families have been rehoused.

This brings the number of Corporation owned houses certified as unfit since the Act came into operation to 23, of which 16 have been demolished and 7 closed pending demolition.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954, PART 2

During the past two years, applications for Certificates of Disrepair under this part of the Act have been negligible. Since the Act came into force only 194 applications have been received and of these, only 60 Certificates had been revoked up to the time the Rent Act, 1957, became operative.

Part 2 of the Act has, without doubt, failed in its purpose, in as much as it was intended to be an incentive to landlords to repair their property in return for increased rents. There appears to have been no extensive use of the Act by landlords who, on the whole, were reluctant to risk spending money on repairs, and still find themselves faced with a certificate of disrepair.

Applications received January to June, 1957	7
Certificates issued	8
Applications for revocation	13
Revocation certificates issued	11
Revocation certificates not granted	3

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act became operative on 6th July, and it had as some of its main objectives the carrying out of repairs to rented dwellings and their maintenance, to secure an increase in rented accommodation and the better use of under occupied dwellings.

The method of securing repairs in conjunction with increased rents has been drastically altered from that previously in operation. Although the procedure is intended to encourage co-operation between landlord and tenant, it would appear that a more effective way of securing the repair of rented dwellings as envisaged by the Act, would have been for the initial inspection to be carried out by a Public Health Inspector rather than the tenant.

The undermentioned figures show the work carried out in connection with Certificates of Disrepair for the period July to December—

Part I—APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Number of applications for certificates (including 25 pending)	380
Number of decisions not to issue certificates (including withdrawals)	20
Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	228
(b) in respect of all defects	107
	335
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	192
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
Number of Certificates issued	111

Part II—APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates (including 3 pending)	27
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	11
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objection	1
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	17

THE SOUTHAMPTON (HIGHLANDS No.1) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1955

This Order, which was confirmed in 1955, included four Clearance Areas with a total of 108 houses. 10 houses were demolished in 1957, leaving only two buildings standing.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Chapel No.1) DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDER, 1955**THE SOUTHAMPTON (Chapel No.1) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1955**

Following confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Order on 17th May, 1957, the occupants were rehoused, the 35 houses demolished and the sites cleared by the Council.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Brunswick Square No.1) DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDER, 1955**THE SOUTHAMPTON (Brunswick Square No.1) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1955**

This Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed on 22nd August, 1957. Owing to the rapid deterioration of one house, the occupants were rehoused and the premises demolished before the Order became operative. No other rehousing or demolition has been proceeded with.

Clearance Areas**THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam Nos. 1-14) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1956****THE SOUTHAMPTON (Northam) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1956**

The fourteen areas comprise 282 unfit dwellings and 2 other buildings, and the Compulsory Purchase Order which was confirmed with modification on the 12th July, 1957, included an additional 63 houses, 7 shops with living accommodation, 15 shops, 5 Public Houses, 1 Off Licence, and 24 various other buildings.

The modifications included 10 houses changed from pink to grey, 1 house changed from pink to pink hatched yellow, 20 properties shown grey on the map were excluded from the Order.

By agreement with the owners, 6 dwellings were withdrawn from the Compulsory Purchase Order before the Public Inquiry, and were subsequently dealt with as follows :—

- (a) An application under Section 31, Housing Act, 1936, was made in respect of 5 houses. These were included in The Southampton (Northam) Clearance Order, 1957, which was confirmed without modification, July 12th, 1957.
- (b) One house was cleared under a Demolition Order.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Lansdowne Hill, Nos. 1 & 2) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1956

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Lansdowne Hill, No. 1) HOUSING COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1956

The Public Local Inquiry in respect of the above Order was held on 14th May, 1957, and the Order confirmed without modification on 4th September, 1957. The rehousing of the occupants or the demolition of the buildings has not yet been put into operation.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Birmingham Street) DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDER, 1957

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Birmingham Street) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1955

The Declaration of Unfitness Order was represented to the Council on 8th March, 1957. A Public Local Inquiry was held on 10th July, 1957, but confirmation of the Order has not yet been received from the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Trinity Road, Magdalene Terrace and St. Andrews Road Nos. 1,2,3,4, & 5) CLEARANCE AREAS, 1957

THE SOUTHAMPTON (Trinity) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1957

Five Clearance Areas comprising 63 houses and 2 other buildings were represented on 7th June, 1957 as follows :—

Trinity Road, Magdalene Terrace and St. Andrews Road No.1 Clearance Area :

Trinity Terrace Nos. 2, 3, 4, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

Rear of Trinity Terrace (2) Garages and Stores

Trinity Road Nos. 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39.

Magdalene Terrace Nos. 1, 2, 3, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

St. Andrews Road Nos. 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

Trinity Road, Magdalene Terrace and St. Andrews Road No.2

Clearance Area :

Magdalene Terrace Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24.

St. Andrews Road No. 39.

Trinity Road, Magdalene Terrace & St. Andrews Road No.3,
Clearance Area :

Magdalene Terrace Nos : 18, 19.

St. Andrews Road Nos : 41, 42.

Trinity Road, Magdalene Terrace & St. Andrews Road, No: 4
Clearance Area :

Magdalene Terrace Nos : 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Trinity Road, Magdalene Terrace and St. Andrews Road, No.5
Clearance Area :

Magdalene Terrace Nos : 6, 7, 10.

Cardigan Road Nos : 5, 5A.

St. Andrews Road Nos : 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.

The Compulsory Purchase Order covering these areas and the undermentioned additional properties was made on October 4th, 1957—

27 houses, 1 Public House, 1 garage, 2 stores.

PROPOSED NORTHAM CLEARANCE AREAS

All the houses on the east side of Millbank Street were inspected with a view to their representation in Clearance Areas early in 1958. A Compulsory Purchase Order is anticipated, and the areas will be developed for industrial purposes.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Consequent to previous Demolition Orders and Undertakings, 9 houses were demolished.

During the year, representations in accordance with Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, were made relative to the following 24 houses :—

8, 9, 10 Marine Street,

14, Brunswick Square,

2, Winchester Street,

37, St. Marys Place,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 35, Melbourne Street,

93, Princes Street,

Hut rear of 68, Kathleen Rd.

“Dunromin”, Redbridge Rd.,

1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, Romsey

Terrace,

72, 73, & 83, Bevois Street.

The decision of the Council in respect of these representations were as follows :—

6 Demolition Orders made.

1 Closing Order made.

10 Undertakings were accepted to demolish as soon as vacated

In the case of the remaining 7 houses which were represented, the decision of the Council will be made in 1958.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,809
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	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,663
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	222
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	512
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	200
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,275
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	491
3.		Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
(1)		Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	896
(2)		Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a)	by owners	243
	(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	1
4.		Procedure under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and the Housing Subsidies Act, 1956 :—	
(1)		Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(2)		Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	12
(3)		Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of informal action	2
(4)		Number of houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners	10
(5)		Number of houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	1
(6)		Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit	8
(7)		Number of Local Authority owned houses demolished	8

**SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, SAMPLING,
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS
ICE CREAM, FERTILISER & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, ETC.**

SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION

Slaughtering continued throughout the year at the Cattle Market Abattoir under the management of the Wessex Slaughterhouses Board. 9,306 animals were slaughtered and the carcasses and offals examined by the Inspectors who were on duty during the period of slaughtering.

811 visits were made to butchers shops, wholesale meat stores and meat manufacturing premises for the purpose of meat inspection, and inspections of premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. In addition, the supervision of cold storage treatment of 246 carcasses and offals affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* was undertaken. These carcasses were principally from Fareham Abattoir and sent to Southampton cold stores for the approved treatment.

Salvage treatment under supervision was carried out at a wholesale meat warehouse on 3,191 lamb carcasses. These carcasses formed part of the cargo of a ship damaged by collision. 2,416 lbs. of meat were rejected and the rest released for distribution.

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption on account of disease or for other reasons. Details of the various kinds of animals and the percentage affected by disease, follows the summary in a tabulated form.

Beef:	16 Carcasses	37 hearts		
	6 quarters	16 tails		
	179 lungs	18 mesenteries		
	22 tripes	83 heads and tongues		
	12 kidneys	12 skirts		
	464 livers	19 spleens		
	259 part livers			
Pork:	5 carcasses	18 livers		
	70 plucks	18 heads		
	171 lungs			
Mutton:	1 carcass	132 lungs		
	84 plucks	53 livers		
Veal:	8 carcasses	3 lungs		
	15 plucks			
			<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>
Weight of meat condemned in slaughterhouse			4	7
Weight of offal condemned in slaughterhouse			5	14
Unsound meat condemned in shops and stores, including imported meat			4	19
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			15	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>
				92

Condemned meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was disposed of by the Wessex Slaughterhouses Board. Other condemned meat and offal was dealt with at the Corporation refuse destructor.

		Cattle ex- cluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed		535	1241	3646	2048	1836	—
Number inspected		535	1241	3646	2048	1836	—
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis and Cysticercus	Whole carcasses condemned	—	5	6	1	4	—
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	187	448	11	223	256	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis		34.93	36.50	.47	10.93	14.16	—
Tuberculosis ONLY	Whole carcasses condemned	1	10	2	—	1	—
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	133	—	—	20	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .		.37	11.50	.05	—	1.14	—
Cysticercus	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	6	—	—	—	—
	Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	5	6	—	—	—	—
	Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933-1954

During the year twelve slaughtermen's licences were granted by the Council.

MEAT MANUFACTURING PREMISES

Five premises were registered by the Council during the year and six premises removed from the register, the occupiers having ceased business or moved to other premises.

The number and type of premises registered for this purpose is as follows :—

8 Wholesale manufacturers.

52 Retail butchers and sausage manufacturers.

13 Miscellaneous premises, bacon smoking, meat pies, etc.

UNSOOUND FOOD

In connection with the inspection of food 2,288 visits were made to shops, warehouses, stores and markets.

The following articles of food found to be unfit for human consumption were voluntarily surrendered and dealt with at the Corporation Destructor:—

	Quantity or Weight		
	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Bacon, cooked meat, sausages	2	0	80
Butter			43
Cake & biscuits		4	111
Cake & Pudding Mixture	222 pkts.		
Cereals			10
Cheese		2	104
Chocolate & sweets			59
Eggs, frozen (canned)	5 tins		
Fish Cakes			66
Fish (canned)	556 tins		
Fish (cured)	1	3	98
Fish (wet)	3	0	9
Flour		6	7
Fruit & fruit Juice (canned)	4226 tins		
Fruit	12	6	45
Fruit (dried)			52
Jam, mincemeat, etc.	48 jars		
Jam (canned)	134 tins		
Meat, ham & sausages (canned)	3,074 tins		
Milk and cream (canned)	1,559 tins		
Paste (canned)	6 tins		
Pickles, sauce & salad cream	27 bots.		
Poultry and Rabbits		8	68
Soup (canned)	687 tins		
Soup (powdered)	213 pkts.		
Shellfish		5	111
Spaghetti and macaroni	687 tins		
Strained foods (canned)	52 tins		
Tomatoes	13	6	15
Vegetables	19	15	67
Vegetables (canned)	5,721 tins		
Total	63	9	82

Total weight of food including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption:—

78 tons 11 cwts. 62 lbs.

3,310 Certificates were issued during the year in respect of unsound meat and other foods.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints regarding unsatisfactory food, foreign objects in food and dirty milk bottles shows no sign of diminishing and a total of 95 were received during the year.

Careful investigation was carried out in each case and fortunately many of the complaints are found to be either trivial or do not justify any action. Otherwise the circumstances of each case receive consideration in the light of recurring complaints about the firms' products, the nature of the foreign object, the record of the firm and their standard of hygiene and a report by an inspector on the steps being taken to prevent a recurrence of a complaint of a similar nature.

In only one instance did circumstances warrant recommending legal proceedings and this was in relation to a nail found in a bun in December.

The successful outcome of this case will be included in the 1958 report.

MILK SUPPLY

There was a further decrease in the number of registered dairies and distributors in the Borough and an increase in the number of food shops selling bottled milk. At the end of the year, there were four licenced pasteurising plants in the Borough compared with eight in 1955. Three of these plants operate on the High Temperature Short Time system, the remaining plant is a batch pasteuriser. Three dairymen with supplementary licences sell a comparatively small amount of designated milk in the Borough.

The following table shows the number of Distributors and Dairies on the register at the end of the year, also the licences granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953:—

Distributors on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Dairies on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Pasteurisers licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Premises licensed for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Premises licensed for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Premises licensed for the sale of Sterilised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

Supplementary licences to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
Supplementary licences to deal in Pasteurised Milk	3
Supplementary licences to deal in Sterilised Milk	1
Distributors on Register who deal only in cream in cartons	12

Visits to dairies which included the inspection of Pasteurising plants totalled 137.

18 washed bottles from dairies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were classed as satisfactory.

174 formal samples of milk including 18 samples of Channel Island Milk, were submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical examination. Details of these samples are given in the section dealing with sampling.

The following 172 samples of designated milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination :—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	24
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	34
Pasteurised	112
Sterilised	2

All these samples complied with the prescribed conditions.

ICE CREAM

Under sections 16 and 18 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and section 127 of Southampton Corporation Act, 1931, 32 new Registrations were granted in respect of vendors and 18 registrations in respect of changes of occupiers of premises already registered. In each instance an inspection of the premises was made under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The number and type of premises on the register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Manufacturers	10
Vendors	606
Wholesale storage	6

Three of the manufacturers make ice cream by the Hot Mix method, which they retail from their own vans. The remaining manufacturers are shopkeepers who occasionally make small amounts of ice cream by the Cold Mix method.

27 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination with the following results :—

Provisional Grade 1	—	25 samples
Provisional Grade 2	—	1 sample
Provisional Grade 3	—	1 sample
Provisional Grade 4	—	Nil

The samples classified as Provisional Grade 2 and 3 were from local manufacturers. Visits were made in connection with these samples, and subsequent samples were classified as Provisional Grade 1.

29 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical examination and were found to comply with the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953. The average for these samples was as follows :—

Fat 10.32 per cent, sugar 13.6 per cent, milk solids not fat 10.52 per cent.

SAMPLING—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 484 samples were taken for analysis. The table below shows the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise. A summary of unsatisfactory samples together with the action taken also follows.

Article	For- mal	Infor- mal	N.S.	Article	For- mal	Infor- mal	N.S.
Almonds, ground	6			Jam	4		
Aspirin tablets	5			Jelly		3	1
Baking powder	6	3		Lard	5		
Bicarbonate of Soda	3			Lemon curd		1	
Bread & butter	6		4	Margarine	2	7	
Butter	5			Marzipan	6		
Cake mixture		7		Milk	174		4
Camphorated oil		6	1	Olive oil		4	
Castor oil	3			Parrish's Food	6		2
Cheese	2			Peanut butter		1	
Chewing gum	5			Peas, canned		4	
Codeine tablets		1		Pork pie	3		
Coffee	4			Rosehip syrup		3	
Coffee & chicory	2			Saccharin tablets		6	
Colouring, culinary		2		Salad cream	3		
Cough mixture		4	1	Salt, iodised	3		
Cream	6	3		Sauce		6	
Cream of tartar		3		Sausages	6		
Curry powder	3			Sausage rolls	1		
Custard powder		3		Seidletz powder	3		
Fish cakes	5			Soft drinks		6	
Flavouring, culinary		4		Soup powders		6	
Flour, self raising		6		Stomach powders	3		
Fruit, dried		6		Suet		6	
Fruit juices	12			Sweets	6		
Gelatine	5			Sweets, butter	5		
Ginger, ground	3			Vitamin tablets	1		
Glace cherries		3		Vinegar	4		1
Glauber salts	3		1	Yeast extracts	1		
Glucodin		2		Yeast tablets	2		
Gravy powder	3			Whisky	6		
Halibut liver oil capsules	4			Zinc ointment		2	
Herbs, dried	6			Zinc & castor oil ointment		3	
Ice cream	15	14					
Influenza mixture	3		1				

NOTE : 'N.S.' — Not satisfactory

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples

No. of sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
413	F	Bread & Butter	The fat used consisted of 40% butter & 60% margarine. Referred by the Health Committee to the Town Clerk, who sent a warning letter.
415	F	Bread & butter	The fat used consisted of 43% butter & 57% margarine. Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £5.
416	F	Bread & butter	The fat used consisted entirely of margarine. Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £10.
418	F	Bread & butter	The fat used contained 10% butter & 90% margarine. Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £10.
192	I	Camphorated oil	Contained 4% of camphor in excess of the upper limit of 21%. Manufacturer interviewed.
127	I	Cough mixture	Labelling offence. Vendor cautioned.
206	F	Glauber salts	Showed signs of efflorescence. Sample consisted of vendor's remaining stock. In future stock will be obtained prepacked from the wholesaler.
346	F	Influenza mixture	Labelling offence. Packer communicated with.
199	F	Malt vinegar	Acetic acid & budding yeast cells present. Business & stock recently taken over by vendor. Vinegar withdrawn from sale.
352	F	Milk	10% deficient in fat. The dairyman stated that at the time this batch of milk was being pasteurised, the plant was being run by dairy maintenance engineers. Matter referred by Health Committee to the Town Clerk, who sent a warning letter.

No. of sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
243	F	Milk	2.2% in solids not fat due to natural causes.
248	F	Milk	8.3% deficient in fat.
249	F	Milk	1.3% deficient in solids not fat due to natural causes. Samples 243, 248 and 249 were from a consignment of 12 churns of milk from a producer to a Southampton dairyman. The average content of fat & solids not fat was satisfactory. The producer and also the County Agricultural Officer were communicated with.
153	F	Parrish's food	Labelling offence. Vendor cautioned.
154	F	Parrish's food	Sediment present. Vendor's shop visited and an inspection made of the remaining stock which appeared to be satisfactory.
7	I	Jelly	Mould growth. Stock withdrawn from sale.

The following articles were submitted for examination by the Public Analyst for the information of the Food Inspectors :—

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
1 8	Apples Bread	Complaint Complaints	No excess lead or arsenic found. Three samples contained oil spots picked up from machinery in course of manufacture. Four samples of white bread contained dark matter which was found to be either charred crumbs or dough from a previous baking. One sample had burned hessian adhering to the bottom of the loaf. The bakeries concerned were visited and warnings given where necessary.
1	Cod	Complaint	Normal.
1	Cough Mixture	Complaint	Normal.
1	Chicken broth	Complaint	Deposit under lid. Vendor visited. Remainder of stock withdrawn by manufacturer.
1	Custard tart	Complaint	Fibres embedded, probably from flour sacks. Bakery visited, warning given.
2	Flour	Complaint	Normal
1	Frying oil	Complaint	Normal.
1	Gin & Orange	Complaint	Complaint of foreign matter. Large number of yeast cells found suggesting that the orange squash had been opened at some time. No action taken.
1	Meat Pie	Complaint	Mould. Vendor visited, warning given.
3	Milk bottles	Complaints	Unsatisfactory cleansing. One bottle contained hard sand and cement. The dairies concerned were visited and warnings given.
1	Milk	Complaint	Alkaline detergent present. Dairy visited. A quantity of milk had been contaminated when a valve had been left open during the cleansing of the dairy plant. It was thought that all the contaminated milk had been run to waste. Warning given.
1	Paste	Complaint	Slug alleged to have been found in the paste. A laboratory examination of the slug & paste showed that the slug gained access to the paste after the container was opened. No action taken.

No. of samples	Articles	Reason	Remarks
1	Sausages	Complaint	Normal.
1	Peas	Complaint	Slug alleged to be found in a tin of garden peas. Manufacturer communicated with. Warning given.
1	Sugar	Complaint	Grub alleged to be found in a packet of sugar. No grub found in the sugar submitted by the complainant, although webbing was present. Vendor's premises visited.
1	Stew	Complaint	Unusual smell, probably caused by stock from a previous meal. No action taken.
1	Tablets, vitamin	For information of Inspector	Satisfactory.
1	Tomato ketchup	Complaint	Normal.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 to 1948

During the year one offence was detected. This occurred during the early part of the year at a fairground, when a person was found to be selling shellfish taken from the local prohibited area. A letter of warning was sent and the offence was not repeated.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Ten formal samples of fertilisers and eleven formal samples of animal feeding stuffs were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. Two samples of sow and weaner meal from a local manufacturer were deficient in protein. Owing to staff difficulties this manufacturer decided to cease production. Two samples of growers pellets from another manufacturer were reported to be deficient in oil. The manufacturer was interviewed, corrections made, and a subsequent sample proved satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

In connection with informal notices served on the occupiers of various butchers shops and ice cream premises, the following work was carried out :—

Hand washing notices provided	11
Wash hand basins provided	26
Sinks provided	11
Constant supplies of hot water provided	33
Soap, towel and nail brush provided	14
Accommodation provided for clothes and footwear, not worn during working hours	12
Shop counter food protection screens provided	8
Food rooms communicating with water closets disconnected	3
Lighting of food rooms improved	5
Ventilation of food rooms improved	1
Floors, walls and ceilings repaired	23
Walls and ceilings redecorated	37
Accumulations removed	8
Counter, bench or shelf absorbent surfaces rendered impervious	38
Water closet compartments cleansed	7
Water closet fittings repaired	3
Bins provided	3
Drains repaired	3
Yard paving repaired	1
First Aid materials supplied	5

Food stalls at the Council owned open air market were regularly inspected and the buildings containing sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, and market refuse accommodation for the use of the stallholders is now completed and in use.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Summary of visits during the year:—

Factories (Power)	448
Factories (Non-Power)	113
Miscellaneous	258

BAKEHOUSES

No. on register at end of year 31

This is a decrease of three on the figure for the previous year resulting from the closure of three premises.

Bakehouses received considerable attention under the Food Hygiene Regulations. It is found that the standard is reasonably good, except that in some of the older premises, compliance with the regulations has involved the occupiers in some difficulties and expense, particularly with relation to the structural condition of the premises. It is of interest to note that the old-fashioned family type of bakehouse has tended to disappear and, in particular, the older types of coal-fired ovens. The majority of bakers in the area are using oil, gas or coke-fired ovens.

HOMEWORK—FACTORIES ACT, 1937, SECTION 110

The Factories Act, 1937, requires that the occupier of every factory shall keep in the prescribed form, lists showing the names and addresses of all Outworkers employed by him, and shall send to the District Council copies of these lists during the month of February and the month of August in each year. A total of 39 visits have been made to the homes of persons notified as being so employed. No cases were found of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

Lists were received from the following authorities:—

- Borough of Yeovil
- City of Westminster
- Borough of Blandford Forum
- Gainsborough Urban District Council
- Corporation of Greenock
- City of Bradford
- Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington
- Shaftesbury Rural District Council
- Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury
- Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras
- Borough of Luton
- Borough of Glossop

The following table shows the number of lists received in February and August, and the number of Outworkers notified in each case.

MONTH	No. of Lists sent in by			No. of Outworkers notified			No. of Outworkers notified to other Local Authorities
	Local Firms	Other Local Authorities	Total	Local Firms	Other Local Authorities	Total	
February	18	9	27	110	15	125	23
August	19	4	23	86	8	94	33

FACTORIES—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

Particulars of Defects	P	NP	Total
Premises cleansed and redecorated	—	7	7
Floors repaired or relaid	—	4	4
Roofs repaired	—	1	1
Drains cleared	1	—	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	3	—	3
Additional ventilation provided	—	1	1
Ceilings repaired	—	1	1
W.Cs. cleansed and limewashed	5	1	6
Additional sanitary conveniences provided	15	—	15
Intervening ventilated space provided to W.Cs.	4	—	4
W.C. pans cleansed or renewed	8	—	8
W.Cs. suitably lighted	4	—	4
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	1	—	1
TOTALS	41	15	56

The following tables are included at the request of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	90	113	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	787	448	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	18	24	—	—
TOTAL	895	585	1	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	7	2	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	—	1	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	1	2	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6)	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	13	10	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	24	23	—	4	—
(c) not separate for sexes	5	5	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act. (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	7	—	—	—
TOTAL	66	56	5	9	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by S.110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making etc., cleaning and washing	86	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	86	—	—	—	—	—

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The following table shows the results of the examination by the Borough Analyst of samples taken under the Act:—

No. of Sample	Type of Material	Category	Impurities (per cent)	Oil & Soap (per cent)	Chlorine (p.p. 105)
1	Rag Flock	1	1.56	1.27	9
2	Woolen Flock	4a	1.3	0.18	9
3	Coir Fibre	10	0.54 Insoluble 0.53 Soluble	—	—
4	Woolen Flock	5	0.4	3.37	12
5	Coir Fibre	10	0.6 Soluble 0.2 Insoluble	—	—

All the above samples satisfied the requirements of the standards of cleanliness required by the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951.

At the end of the year there were 15 premises on the Register. Two registered premises were closed during the year. Six new premises were registered.

FOOD PREMISES—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

A considerable amount of attention has been given to the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Shortage of staff unfortunately prevented intensive and systemised inspections and, in the circumstances, prior attention was devoted to those premises in which the actual handling of food appeared to constitute a major part of the business, for example restaurants and bakehouses.

A system has been adopted by which informal notification is sent to the occupier of any food premises which on inspection is found to fall short of the requirements of the Regulations. The notice specifies the defects found and briefly states the requirements of the department in remedying them. It is satisfactory to record that, in general, there was co-operation from the occupiers of food premises. No prosecutions were undertaken under the Regulations.

The number of visits were as follows:—

Restaurants	.....	.....	.....	.....	585
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Other premises under the Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	340

The following table shows the work completed as a result of inspections made and informal notifications sent:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT — WORK COMPLETED

Nature of Work	Rest- aurants	Other food premises
Premises cleansed and redecorated	40	29
Floors repaired or relaid	17	15
Walls repaired	12	15
Ceilings repaired	7	5
Roofs repaired	3	1
Doors repaired or renewed	—	1
Windows repaired or reglazed	3	12
Stair treads repaired	—	1
New sinks fitted	17	12
Splashbacks to sinks repaired	1	1
New draining boards fitted	4	1
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	2	—
Wash hand basins fitted	15	8
Hot Water supplies provided	16	7
Nail brushes provided at wash basins	9	6
Towel Rails provided	1	—
Lighting improved	2	5
Ventilation improved	12	5
Preparation tables repaired, renewed or suitably covered	35	28
Storage shelving fitted	2	5
Cutting blocks renewed	2	—
Counter protection provided	—	1
Cloak room accommodation provided	3	5
First aid equipment provided	17	5
Fuel storage provided	1	—
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	5	3
New dustbins provided	23	2
Drains cleared or repaired	5	—
Accumulations of rubbish removed	11	8
Notices re washing hands affixed	14	7
W.C.'s cleansed and redecorated	2	4
W.C. pans cleansed or renewed	—	1
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	—	2
W.C. cisterns repaired	1	—
W.C.'s suitably lighted	2	9
W.C. roofs repaired	1	—
W.C. ceilings repaired	1	—
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	1	3
Intervening ventilated space provided to W.C.'s	1	2
TOTALS	288	209

At the end of the year there were 146 restaurants in the area, and 51 fried fish shops. The number of bakehouses is noted in the section dealing with these premises.

Attention to the educational aspect of Food Hygiene has been maintained ; short talks and lectures have been given to staffs of a number of local firms, as well as various local bodies and trade associations.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

A total of 220 visits were made under the Act, in the course of which warnings were given in respect of 33 infringements. Most of the latter related to irregularities in the employment of assistants. As in former years, some attention has had to be given to allegations of illegal Sunday trading, and it was again found that in this matter the small general shop is a frequent offender. The complexity of the Law is such, that some sympathy could be found for the small trader and indeed, a great deal of time is frequently spent in guiding him on the subject. Clarification and simplification of the Act on this particular issue would be helpful to shop authorities and trader alike.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The duties of the Department are concerned with supervision of the sale of scheduled poisons in Part 2 of the Poisons List, in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. Particular attention is paid to the sale of listed poisons in food shops; this usually means the sale of household disinfectants which fall within the Statutory definition of poisons in grocers or general shops. Supervision is also exercised in the case of seedsmen and hardware merchants who sell arsenical, mercurial or nicotine poisons contained in weed killers or agricultural or horticultural insecticides.

A total of 25 visits have been made under the Act. Twelve new applications for licenses under Part 2 of the Act were approved by the Council. The number of premises licensed at the end of the year was 204.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

A total of 262 visits has been made in connection with investigations of alleged smoke or grit emissions. The majority of complaints received were dealt with by informal action, but in one instance it was necessary to serve a Statutory Notice under the relevant provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the abatement of a grit nuisance. By the end of the year this notice had only just expired, so that it is impossible to record the outcome in this report.

The difficulties in supplies of commercial oil fuel arising from the Suez crisis of late 1956, were largely resolved by the Spring of 1957. There were one or two instances where the restriction of oil fuel supplies had led to reversion to solid fuel burning in industrial plants, but by the end of April these plants were again burning oil fuel, the supply position having eased.

The Clean Air Act, 1955, which came partially into operation on the 31st December, 1956, was the subject of many enquiries and requests for advice. It was found that many of the enquiries were made in anticipation of the ultimate application of the Sections of the Act relating to smoke and grit emission. Opportunities were thus provided, and were readily taken, to prepare owners of fuel burning plant for the responsibilities which they would be likely to incur when the Act is fully operative.

A number of formal notifications have been received under Section 3 (3) of the Act, which relates to the installation of furnaces having an output of more than 55,000 B.T.U's. None of these notifications, however, has been accompanied by a formal request for prior approval as provided for in Sub-section 2 of Section 3.

A good deal of work has been done under Section 10 of the Act, in connection with the height of chimneys proposed in plans deposited with the Local Authority in accordance with the Building Byelaws. The Act imposes a duty on Local Authorities to reject plans unless they are satisfied that the height of the chimney as shown on the plans will be sufficient to prevent emissions from becoming prejudicial to health, or a nuisance. In considering any plan, regard must be had to (a) the purpose of the chimney, (b) the position and description of buildings near thereto, (c) the levels of the neighbouring ground and (d) any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances. Experience has already made it abundantly clear that effective judgment cannot be made unless the site of the proposed building is visited, so that the general

circumstances of the area can be clearly and objectively assessed. Such visits have now become an established practice and, although no plans have been formally rejected, there have been a number of instances in which the proposed height of a chimney has been amended by agreement.

In connection with the examination of plans deposited with the Local Authority, it is gratifying to record that a very efficient liaison has been established between the various departments responsible. A very satisfactory routine is in operation whereby the Borough Architects Department, which originally receives plans submitted under the Byelaws, passes them to this department so that comments and observations may be made on various matters within direct purview of the Health Authority. This system has been found particularly useful since the relevant sections of the Clean Air Act have been in operation, and the co-operation between the departments has proved to have been convenient, time saving and fruitful in results.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1937, SECTION 53 HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES

The number of visits to hairdressers' premises totals 49. These visits are usually made in conjunction with visits under the Shops Act. The general standard of hairdressing premises continues to be satisfactory. A few instances have occurred where hairdressing has been found to be carried on in private houses. In these cases, visits have been made to ensure that the provisions of both Corporation Act, and the Shops Act are complied with. In the past, a great deal of this sort of business was carried on, but the controls exercised by the Council, under the Town and Country Planning Act, have resulted in substantial reduction in their numbers. The total number of hairdressers at the end of the year was 173.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES OPERATED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

Each week consultants hold five gynaecological, ante-natal and post-natal clinics in the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and one at Sydney House Clinic. In addition, women assistant medical officers conduct one ante-natal clinic each week in the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and at Bitterne Park, Oatlands House, Swaythling and Sydney House Clinics. A weekly gynaecological clinic, conducted by a woman assistant medical officer is also held at Bitterne Park Clinic.

The following is a summary of attendances:—

	<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>		
Gynaecological:—	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	
King's Park Road	544	1,170	1,714	
Sydney House	65	58	123	
Bitterne Park	23	33	56	
			—	1,893
Ante-natal:—				
King's Park Road	1,649	10,266	11,915	
Sydney House	502	3,287	3,789	
Oatlands House	25	346	371	
Swaythling	5	66	71	
Bitterne Park	31	184	215	
			—	16,361
Post-natal:—				
King's Park Road	901	59	960	
Sydney House	356	5	361	
*Oatlands House	8	2	10	
*Swaythling	3	—	3	
*Bitterne Park	19	17	36	
			—	1,370

(* examined post-natally at ante-natal clinic)

Mothercraft classes are held once per fortnight at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, at Oatlands House and at Sydney House, and these are restricted to women expecting their first babies. The syllabus of talks includes gas and air and trilene analgesia (with demonstrations), diet and relaxation exercises, breast feeding and general care of the infant.

Sterilised maternity outfits are supplied, free of charge, to all patients having their confinements at home. These outfits are issued at the clinics on the production of a note, signed by the midwife booked to attend the case.

CHILD WELFARE

Throughout the year ten child welfare centres have been in operation, covering the residential areas of the town. These centres are attended by assistant medical officers of health, assisted by health visitors and clinic assistants. Facilities are available for periodic weighing, medical examination, sunlight treatment, smallpox vaccination, and immunisation against diphtheria, whilst immunisation against whooping cough is arranged upon parental request. Children requiring examination by consultants are referred to the appropriate local authority clinic or to hospital.

Attendances at welfare centres:—

	<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
King's Park Road	5,931	6,395	1,2326
Sydney House	3,369	3,661	7,030
Oatlands House	4,116	4,248	8,364
Swaythling	3,446	3,640	7,086
Bitterne Park	3,045	3,153	6,198
Sholing	1,421	1,516	2,937
Surrey House	1,408	1,540	2,948
Maybush	215	242	457
Thornhill	672	698	1,370
Millbrook	2,301	2,419	4,720
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,924	27,512	53,436
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	<i>Number of Weighings</i>	<i>Consultations with doctor</i>
King's Park Road	6,395	2,207
Sydney House	3,427	1,026
Oatlands House	4,217	1,911
Swaythling	3,637	1,220
Bitterne Park	3,134	1,170
Sholing	1,509	253
Surrey House	1,534	349
Maybush	235	114
Thornhill	690	138
Millbrook	2,402	541
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,180	8,929
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

All infants weighing up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied, where necessary, by the department, including a cot and hot water bottles, and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, or when the clinical condition indicates it, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot with the necessary equipment, a trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year:—

Weight at birth (lb.)	Number of cases	Address
2.307	6.305	King's Park Road
1.026	3.427	Sydney House
1.911	4.217	Ontario House
1.320	2.677	Swaythling
1.170	2.124	Palmer Park
2.7	1.200	Sholing
1.340	1.224	Sorey House
1.142	378	Maynard
1.18	600	Thornhill
2.412	2.402	Millbrook
	27,189	

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year:—

	Born at home						Grand Total
	Transferred to Hospital	Nursed entirely at home					
		Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	6	—	—	—	3	3	9
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	5	1	—	—	6	7	12
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	6	—	1	—	45	46	52
TOTAL	20	1	1	—	54	56	76
	Born in private Nursing Homes						
	Nursed entirely in Homes						
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	1	—	—	—	8	8	9
TOTAL	1	—	—	—	10	10	11
	Born in Hospitals						
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	12	3	—	7	22	22	22
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	3	—	—	19	22	22	22
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	—	—	1	21	22	22	22
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	1	—	—	44	45	45	45
TOTAL	16	3	1	91	111	111	111

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi- ciliary confine- ments	Insti- tutional confine- ments	Domi- ciliary confine- ments	Insti- tutional confine- ments	Domi- ciliary confine- ments	Insti- tutional confine- ments
Number of cases notified during the year	—	1	—	—	2	121
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	—	1	—	—	2	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year in which:—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	1
(b) Vision was impaired	—
(c) Vision was lost	—
(d) The patient died	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	—
(f) The patient removed from the district	—
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made	—
TOTAL	1

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILKS, ETC.

At the commencement of the year, there were throughout the town, twenty eight centres for the distribution of the national welfare foods. This number included nineteen voluntary centres in shops. During the course of the year, one new local authority centre and three voluntary centres in shops were opened, whilst one voluntary centre was closed.

The following table provides a comparison between the total issues of national welfare foods for the years 1956 and 1957:—

	1956	1957
National Dried Milk	110,147 tins	82,612 tins
Cod Liver Oil	21,602 bottles	17,111 bottles
Vitamin A & D Tablets	12,544 packets	11,866 packets
Orange Juice	158,427 bottles	157,790 bottles

In addition to these national welfare foods, other dried milks, cod liver oil and malt, and various nutrient preparations are available at all the welfare centres at cost price plus ten per cent.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Northlands Day Nursery has been open throughout the year, for the care of children under school age, whose mothers are in employment. Accommodation is available at this nursery for 20 children.

The total attendances for the year was 3,095, compared with 4,011 for 1956.

The charge made for attendance at the nursery is assessed according to the parents' income, less an allowance for rent and rates, on a graduated scale ranging from 9s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per day in respect of the first child, with the addition of 2s. 1d. per day in respect of each subsequent child.

Cases coming within the following categories are given priority admission to the nursery :—

(a) mothers who are separated, have been deserted or divorced, widows, and mothers with illegitimate children, (b) husband ill or disabled, (c) mother suffering from tuberculosis, or in hospital, or sick at home, (d) children deserted by their mother, (e) mother deceased, (f) the existence of housing difficulties, where such difficulties are detrimental to the child.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has expired.

The routine medical inspection of the children attending the nursery was carried out four times during the year by an assistant medical officer of health, and those children requiring attention were referred to the specialist clinics, or their own doctors.

Stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and in many cases where the child has not been immunised prior to admission, the parents consent to it being carried out soon after admission.

DENTAL CARE

It was stated last year that the dental welfare service was severely handicapped by the persistent shortage of dental surgeons, willing to operate this service under present conditions. There is no change to report, and there are no reasons to feel that any significant change will occur in the near, or even distant future. Continuing efforts have been made throughout the year to contact any qualified person who might be willing to accept a full-time or part-time appointment in the Child Welfare and School Dental Service, and it is only as a result of these efforts that we have been able to maintain the numerical size of the staff throughout the year. There have been changes in the part-time personnel, but as stated the net result shows no gain or loss from last year. We have, at the present time, three full-time and four part-time dental surgeons, equivalent in total to just less than four full-time officers for the Child Welfare and School Health Service, but reductions in the staff are already notified with no prospective replacements in view.

The re-arrangement of the existing staff which was reported last year, still allows the Sydney House Clinic to function on a full-time basis, and there can be no doubt that this is a definite benefit to expectant and nursing mothers who live in the outlying eastern part of the town, in which this clinic is conveniently situated.

The other two clinics, Cardigan Road, and Oatlands House continue to remain open nearly full-time so that as far as possible under present circumstances a dental service is provided, within reasonable distance of most parts of the town.

ANTE-NATAL CARE

The memorandum on Ante-Natal Care related to toxæmia was considered at meetings of the Ante-Natal Services Liason Committee and the following is a summary of the recommendations made with a note of the action taken :—

1. The fullest and most up-to-date information on Ante-Natal Care should be made available to all concerned, i.e., Medical Practitioners, Midwives and the patients themselves, and periodic lectures should be given by the Group Consultant Obstetricians.

No lectures have been given, but it is hoped that the Consultant Obstetrician will be able to organise these lectures.

2. The accommodation available at the existing ante-natal clinics is inadequate and results in overcrowding and lack of privacy for consultants and patients alike.

In the local authority clinics where ante-natal clinics are held, there is sufficient privacy in the single examination rooms that are provided.

3. Treatments such as special diets, new procedures, etc., be co-ordinated between Consultants, General Practitioners, and Midwives.

4. A more uniform system of interchange of records be instituted and a suitable case history card be provided, to be carried by all ante-natal patients upon which details of all examinations carried out by Consultants, General Practitioners and Midwives, and other salient features be recorded.

This matter is being considered by the Obstetric Committee.

5. Additional beds for ante-natal treatment required in maternity hospitals within the area of the Group.

This is a matter for the Hospital Management Committee to consider.

6. All patients with toxæmia of pregnancy should be admitted to hospital as early as possible and be seen by a Consultant Obstetrician prior to admission.

This is operating fairly well.

7. Patients suffering from eclampsia or severe pre-eclampsia should be moved only on the advice of a Consultant. In this connection the availability and the facilities provided by the "Flying Squad" are emphasised.

This is operating as suggested.

8. Where practicable the patients should have a choice of midwife.

The patients have at present a choice of three midwives working in a particular area. Should they make special representation to have a midwife other than resident in their area, efforts are made to arrange this as far as possible.

9. The possible creation of a "Domiciliary Delivery Suite" should be considered. The accommodation should adjoin and work in conjunction with a hospital maternity unit.

At present there is no financial provision for this work to be carried out.

10. At all maternity units, single rooms, preferably sound-proofed, should be provided for patients in the first stage of labour. This is satisfactory.

11. All Medical Practitioners in the area should be made aware of the availability and the facilities provided by the Group's "Flying Squad" for maternity emergencies.

12. Adequate blood tests should be carried out in every case of pregnancy and the results should be readily available in the event of an emergency. This is satisfactory.

13. All General Practitioners should be supplied with a Dextran-like solution and Giving Set to enable them to deal with post-partum haemorrhages and other emergencies. This recommendation is being brought before the Obstetric Committee.

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

At the commencement of the year, the Municipal Midwifery Service was staffed by a Supervisor of Midwives and eighteen midwives. The number of midwives was reduced to seventeen, by the resignation, on 31st October, of one midwife who had not been replaced at the end of the year.

The municipal midwives hold their own ante-natal clinics at the health clinics, where they undertake to examine and give advice to their cases. In certain cases, they also attend with their own patients at ante-natal clinics held in the general practitioners' surgeries.

Provision is made each year for at least two midwives to attend post-graduate courses arranged by the Royal College of Midwives, and two midwives attended these courses during the year. Eight of the midwives act as midwifery teachers, and during the past year, twenty-one pupils were received for a three months district training, from the training school attached to the Southampton General Hospital. Of these pupils, all except one were successful in obtaining Part II C.M.B. certificates.

Many of the midwives attend lectures by the consultants and paediatricians, arranged by the local branch of the Royal College of Midwives, and they find these of great value in their work.

As a routine measure, when booking cases the midwives advise expectant mothers to consult the private practitioner. The necessary arrangements have been made, to enable midwives to call for medical aid when this is needed.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs, the midwife is replaced immediately by a home nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected. This is carried out at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, under the supervision of a trained nurse, or at the house of the midwife during the week-end if the infection is not of a serious nature.

Three further trichloroethylene inhalers were purchased during the year, bringing the total of these machines to nine, and these have been issued on the scale of one per two midwives. All the midwives are competent to administer trilene.

Gas and air and trilene analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife, the patient's acceptance being first obtained, and a medical examination being arranged in all cases. The responsibility for the collection and return of the gas and air apparatus from

and to the midwife's residence, is required to be undertaken by the patient. In the case of a night emergency, the midwife conveys the apparatus by taxi. In a case of emergency during the day, when the patient is unable to arrange for the conveyance of the apparatus the midwife can obtain the services of a van, by telephoning the West Quay Ambulance Depot. All the municipal midwives are now qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

Each of the midwives is in possession of apparatus for the resuscitation of the new-born.

The municipal midwives give mothercraft instruction to all their patients at their ante-natal clinics. This includes the preparation for labour, relaxation, diet, baby bathing and gas and air analgesia.

Arrangements are still in operation, whereby taxis are supplied by a local hire-service firm as a priority, to convey the municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.. The expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is particularly helpful to the midwife when, as in many cases, the heavy gas and air apparatus has to be conveyed to the patient's home.

During the year 65 notifications of intention to practise in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary service.

Notifications received by the local supervising authority, and visits made in connection with the midwifery work during the year, were as follows :—

Notifications :—

Intention to practise	65
Sending for medical aid	70
Deaths or stillbirths	17
Artificial feeding	492
Contact with infectious disease	15
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	123
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Laying out dead bodies	2

Visits:

By inspector of midwives—

Routine inspection of midwives	80
Routine inspection of maternity homes	35
Special visits of enquiry	121

The following are details of notification forms issued by midwives requesting attendance of medical aid:—

Ante-natal—	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Child</i>
Referred to private practitioners	70	
Referred to ante-natal clinic	—	
Albuminaria	—	
Miscarriages	—	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	6	
Unsatisfactory general condition	—	—
Presentation	—	
Varicose veins	2	
Vaginal discharge	—	
Toxaemia	2	
Labour—		
Premature labour	2	
Post-partum haemorrhage	7	
Ruptured Perineum	17	
Retained Placenta	3	
Breech and footling	4	
Prolonged labour	8	
Feebleness and prematurity		4
Stillbirth		—
Cord presentation		—
Puerperium—		
Rise in temperature	4	
Eyes		—
Death of baby		—
Post-natal—		
Unsatisfactory general condition	1	10

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the local supervising authority during the year:—

	Domiciliary Cases				Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery		
1. Midwives employed by the Authority	1	7	98	1,446	1,552	—
2. Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committee	—	—	—	—	—	1,968
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	—	—	11	8	19	444
TOTALS	1	7	109	1,454	1,571	2,412

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives:—

Cases attended—

Maternity	99	} 1,573
Midwifery	1,453	
Emergency	21	

Notification Forms issued—

Sending for medical aid:—

Ante-natal	10	} 70
Delivery	45	
Post-natal and infants	15	
Deaths	5	
Stillbirths	13	
Laying out a dead body	2	
Contact with infectious disease	15	
Artificial feeding	165	

Number of cases of:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	2
Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	13
Neo-natal deaths	.....	.....	.....	5
Number of patients removed to hospital	.....	.....	.....	102

NURSING HOMES.

Periodic inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of nursing home registrations:—

	<i>Number No. of beds provided for:</i>			
	<i>of</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Other</i>	
	<i>Homes</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—	—
Registrations withdrawn during the year	—	—	—	—
Homes registered at end of year	12	25	90	115
(2) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of appeals against such orders	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of cases in which such orders have been :				
(a) Confirmed on appeal	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Disallowed	.....	.....	.....	—
(3) Number of applications for exemption from registration	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of cases for exemption :				
(a) Granted	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) Refused	.....	.....	.....	—
(4) Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives	.....	.....	.....	35
Number of inspections by Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	.....	.....	1

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

The staff consists of the Superintendent Health Visitor, fifteen health visitors and two tuberculosis health visitors, the establishment being one Superintendent and thirty health visitors. With the exception of the tuberculosis health visitors, who cover the whole of the Borough, an area of the Borough is allocated to each health visitor, who as school nurse also works in the schools within her area. In addition to the visitation of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the health visitors make visits in connection with the ophthalmia neonatorum regulations, and tuberculosis regulations, infectious disease, the School Health Service, and aged persons. Home visits are made at the request of general medical practitioners, and upon the receipt of discharge notifications from the local hospitals in respect of child patients. Follow-up

work is undertaken in connection with the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of the Sick Scheme, and also in connection with the fostering and adoption of children.

An approved training course for student health visitors is held at the Southampton University. During the past year two students were sponsored.

The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year:—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Expectant mothers	166	105	271
Children under 1 year of age	3,773	8,900	12,673
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age.....	1,501	11,648	13,149
Ophthalmia neonatorum regulations	9	—	9
Tuberculosis regulations	197	991	1,188
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc.	447	—	447
School Clinic cases, following up	656	415	1,071
Other visits	2,886	8,222	11,108
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,635	30,281	39,916

HOME NURSING (Section 25)

The present staff consists of a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, and twenty eight full-time and four part-time district nurses, the establishment being thirty full-time nurses.

In addition, three state enrolled assistant nurses are employed on a part-time basis, for duty mainly in connection with the care of the elderly.

The service operates from premises in Archer's Road.

General practitioners requiring the services of a district nurse apply to the Superintendent direct. The hospital almoners also approach the Superintendent in connection with patients discharged from hospital and requiring the services of a district nurse.

It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the service in relieving the pressure on hospital admissions, but many of the post-operative and medical cases dealt with during the year would have required longer periods of hospital treatment if a home nursing service was not available. In addition, a large number of patients treated in their own homes, particularly those of advanced age, would have required hospitalisation if skilled nursing care was not provided.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES:

Influenzal Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	25
Primary Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	49
Broncho Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	61
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	78
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	17
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	1
Medical (chronic 226)	.....	.....	.....	2,365
Surgical (chronic 11)	.....	.....	.....	293

Midwifery:

Miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Threatened miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Maternity	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Complications of Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Complications of Midwifery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Breast Abscess	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Mastitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Puerp. Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Gynaecological	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
					<hr/> 3,010

AGE GROUPS

0-4	5-14	15-64	65 and over	<hr/>	Total
100	91	1,272	1,547		3,010

SOURCE OF REFERENCE OF NEW CASES

General Practitioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,498
Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	.....	404
Personal Applications	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
From Clinics	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
From Midwife	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Health Visitor	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Welfare Section	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
					<hr/> 3,010

Total number of New Cases 1957	.....	.....	.....	3,010
Brought forward from 1956	.....	.....	.....	707

3,717

Total Cases for 1956—	3,976	Total Cases for 1957—	3,717
		Decrease—	259
Total Visits for 1956—	113,485	Total Visits for 1957—	114,141
		Increase—	656

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Advice concerning vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis, diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is given by the health visitors and the medical officers at the child welfare and school clinics. Publicity drives are organised to coincide with the national publicity.

Special weight cards are now provided for all parents giving advice regarding times when vaccination and immunisation should be carried out. Immunisation against whooping cough is given upon request being made by the parents.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

In view of the national fall in the vaccination rate a special letter is sent to all parents when their children reach the age of 6 months advising vaccination, which can be undertaken at the clinic or by their own doctor. 89 medical practitioners are now participating in the local health authority's arrangements. During the year a total of 2,389 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	1347	104	149	89	143	1832
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	22	100	435	557

The usual propaganda to encourage parents to accept diphtheria immunisation for their children was continued throughout the year. This consisted of the posting of birthday cards to all children attaining the age of one year, and forwarding consent forms to all parents of children entering infants' schools. Health visitors and school medical officers also continued to advise parents to avail themselves of this treatment for their children. Posters were also displayed at the various clinics.

There were 3468 children immunised during the year. As compared with 1956 there was a slight decrease in the number of immunisations.

Of the 3468 children immunised in 1957, 1588 were dealt with at the clinics, the remaining 1880 being treated by general practitioners.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria. Table A

The following table gives details of the treatment undertaken during the year:—

(i)	New Cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913
	Protective injections:—								
	Purified Toxioid Alum Precipitated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913
	„	„	„	„	Second	„	.....	.....	876
	„	„	„	„	re-inforcing	„	.....	.....	712
									2,501
(ii)	Immunisation at Clinics:—								
	Number of clinics held	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397 (386)
	Total number of attendances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,501 (3,399)
	Number of children who have completed course	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876 (1,140)
	Number of re-inforcing courses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	712 (1,056)
	Immunisation by Private Doctors:—								
	Number of children who have completed course	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425 (1,311)
	Number of re-enforcing courses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455 (435)
									2,301 (2,451)
									1,167 (1,491)

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1956)

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

At the end of the year 1957, nearly all of the 9633 children registered at the commencement of the scheme had been offered vaccination. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 6489 (5637 received two injections and 852 one injection only). It is interesting to note that 2014 children originally registered in 1956 failed to keep the two appointments made.

In November, the scheme was extended to all children born during years 1943 to 1957 and to expectant mothers. As a result of the publicity a further 3368 applications were received.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION, TABLE B

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1957.

Age at 31.12.57 <i>i.e.</i> Born in Year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster) 1953—1957	Under 1 1957	1—4 1953-1956	5—9 1948-1952	10—14 1943-1947	Under 15 Total		
1943—1952	—	6729	8764	2436	18,068		
Estimated mid-year child population	3380	12220	4027	10,933	14,960		
			} 33000		48,600		

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The number of patients carried by the ambulances during the year increased by 2701 as compared with the previous year. Petrol rationing continued to operate during the early months, and this is reflected in a reduction in the total mileage covered in that every effort was made to transport patients by rail. Increased use is now made of rail transport for long journeys but medical advice is always sought on individual cases.

I have on previous occasions expressed my appreciation of the co-operation received from the railway executive in Southampton, in connection with the transfer of patients by rail, and I am again indebted to them for the assistance readily given during the past year. On no occasion has complaint been made in regard to the services provided, and the journeys which on numerous occasions necessitated change of trains have been accomplished without incident.

The following table gives comparative figures of the number of journeys, patients and mileage covered for the past two years, and is followed by a further table which provides a detailed account of the work undertaken during 1957.

	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1957	9590	17,864	142,266
1956	9594	15,163	144,782
	—	—	—
	Decrease 4	Increase 2,701	Decrease 2,516

AMBULANCE & CASUALTY COLLECTION SECTION

Civil Defence volunteers who had completed their basic training continued to meet for refresher training at King's Park Health Centre and Sydney House Health Centre. Four classes on the new syllabus started during the year and 61 volunteers completed the course. Provision has been made for garage accommodation of Civil Defence ambulance at the main ambulance station.

FIRST AID TRAINING

Regular courses (full first aid and basic first aid) were held in the health clinics for all sections of the Civil Defence corp.

AMBULANCE SERVICE
Summary of work carried out during the year

YEAR	Southampton General Hospital	Southampton Eye Hospital	Chest Hospital	Southampton Children's Hospital	Royal South Hants Hospital	Welfare Services	Doctors, Private Addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Calls Made, but Services not required	Total Calls Received at Ambulance Depot	Ambulance Carried	Sitting Case Ambulance patients carried	Ambulance Journeys	Sitting Case Ambulance Journeys	Ambulance Mileage	Sitting Case Ambulance Mileage
1957																
January	122	10	28	25	804	17	227	165	66	1464	1046	352	780	68	11089	1414
February	127	5	16	37	717	7	194	135	71	1309	910	328	654	65	9555	1338
March	117	10	17	11	668	13	183	181	75	1275	879	321	686	71	9760	1061
April	111	14	39	24	658	11	137	175	64	1233	1067	240	786	63	9816	1416
May	99	13	17	12	772	15	189	190	73	1380	1215	408	716	106	10539	1290
June	112	7	21	15	755	13	176	196	84	1379	1201	331	720	95	11100	1228
July	170	2	18	11	762	11	174	252	119	1519	1334	377	751	91	11796	1210
August	161	4	44	19	756	12	159	201	82	1438	1240	192	730	72	10681	1077
September	140	1	42	21	720	13	134	149	72	1292	1126	349	673	96	10280	1458
October	121	4	41	40	956	16	186	187	124	1675	1431	404	748	103	11693	1929
November	131	1	24	25	715	9	148	189	57	1299	1161	415	666	80	9900	1372
December	127	1	18	15	744	20	157	228	93	1403	1203	334	692	78	9918	1346
Total	1538	77	325	255	6077	157	2064	2248	980	16696	13813	4051	8602	988	126127	16139

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

The figures for 1957 show a reduction in journeys, patients and mileage covered, compared with the previous year, and is partly related to the decision of the Hampshire County Authority to provide transport for cases returning to the County area from hospitals and addresses in Southampton, and to the effects of petrol rationing early in the year when hospitals were asked to co-operate with the department in reducing, as far as possible, requests for car facilities and to arrange rail travel. For the purpose of comparison, I give below the relative figures for the years 1956 and 1957.

	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1957	12,621	38,456	179,723
1956	12,896	41,100	188,601
Decrease	275	2,644	8,878

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year under review:—

	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	1,005	3,144	14,497
February	1,018	3,166	14,654
March	1,033	3,098	15,198
April	1,035	3,269	15,012
May	1,032	3,321	15,781
June	1,022	2,673	13,508
July	1,036	3,385	15,970
August	1,010	3,078	13,563
September	1,062	3,283	14,762
October	1,354	3,805	17,733
November	1,032	3,223	16,276
December	982	3,011	12,769
Total	12,621	38,456	179,723

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

Meetings of the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee have been held throughout the year to consider applications by the health visitors for the provision of extra nourishment and the supply of bedding and clothing, mainly to tuberculous persons.

Consultations have taken place between the local authorities committee and the National Assistance Board, resulting in closer co-operation and preventing overlap in the granting of assistance. The officers of the board readily assist in cases where they are able.

PROVISION OF BEDS, BEDDING, ETC.

The undermentioned items were supplied to patients, the majority of whom were referred for consideration by the Almoner at the Chest Clinic:—

Baby walker	.....	.....	1
Beds, iron	.....	.....	1
Blankets	.....	.....	2
Commodes	.....	.....	2
Detachable lifting pole fitting	.....	.....	1
Sheets, flannelette	.....	.....	2
Special chair	.....	.....	1
Spinal carriage (complete)			1

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

A total of 1,375 vaccinations were carried out during the year, details of which are as under:—

(a) Contact Scheme	.....	629
(b) School Children Scheme		746

The following summary gives further details relative to the vaccinations carried out under the School Children's Scheme:—

Number of children in 13 — 14 year age group, 1,288.

Number of consent forms received 872 (equals 67.7% of age group).

Number Mantoux tested 946.

Number positive to Mantoux test, 187 (equals 21.4% of consents received).

Number negative to Mantoux test, 712.

Number not completed, 5.

Number vaccinated 746 (equals 57.9% of age group).

Number re-tested	299
------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Number re-tested and found positive	201
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Number re-tested and found negative	76
-------------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----

Number re-tested but not completed	22
------------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----

HOLIDAY HOMES

During the period twenty-one cases (18 adults and 3 children) were accepted for varying periods of convalescence, the local health authority accepting financial responsibility for maintenance charges.

DOMESTIC HELP (Section 29)

Efforts have been made to expand the Domestic help service which continues to help the undermentioned categories.

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity—during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers, and for dealing with applications of help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties. It is found that most of them, being married women with domestic responsibilities of their own, prefer part-time duties. This operates quite satisfactorily since the applicants for help, most of whom are old people, seem generally to prefer the workers to attend in the mornings.

There continued to be a number of enquiries for help to be supplied in maternity cases. For these cases workers were seconded, who are normally employed on sick and infirm cases.

The demand for help for the chronic sick, aged and infirm, continues to form a very large proportion of the number of cases dealt with. Usually these cases are not required to pay anything for this service or, if a charge is made, it is very small.

From time to time, applications, which are treated as normal requests, are received for the provision of help in the homes of tuberculosis patients, only volunteers being used for these cases.

The service continued to be of great help to the Geriatric Unit of the Southampton General Hospital. In a number of cases where delay was inevitable in admitting the patient to hospital, the services of a domestic help were provided, who was able to give the necessary care and attention pending hospital admission. The scheme has been equally helpful to the hospitals in times of bed shortages, by facilitating the early discharge of patients who were not completely able to look after themselves.

There is a demand for "sitters in" at night and with the co-operation of the British Red Cross Society it has been possible to help relatives in cases of necessity.

The following tables give details of the work undertaken during the year, and of the number of workers employed at 31st December, with comparative figures for the years 1955 and 1956 :—

Cases supplied with domestic help during the year:	1957	1956	1955
Sick and Infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c))	643	532	290
Maternity (Category (d))	25	13	1
	668	545	291
TOTAL	668	545	291

Workers employed 31st December:	1957	1956	1955
Full-time	—	—	—
Part-time	154	160	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	154	160	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

MENTAL HEALTH (Sections 28 and 51)

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows:—

(1) *Mental Treatment.* The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency.* The ascertainment of defective persons in the area; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions; the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

(i) ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee.* This sub-committee of the health committee has nine members, of whom three are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

(b) *Staff.* The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council, one of whom holds a University Degree.

The staff of the Occupation Centre consists of a supervisor, two assistant supervisors and a cook.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the welfare services committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

(c) *Co-ordination.* The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic established in the Local Health Authority's clinic at King's Park Road, and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee have been supervised by officers of the Local Health Authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patient. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the Local Authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, care and after-care.

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road, provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation. The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been forty-four.

Under Ministry of Health Circular 5/52, one male patient and one female patient were admitted to hospital during 1957, and, in addition, three male and two female patients were admitted to private Nursing Homes under this scheme.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers come from doctors, police, and relatives of mentally ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the ambulance station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements during 1957 for the admission to hospital of 317 patients as follows:—

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts	189
Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients	128

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving, great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had difficulty in obtaining vacancies.

(c) Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

(i) *Ascertainment*. Thirty-nine new cases were ascertained during the year 1957. The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was 18 at the end of the year.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision*. Six patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 218 defectives were under statutory supervision and 132 under voluntary supervision.

(iii) *Training*. This has been provided in the Occupation Centre in Cranbury Terrace. There are 50 places available, all of which were occupied. Of these, 5 were filled by County Council patients who live near Southampton. The ages of patients attending the Occupation Centre ranged from 7 to 66 years.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport,

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1957:				
(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with":—				
Number in which action taken on reports by:—				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school				
	17	10	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	1	1	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools				
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools				
	—	—	1	1
(2) Police or by Courts				
	2	2	1	3
(3) Other sources				
TOTAL of 1 (a)				
	20	13	2	4
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground				
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)				
	1	1	—	4
	—	—	—	—
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1957, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)				
	—	2	—	—
TOTAL of 1 (a)-(d) inc.				
	21	16	2	8
2. Disposal of cases reported during 1957:				
(The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above)				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (a)) number:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision				
	18	11	1	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship				
	—	—	—	1
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"				
	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals				
	2	2	1	3
TOTAL of 2 (a)				
	20	13	2	4
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (b)) number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision				
	—	—	—	4
(ii) Action unnecessary				
	1	1	—	—
TOTAL of 2 (b)				
	1	1	—	4

(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of 2(a)-(c) inc.	21	14	2	8
3. Number of Mental Defectives for whom care was arranged by the Local Health Authority under Circular 5/52 during 1957 and admitted to :				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals	—	—	1	1
(b) Elsewhere	2	2	1	—
TOTAL	2	2	2	1
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31/12/57.				
(i) Under Statutory Supervision	31	32	76	79
(ii) Under Guardianship	1	—	3	4
(iii) In 'Places of Safety'	—	—	—	—
(iv) In Hospitals	21	20	143	98
(v) Under Voluntary Supervision	2	2	64	64
TOTAL	55	54	286	245

DEFECTIVES IN EMPLOYMENT

The following tables show the number of defectives in employment. Of the 66 males under voluntary supervision, 36 are working and of the 66 females under voluntary supervision, 21 are in employment.

MALES		FEMALES	
Labourers	14	Domestics (Hospitals)	11
Coal porter	1	Bottle factory	1
Refuse collector	1	Laundry workers	5
Hospital porters	2	Rehabilitation Centre	1
Seamen	4	Cafe workers	3
Rehabilitation Centre	1	Warehouse packers	2
Restaurants	2	Cleaner	1
Paper round	1	Factory worker	1
Mooring hand.....	1		
Warehouse handymen	4		
Railway porter	1		
Brick works	1		
Caretaker	1		
Carpet factory	1		
Hotel Kitchens	2		
TOTAL	37	TOTAL	25

Of the 107 males under statutory supervision, 34 are working and of the 111 females under statutory supervision, 7 are in employment.

MALES			FEMALES		
Labourers	.....	16	Laundry worker	.....	1
Fruit merchants	.....	1	Domestics (Hospitals)	.....	2
Boilerman	.....	1	Domestic (Hotel)	.....	1
Seaman	.....	1	Cafe worker	.....	1
Road sweeper	.....	1	Canteen worker	.....	1
Railway porters	.....	3	Shop assistant	.....	1
Printing works	.....	1			
Shipyards	.....	4			
Hotel porter	.....	1			
Laundry worker	.....	1			
Factory	.....	1			
Lorry driver	.....	1			
Foundry worker	.....	1			
Plumber's mate	.....	1			
		—			—
	TOTAL	34		TOTAL	7
		—			—

WELFARE SERVICES

Report of the Chief Welfare Services Officer

The total residential accommodation has been increased by 20 beds through the opening of The Cedars, 17 Winn Road, on the 5th December, 1957. This establishment is fully occupied by the more frail and infirm resident. Accommodation now provided by the Council under Section 21(A) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 is as follows :—

	Beds.
Moorgreen Hospital (Joint User)	126
Hillfield Home for the Blind	46
Northlands House	46
Homelands	20
The Elms	16
Pear Tree House	20
Brownhill House	26
The Cedars	20
	320

Whilst every endeavour is made to allow elderly persons to remain in their own homes as long as possible by applying all the statutory and voluntary services available to them the need for residential accommodation is tending to increase. At the 31st December, 1957 there were 40 applications on the waiting list for admission to residential accommodation.

Temporary accommodation for homeless families provided at 12/14 Millbrook Road and at 76/76a Waterloo Road, has been fully used during the year. The Special Sub-Committee has met quarterly and reviewed the families and in certain instances have terminated their occupancy. The dormitory accommodation has been fully used in the main by single women arriving in the Town destitute.

Private homes registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 are as follows :—

Authorised Accommodation

Radstock House, 12 Radstock Road	12
St. Margaret's, 6 Hulse Road	10
Rose Habin Rest Home, 63 Westwood Road	14
Beech Bourne, 154 Regent's Park Road	12
The Rest Home, 131 Portswood Road	12

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council has a responsibility under Section 21 (b) of the National Assistance Act 1948, to provide temporary accommodation for persons who, for sudden or unforeseen circumstances, are rendered homeless. Accommodation for homeless families is provided at Nos. 12/14 Millbrook Road and 76/76A Waterloo Road. Millbrook Road provides units for 15 families, and in addition, dormitory accommodation (10 beds) for women and young children only. 6 units of accommodation is provided at Waterloo Road.

A cubicle at St. Michael's House is reserved permanently for men. 222 admissions were made during the year.

The following statistics show the number of admissions to and discharges from temporary accommodation during the year :—
12/14 Millbrook Road

Admissions to Dormitory to 31st December, 1957

Women 67 Children 49

Discharges to 31st December ,, 65 ,, 49

Of the above number 38 cases arrived in the Town from other areas and of these 7 came from the Channel Islands and 5 from abroad.

Families admitted to units 18 (11 men 18 women 49 children)
" discharged 10 (4 to Council Accommodation)

Of the above 18 families admitted, 10 were cases of Rent Arrears of which 3 have since fully repaid.

8 families were admitted from Council Accommodation.

3 families arrived in the Town from other areas.

76/76a Waterloo Road

This property is also used to provide temporary accommodation but in the main is reserved for the transfer of families admitted in the first instance to 12/14 Millbrook Road, and who subsequently have proved amenable to rehabilitation. There are 6 families accommodated at this establishment.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION AGE ANALYSIS

Hostel	No. of Residents	Under 50	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90	Average
Moorgreen	125	3	8	17	59	31	7	75
Northlands	43	—	—	7	15	18	3	78
Pear Tree	20	—	—	1	8	11	—	81
The Elms	15	—	—	1	4	9	1	80
Homelands	20	—	—	—	6	12	2	82
Brownhill	25	—	—	3	7	14	1	80
The Cedars	15	1	1	3	3	6	1	75
Hillfield	44	—	—	2	12	23	7	82
Totals :	307	4	9	34	114	124	22	

Average Age (Overall) : 78 years.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

HOSTEL	ADMISSIONS			DISCHARGES			
	From Private Accommodation	From Hospital	Inter-Hostel Transfers	To Private Accommodation	To Hospital	Inter-Hostel Transfers	Deaths
Moorgreen	10	26	—	5	28	1	1
Northlands	14	12	—	—	20	6	2
Pear Tree	3	9	1	—	7	1	5
The Elms	5	3	—	—	3	—	3
Homelands	2	1	1	—	2	2	—
Brownhill	6	8	1	2	10	3	2
The Cedars	4	5	6	—	—	—	—
Hillfield	13	7	4	2	11	—	—
Totals	57	71	13	9	81	13	13

The number of residents accommodated on 31st December, 1957, was 307, together with the following residents in Voluntary and other Local Authority establishments :

Other Authority Homes

City of Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hampshire C.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
City of Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Voluntary Homes

Barclay Home for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Community of St. Mary at the Cross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chalfont Epileptic Colony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Salvation Army Eventide Home (Bath)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hordle Cliff House	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
David Lewis Colony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Royal School for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
The Meath Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
The Knole, St. Marks Cheltenham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pembroke House, Gillingham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Turner Memorial Home of Rest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The Bath Home for Deaf and Dumb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Roper House, Home for the Deaf	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Mary's House, Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Everton Grange, Lymington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Southern Railway Homes for Old People	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Eastfield House, Andover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Maghull Homes for Epileptics	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bethesda Home, Redhill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Christadelphian Homes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

DOMICILIARY WELFARE — ELDERLY PERSONS

In January, 1956, a Central Classified Index of elderly persons was inaugurated. The index, which is contained in 32 classifications, shows the position at any time of the domestic conditions of all cases recorded, and analyses the manner in which Statutory and Voluntary services listed below are being applied :—

1. Type of Accommodation
 - (a) Circumstances in which caring for self
 - (b) Resident with relatives, etc.
2. Having severe disabilities
3. Advice given regarding all services, etc., available
4. Statutory services applied, i.e.
 - Health Visiting
 - Home Nursing
 - Domestic Help
 - National Assistance Board — Special Grants
5. Voluntary Services applied, i.e.,
 - Chiropody
 - Meals on Wheels
 - Visiting by Voluntary Personnel
 - Provision of Clothing
6. Re-accommodated in Local Authority Homes or Hostels
7. Requiring admission to Hospital or Nursing Home, etc.

SOURCE	TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC., 1957
Home Nursing Service	791
Health Visiting Service	..... 39
National Assistance Board	..... 9
Public Health Inspectors	..... 1
	<hr/> 840 <hr/>

CENTRAL CLASSIFIED INDEX

Table showing additions to and removals from the
Central Index for the year ended 31st December, 1957

No. of cases recorded as at 31/12/56	.....	1868
No. of new cases recorded during the year :—		
(a) of the 840 General Welfare enquiry forms received, 609 were new notifications	.....	609
(b) new cases notified from other sources, i.e. Hospitals, General Public, etc.	.....	304
		<hr/> 2781
<i>Less Deaths and transfers to other areas, etc.</i>	.....	431
		<hr/> 2350 <hr/>

This total represents 535 males, 1453 females and 362 married couples, the latter being recorded as one case.

In addition to the foregoing, the initial enquiry and visiting required in connection with the Domestic Help Service has been undertaken by the Section and an average of 33 cases per month are visited.

BURIALS AND CREMATIONS

During the year 27 burials/cremations have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948, at a cost of £419. The sum of £281 representing 67% of the expenditure has been recovered.

Persons dying in their own homes	.....	.....	.....	18
Persons dying in Part III accommodation	.....	.....	.....	6
Persons found dead in other circumstances	.....	.....	.....	3
				<u>27</u>

CARE AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

The department has increasing responsibilities for the care and protection of property of persons admitted to hospital, or residential accommodation or who have died leaving no next of kin.

During the year, 28 cases of this nature were dealt with.

Two of these cases were in respect of deceased persons where it was necessary to refer the matter to the Treasury Solicitor, who is administering the estates on behalf of the Crown. The property concerned is held in custody pending instructions for disposal.

BLIND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

The number of persons newly registered as blind is slightly less than of previous years, and for the period under review is 21 men and 35 women, a total of 56. Table 1 includes this figure and other movements on the register which results in an end of year total of 495, a decrease of 5 persons, representing a percentage increase of 1%.

The greater number of new registrations appear in those age groups of 65 and over.

BLIND PERSONS—TABLE I
for the year ended 31st December, 1957.
Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of the Blind Population
(Including Additions to and Removal from the Register)

	0		1—4		5—15		16—20		21—39		40—49		50—64		65—69		70 and over		Totals			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
Total as at 31/12/56	—	—	2	1	5	5	1	—	14	15	21	16	42	51	17	22	101	187	203	297	500	
Additions :																						
New Registrations																						
From P. S. Register																						
(i.e. <i>Re-examined</i>)																						
Transfers from other Authorities																						
Removals : Deaths																						
To P. S. Register																						
(i.e. <i>Re-Examined</i>)																						
Decertification (neither blind nor P. S.)																						
Transfers to other Authorities																						
Total as at 31/12/57	—	—	—	1	7	5	1	—	17	12	17	17	48	49	17	20	96	188	203	292	495	
Age at incidence of newly registered persons	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	4	4	2	4	13	27	21	35	56	

Table II confirms that cataract and glaucoma are still the main causes of blindness. It must be recorded, however, that much progress has been made as regards operable cataract and in general those persons with cataract who remain on the blind register are inoperable owing to other factors such as general poor health, senility and extreme old age.

Particular attention is given to all newly registered blind persons to encourage the maximum rehabilitation to help them to lead as normal a life as possible.

TABLE II
Analysis of causes of blindness of persons newly registered during 1957.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	4	15	19
Glaucoma	4	3	7
Myopia	1	3	4
Macular Degeneration	3	3	6
Retinal Degeneration	3	2	5
Optic Atrophy	1	2	3
Central Artery Aclusion	—	1	1
Arterio Sclerosis	—	2	2
Trauma	1	—	1
Embolism	—	1	1
Chorioretinitis	—	1	1
Conginital dislocation of lens	1	—	1
Iridocyclitis	1	1	2
Central degeneration	1	—	1
Centra Scotoma	—	1	1
Aphakia	1	—	1
Total	21	35	56

EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the register of 495 blind persons is given in the table III showing the education, training and employment position in two main groups *viz* : Children, *i.e.* up to 15 years and adults, *i.e.* age 16 years and over.

It will be seen that a total of 319 persons are over the age of 65 years leaving a balance of 176 of whom 120 are either not available or not capable of work.

The training and placement of blind persons is achieved by the maximum co-operation between the Local Authority, the Royal National Institute for the Blind Placement Service, which provides highly specialised officers for this work, and the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the local Disablement Resettlement Officer.

TABLE III

Summary of Occupations of Blind Persons as at 31/12/56.

	Male	Female	Total
Children:			
Aged 2—4 years — Educable at home	—	1	1
Aged 5-15 years — Educable			
Attending special schools	2	5	7
Not at school	1	—	1
Ineducable			
In Mental Deficiency Institution			
At home or elsewhere	3	—	3
	1	—	1
Adults aged 16 and upwards :			
See Table iv { Employed in Sheltered Workshops	3	2	5
{ Employed as Home Workers	2	1	3
{ Employed in open Employment	25	7	32
Trainee for sheltered employment	1	—	1
Unemployed but capable and available for work :—			
Trained for sheltered employment	1	—	1
Subject to training for open employment	1	—	1
Not available for work, aged 16-64	4	22	26
Not capable of work, aged 16-64	48	46	94
Not employed, aged over 65	111	208	319
Total	203	292	495

TABLE IV

Analysis of the Occupations of Employed Blind Persons shown in Table III

	Sheltered workshops	Home Workers Scheme	Open Industry	Total
Basket workers	3	1	—	4
Boot repairers	—	—	2	2
Braille copyists	—	1	—	1
Clerks and typists	—	—	3	3
Domestic Workers	—	—	1	1
Factory Operatives	—	—	3	3
Machine knitters	2	—	—	2
Labourers	—	—	2	2
Massage and Physiotherapy	—	—	2	2
Mat makers	—	—	1	1
Piano tuners	—	1	—	1
Telephone operators	—	—	3	3
Other open employment	—	—	15	15
Total	5	3	32	40

REHABILITATION

Where rehabilitation cannot be achieved in the home of the blind person, it is sometimes necessary to admit them to establishments administered by the Royal National Institute for the Blind on behalf of the Ministry of Labour. There are two such establishments providing :—

- (a) Industrial Rehabilitation — Torquay.
- (b) Social Rehabilitation — Bridgenorth.

During the year 3 persons took advantage of these facilities and attended a course of rehabilitation at Torquay.

HOLIDAYS

Arrangements were made for 12 blind persons to receive holidays up to 2 weeks each at Special Holiday Homes for the Blind.

No. of Cases	Holiday Home
9	The R.N.I.B. home, 'Bannow', St. Leonards.
3	London Association for the Blind Home, 'Orton Rigg', Bournemouth.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Social Club for the Blind, 43 The Avenue, provides a full range of social activities for all blind persons. The Club is open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and a typical programme for any week of the year is given below :—

Monday	—	Old Time Dancing or Square Dancing.
Wednesday	—	Stage Concert.
Thursday	—	Whist, Cribbage, Dominoes.
Friday	—	Open evening, available for any activity suggested or requested by the blind themselves, <i>e.g.</i> Darts.

The Inter Town Tournaments in which teams of blind persons compete in games of Whist, Crib and Dominoes for the Day Cup (presented by Portsmouth) continued during the year and the Bournemouth team won the highest aggregate number of points. This competition is a series of matches, 6 in all, played throughout the year. The final score of points is as follows :—

Bournemouth	Portsmouth	Southampton
77½	69½	69

The Southampton Team won the 'Coronation Cup' from Portsmouth in which 5 areas compete in the same games as mentioned above, but under more strenuous conditions. On this occasion the Tournament took place at Devizes the result being :—

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
So'ton	B'mouth	Wiltshire	P'mouth	Hampshire
82½	78	72	66	63½

In addition to the foregoing, many invitations are received from various Associations, etc., for blind persons to attend plays, musical recitals and stage shows, all of which are most popular and appreciated by the blind people. Grateful acknowledgement is recorded to the undermentioned.

- Southampton Amateur Operatic Society.
- Southampton Amateur Dramatic Society.
- Southampton Gaumont Cinema.
- The Hampton Players.
- Southampton Philharmonic Society.
- Southampton Student Players.
- Lewis L. Whitworth.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

A brief summary of the special facilities available to all registered blind persons is given below :—

Free wireless licence.

Free dog licence — (for guide dogs).

Special postal rates — for braille literature.

Television licences reduced to £3.

Free issue of white walking sticks.

Loan of special equipment in approved instances of :—

typewriters, braille writing and shorthand machines, etc.

Free Corporation bus passes.

Special fare facilities on Hants and Dorset Buses.

Reduced railway fares for special purposes.

Braille literature *e.g.* Radio Times, National Braille Mail, etc.

VOLUNTARY FUND EXPENDITURE.

The Social Club for the Blind, 43 The Avenue, is entirely maintained by the Southampton Blind Welfare Voluntary Fund. In addition, certain recurring social events and other items of expenditure are financed by this fund, *viz* :—

	£
Christmas Party	79
Christmas gift to each registered blind person	164
Repairs and maintenance of wireless sets	190
Special grants, <i>i.e.</i> furniture, fireguards, clothing, etc.	53
Annual Outings	193

HANDICRAFT CLASSES.

Two classes are held each week at the Social Club, when instruction in basketry and other crafts are given by the home teachers. Attendances at each class are quite regular at 21, most of whom are quite elderly. The age range is in fact from 23 years to 85 years of age, giving an average age of 61 years. The value of work produced from these classes for the year is £74. The classes are practically self supporting.

HOME WORKERS, ETC.

A total of approximately £660 turnover has been recorded for the year representing the value of work produced by 2 home workers and other blind persons who produce goods in their own homes and for which the Department has found a market.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

The main social events of each year are the Annual Summer Outings and the Christmas Party. In August, 1957, some 300 blind persons and escorts visited Weymouth for a day, and the more elderly were taken on a tour of the Meon Valley.

The Christmas Party was again held in the Guildhall, and was attended by 260 persons.

DEAF, BLIND.

About 18 deaf blind persons on the C.B. of Southampton register are members of the Deaf Blind Club, the Secretary of which is herself a deaf blind person. Meetings are held on the third Saturday of each month, and with the help and guidance of home teachers, a full range of social activities is provided, including outings, rambles, and picnic teas. Once a year a very successful 'sale of work' is organised, which helps to augment their funds.

HOME TEACHING SERVICE.

The home teachers paid regular visits to all registered blind and partially sighted persons, and a total of 5429 visits were made by them during the year.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

The register of partially sighted persons, analysed in Table I, shows a slight increase for the year of 10 persons, although there have been 24 new registrations.

Again the main cause, Table II, of eye defect is cataract and glaucoma, and the remarks upon the blind register apply with equal force to this section.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS—TABLE 1

for the year ending 31st December, 1957.

Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of Partially Sighted Persons
(Including Additions to and Removals from the Register)

	0—1		2—4		5—15		16—20		21—49		50—64		65 and over		Totals		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Total as at 31/12/56	—	—	—	—	11	6	3	4	8	4	5	4	14	18	41	36	77
Additions : New Registrations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	24
From Blind Register (<i>i.e. Re-Examined</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers from other Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removals : Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To Blind Register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(<i>i.e. Re-Examined</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To other Registers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers to other Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total as at 31/12/57	—	—	—	—	10	7	2	4	7	5	8	4	15	25	42	45	87
Age at incidence of newly regd. persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	7	11	10	14	24

TABLE II

Analysis of Causes of Partial-sight of persons newly registered during 1957.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	3	6	9
Corneal nebulae	—	1	1
Optic Atrophy	1	—	1
Arterio Sclerotic Retinitis	—	1	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Retinopathy	1	—	1
Macula degeneration	—	1	1
Retinal detachment	—	1	1
Glaucoma	1	1	2
Myopia	—	1	1
Mustard Gas Keratitis	1	—	1
Thrombosis	—	1	1
Hemiopia	1	—	1
Aphakia	1	—	1
Iridocyclitis	1	—	1
	10	14	24

EDUCATION

An analysis of the 17 children (under 15 years), gives the following position regarding their placement in special and other schools, etc.

TABLE III

Children		School etc.
Male	Female	
7	6	Attend special school
1	—	Attends ordinary school
1	1	are not at school and awaiting placement
1	—	is ineducable and in a special home

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT.

(a) Seriously Handicapped.

There are 41 persons near and prospectively blind who require the full range of Welfare Services, viz :—

Male	Female	
5	1	Employed.
1	1	Awaiting suitable placement.
—	2	Not available for employment.
12	19	Over 65 years of age and not capable of employment.

(b) Industrially Handicapped.

5 persons are mainly industrially handicapped and require only assistance in placement in employment. 4 are employed (2M. 2F.), 1 male is not available at present.

(c) Not seriously handicapped.

The remaining 24 adults on the register (11M. 13F.), are not seriously handicapped either socially or industrially and require observation only.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS (GENERAL CLASSES)

The register of handicapped persons shows a total of 330 fully registered cases (Table I). There are also 70 potentially severely disabled persons whose circumstances have yet to be investigated (Table II). During the year 80 new registrations have been recorded. An analysis of the disabilities of the 330 in Table I and of the new registrations for the year is given in Tables III and IV.

From the tables mentioned above it will be seen that the predominant disabilities are nervous diseases and arthritis.

In view of the broad generality of some disability groups, it has been thought helpful to further sub divide some of them *e.g.* groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the types of disabilities registered under these heads. This breakdown is given in Table V which throws into relief the main causes in these groups respectively, thus: Spasticity, disseminated sclerosis, epilepsy, cardiac disease and cerebral haemorrhage.

TABLE I

Number of persons registered as suffering from handicaps of a severe nature, as at 31st December, 1957 :—

	Male	Female	Total
Children under 16 years	6	3	9
Adults employed	24	14	38
Adults not employed	138	145	283
Total	168	162	330

TABLE II

Notifications of disabled persons are received from many sources, and where no immediate need is required, the details are recorded in an observation register. The circumstances of each case are investigated at the earliest opportunity and placed on the main register if necessary.

TABLE II
OBSERVATION REGISTER

	Male	Female	Total
Referred by B.R.C.S. Hospitals etc.	26	4	31
Former Physically Handicapped pupils	16	15	31
Spastic children	6	3	9
Total	48	22	70

TABLE III

General Classes — Analysis of Disabilities

The 330 persons shown in Table 3 have been analysed into the various categories of disabilities. These categories are as used by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in connection with the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944 and recommended for use by Local Authorities under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	14 (1Q/T 1H/L 2F)	7 (1F 2Q/T 1G)	21
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	27 (2H/L)	54	81
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	3	4 (1 u/w)	7
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genito, urinary, heart, circulatory and respiratory systems	33 (1G 1H/L)	21	54
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine	27 (1X 1G 1H/L)	14 (2H/L 1X)	41
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, disseminated sclerosis, etc.	45	42 (1F 1H/L 1G)	87
U/W	Neurosis, psychoses other than in V above	6	12 (1H/L)	18
X or Y	Tuberculosis, respiratory and non respiratory	11 (1 Q/T)	6 (1v)	17
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified	2	2	4
	Total	168	162	330

N.B. : Figures shown in brackets denote the number of persons (as stated) suffering from multiple disabilities.

TABLE IV

New Registrations during 1957 — Analysis of Disabilities.

Disability	No. of Persons
Rheumatoid Arthritis	21
Osteo Arthritis	2
Bronchitis, Asthma	6
Poliomyelitis	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	6
Sub-normal	2
Cardiac disease	4
Paraplegia	5
Arterio sclerosis	1
Hemiplegia	1
Epileptic	6
Kidney	1
Spastic	5
Muscular Dystrophy	1
Nervous condition	4
Amputation	2
Disseminated Sclerosis	2
Ulcerated legs	1
Thrombosis	1
Parkinson's Disease	1
Fractured Femur	1
Leg Injury	2
Spondylitis	1
Carcinoma	1
T. B. Hip	1
Total	80

Representing 31 males and
49 females.

TABLE V

Analysis of the Groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the various disabilities registered. (sub totals as per Table III.)

	Male	Female	Total
H/L			
Asthma and Bronchitis	6	2	8
Cardiac failure	6	6	12
Cerebral haemorrhage	9	8	17
Valvular disease of the heart	2	—	2
Ulcerated stomach	2	—	2
Chronic Renal disease	—	1	1
Thrombosis	3	1	4
Emphysema	1	—	1
Chronic Bladder condition	1	—	1
Carcinoma	1	—	1
Arteris Sclerosis	—	1	1
Anaemia	—	1	1
Angina Pectoris	—	1	1
Endocarditis	1	—	1
Chronic Lymphatic oedema	1	—	1
Total	33	21	54
Q/T			
Spastic	12	4	16
Paralysis of Arms and Legs	2	1	3
Fractures to arms/legs/hips	—	5	5
Spinal Tumour	—	1	1
Spondylitis	4	2	6
Gun shot wounds	3	—	3
Dementia praecox	1	—	1
Ulcerated legs	1	—	1
Injury to legs/spine	4	1	5
Total	27	14	41
V.			
Hemiplegia	1	3	4
Epilepsy	14	16	30
Muscular atrophy	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis	9	12	21
Disseminated Sclerosis	16	6	22
Muscular Distrophy	2	1	3
Parkinsons disease	1	1	2
Pagets disease	—	1	1
Paraplegia	1	1	2
Friedreich's Ataxia	1	—	1
Total	45	42	87

During the year 1,157 visits have been made by the assistant welfare officer to handicapped persons in their homes.

Arising from these visits many needs have been brought to notice and below is given a schedule of the practical help which it has been possible to give to the severely disabled.

Departmental equipment issued on loan, etc.,

- Pulley, Bedsteads and mattresses 1.
- Fireguard 1.
- Invalid wheel chairs 5.
- Convactor oil heater 1
- Clothing issued to 1 person.
- Amesbury chairs 2

In addition and through the liaison existing with the Ministry of Health, Appliances Section, Southsea, it has been possible to help handicapped persons to obtain the undermentioned equipment :—

Out door chairs, etc.,	Push type	2
	Self propelled	2
	Hand propelled	1
Indoor chairs, etc.,	Transit	2

Employment and Training

In conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and National Service remunerative employment has been obtained for 4 disabled persons.

For the more severely disabled who are unable to take advantage of the Ministry of Labour rehabilitation courses arrangements have been made with the British Red Cross Society to admit suitable persons to their occupational classes which are held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Attendances at these classes are quite regular at 40 and 40 respectively. Instruction is given in the making of soft toys, stools, baskets, bags, trays, lamp shades, etc. These articles are sold at various sales of work held during the year.

Expenditure

A total of £210 has been spent on special grants for handicapped persons on the following items :—

- Construction of pavement crossings.
- Preparation of sites and providing concrete footpaths.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

The welfare of the deaf and hard of hearing is carried out on behalf of the Council by the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands Association for the Deaf in collaboration with the Department. The Committee is represented on the Council and Executive Committee of the Association by the Chairman and Mr. F. D. Glover.

TABLE I
HAMPSHIRE, ISLE OF WIGHT AND CHANNEL ISLANDS ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF.
ANALYSIS OF REGISTER AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

Age Groups	Deaf			Hard of Hearing			Totals		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 to 5 years	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
5 to 16 years	10	4	14	7	3	10	17	7	24
16 to 21 years	10	6	16	3	6	9	13	12	25
21 to 40 years	21	10	31	6	4	10	27	14	41
40 to 50 years	19	11	30	4	6	10	23	17	40
50 to 65 years	11	7	18	5	4	9	16	11	27
65 to 70 years	2	3	5	4	14	18	6	17	23
Over 70 years	3	1	4	7	10	17	10	11	21
Total	78	42	120	36	47	83	114	89	203

TABLE II
NUMBER EMPLOYED

Deaf		H. of H.		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F
52	18	17	10	69	28
				97	

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

Special Schools for the Deaf	.....	.....	.....	14
Special Schools for the Partially Deaf	.....	.....	.....	1
Ordinary Schools	.....	.....	.....	10
				25

PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT DURING 1957

Deaf men	8
Deaf Women	4
12	

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES—DEAF

There are 120 registered deaf in Southampton, 16 of whom are children. 74 are regular members of the Fairbairn Social Club for the Deaf. The Fairbairn Hall, which is situated in Augustine Road, Northam, is the property of the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands Association for the Deaf. The Hall is open for the use of the deaf and dumb on Saturdays ; also on Mondays for league snooker matches. Once a fortnight it is open on Wednesdays and Fridays. Club members elect their own social committee and officers annually and make arrangements for social activities. By agreement with the Association they are able to use the building at any time. There is a full size billiard table, also facilities for darts, table tennis, whist drives, canteen, television and dancing. Visits to other deaf clubs throughout the South of England are arranged.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES—HARD OF HEARING

There are about 80 hard of hearing people resident in Southampton who are members of the Southampton and District Hard of Hearing Club which meets at the Fairbairn Hall on Thursdays. They elect their social committee and officers annually and arrange social events of all kinds. Their chief activity is dancing. They also enjoy billiards, table tennis, darts, etc., and arrange outings in the summer.

CHURCH SERVICES

The Association has its own chapel for the deaf in Augustine Road and services are held on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month. They are conducted in sign language.

WELFARE

The Association employs two welfare officers who are able to interpret for the deaf and dumb. Their services are available to the Ministry of Labour, Youth Employment Bureau, all Government Departments, Hospitals, Clinics, and other places where the deaf and dumb are likely to need assistance. The Welfare Officers visit the deaf at home and at their places of employment as required and deal with many personal problems.

RECEIVERSHIPS

The appointment of a Receiver is made by the Court of Protection to whom the Receiver is personally responsible for the carrying out of the terms of the Receivership Orders.

At the present time there are 14 current Receiverships involving a total Capital of approximately £20,000. In addition there are 21 cases where the Receiverships have been terminated, but a charging order in favour of the Council in respect of maintenance charges accrued prior to the 5th July, 1948, remains. These charging orders can only be enforced on the discharge or death of the persons concerned.

SPECIAL REPORTS

In accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 1/54, a short statement on epileptics and spastics is included in this report, together with information concerning blind persons.

EPILEPTICS.

There are nine school children, suffering from epilepsy on the register of handicapped children, seven are girls and two boys. Four of the girls are at present in hospital schools, two are on the waiting list, and one who was discharged from hospital in 1956 is now under the supervision of the Southampton Children's Hospital. The two boys who are classified as educationally sub-normal and epileptic, are both in hospital schools.

There are 31 persons suffering from epilepsy in whom the Welfare Services Section has been actively interested during the past year, 21 of whom are living at home, one has been placed in a suitable Colony, one is a Voluntary Patient, 6 are in Colonies and 2 are awaiting admission to hospital.

A further classification of the above number regarding their suitability for training and employment is as follows :—

Employed under ordinary conditions	7
Employed in Sheltered Workshop	1
Capable of work in Sheltered Workshop	2
Capable of work at home	1
Awaiting admission to hospital	2
Not capable of work	18
	—
	31
	—

SPASTICS.

At the end of the year there were known to the School Health Service forty-one children with spastic conditions. Fifteen of these are in special schools, one was recommended for home tuition, fifteen to attend ordinary schools, and a further four required special educational treatment. Five children were also ascertained as incapable of receiving education at school and another child was ascertained as being Educationally Subnormal and recommended for the special day school at Netley Court. In addition, ten cases over school age are known to the Welfare Services section, five of these are employed, two attend the B.R.C.S. Handicraft Classes, and three are at home.

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

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F (i) of forms B.D. 8 recommends:—	Cause of Disability				Total
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	
(a) No treatment	12	2	Nil	25	39
(b) Treatment, medical, surgical or optical	23	8	Nil	12	43
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	8	6	Nil	11	25
(iii) Number of cases at (i) (b) not receiving treatment	15 (8 awaiting treatment 1 health debar 1 refuses 2 decertified 3 deceased)	2 (1 now blind and awaiting treatment 1 awaiting treatment)		1 (awaiting treatment)	18

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

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

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
HEALTH OF THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year ending 31st December, 1957.

Sections I — XVI contained in the Report, have been compiled in the form and sequence requested by the Minister of Health in a memorandum issued in 1952 to Medical Officers of Health of Port Health and Riparian Authorities. A review of other matters dealing with the Port Health Service is also included in the Report.

During the year 1855 vessels and 213 flying boats from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 918 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival, 587 coastwise vessels were visited and 139 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total of visits and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise was 3,499.

None of the six quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever) was landed in the port.

During the year 1,647 cases of infectious and other diseases were reported on vessels arriving.

Cases of influenza were reported on vessels arriving in the port as early as May. The first were on vessels from South Africa. The number of cases occurring on vessels increased until September and October, at which time some of the large passenger liners on the North Atlantic had during a voyage more than 200 passengers and crew affected. Very few cases were admitted to shore hospitals, most having recovered before arrival, and complications were infrequent. Accommodation in hospital was obtained only with difficulty, and one patient had to be sent by ambulance to a hospital 35 miles from the port.

The number of passengers disembarked at the port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 303,600, the number of passengers embarked at the port was 352,400.

50,440 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 95 transports.

The Authority dealt with 120 vessels in Southampton Water and Cowes Roads by tender; from these vessels 6,636 passengers were landed.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens was 73,599. The number of aliens subjected to a detailed medical inspection was 280, 12 of whom were refused permission to land on medical grounds.

2,180 sanitary inspections of vessels were made; 163 nuisances or defects were ascertained on 129 vessels, and of this number 146 nuisances were abated on 115 vessels.

During the year 184 samples of drinking water taken from 63 vessels were examined bacteriologically; 2 samples of drinking water taken from 2 vessels were examined chemically; 33 samples of water taken from dock hydrants were examined bacteriologically.

The Port Health Authority issued 222 Deratting Exemption Certificates and 3 Deratting Certificates under the International Sanitary Convention.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 62 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to vessels employed in coastwise trade.

The Health Control at the Marine Airport has been operated by the Council on behalf of the Minister of Health, who is the responsible Authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations.

The Council also operated the Health Control at the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, 213 flying boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 7,762.

The Port Health launch was returned to service in November after completion of repairs and extensive overhaul. During the remainder of the year 103 vessels which anchored in Southampton Water, or berthed at the Hamble and Fawley Oil jetties were boarded from the launch.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 503,354 tons. The amount of food condemned was 412 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lbs. 30 samples of imported foods were submitted to the Borough Analyst and Public Health Laboratory for examination.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and also the various Government and Port Officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant.

A. C. Hamer Williams

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION I — STAFF.

TABLE "B"

No change.

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

TABLE "B"

Ships From	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	3,091	15,837,402	669	1,186	197
Coastwise	11,319	4,206,664	1	586	9
Total	14,410	20,044,066	*670	1,772	206

*Of the 670 vessels, 655 were boarded by the Medical Officer alone and 15 were boarded by both Medical Officer and Port Health Inspector.

[Faint signature and text at the bottom of the page, likely a medical officer's name and title.]

SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the year
TABLE "C"

Passenger Traffic	Number of Passengers Inwards Number of Passengers Outwards	303,600 352,400
Cargo Traffic	Principal Imports (Foreign) Principal Exports (Coastwise)	Fruit and Vegetables; Grain; Flour; Timber; Wool, Hides and Skins; Meat; Building Materials; Chemicals and Chemical Fertilizers; Tobacco; Crude and Refined Oils, etc.; Miscellaneous. Coal; Transhipped goods and home produce. General Manufactured goods; Textiles; Motor Cars, etc.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive	Aalborg; Algiers; Amsterdam; Amuay Bay; Aruba; Bandar Mahsur; Bannias; Baytown; Beira; Bombay; Bordeaux; Bremerhaven; Buenos Aires; Capetown; Casablanca; Charente; Corpus Christi; Durban; Djakarta; Gandia; Guernsey; Halifax; Hamburg; Hong Kong; Jersey; Karachi; Kingston; Kure; Le Havre; Madeira; Mena al Ahmadi; New York; Nyborg; Port Said; Port Antonia; Rotterdam; Sidon; Singapore; St. Malo; Sydney; Tiko; Tripoli; Wellington.	

SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic

Not applicable to this Port.

SECTION V — WATER SUPPLY

1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR (a) THE DISTRICT, AND (b) SHIPPING.
No change.

2. REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Analysis of drinking water taken from Dock Hydrants.

During the year 33 samples of drinking water were taken from Dock Hydrants, and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination ; on analysis the samples were found to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the results of the water samples which were analysed :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
	Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
33	33	—	—	—	—	—	33

Analysis of Drinking Water supplied to the Docks.

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply :—

- (1) Port Health Office Old Docks
- (2) Transformer House New Docks (East end)
- (3) Pump House New Docks (West end)

Analysis of Ships' Drinking Water.

During the year, 186 samples of drinking water were taken from 64 vessels ; of this number 184 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 2 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis, 2 samples examined bacteriologically were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies, and of the 2 samples examined chemically one was found to be unsatisfactory and one satisfactory.

In all cases where results of analysis revealed contamination, further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessels concerned.

The following tables show the results of the water samples which were analysed :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
63	184	181	—	—	2	1	2	182

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of vessels	No. of samples taken	Result of examination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
1	1	Water suspected of causing a bitter taste in tea and coffee. On analysis no metallic contamination was found, but the water had a taste like disinfectant, which if present in the supply, would account for the complaint made.	1	—
1	1	Appearance — clear & bright Free chlorine — Negligible Nitrites — Negligible Iron — Trace. Copper, Lead, and Zinc — Absent.	—	1

3. PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES.

No change.

4. NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY.

No change.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS. (REGULATION 6)

No change

(The information has been obtained since 19th October 1956 from the Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation)

2. RADIO MESSAGES

No change

3. NOTIFICATION OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (REGULATION 14(1) (b))

No change

4. MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30)

No change

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR :—

No change

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

1. NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE SENT FROM THE DISTRICT.

Crabwood Hospital, near Winchester.

2. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS

The Southampton Corporation control and maintain a fleet of ambulances at their West Quay Ambulance Station, and the transport of smallpox cases to hospital is effected by an ambulance from the depot.

All the crews are offered vaccination annually.

3. NAME OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT AVAILABLE

Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams, Medical Officer of Health.

4. FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX

All material from smallpox or suspected smallpox cases for which laboratory diagnosis is required, is sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII — VENEREAL DISEASE

No change.

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

TABLE 'D'

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Anterior Poliomyelitis	4	—	4
	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	1
	Chickenpox	14	10	19
	Dysentery	2	—	2
	Enteric or Para Typhoid Fever	1	1	2
	Encephalitis	—	1	1
	Gastro Enteritis	1	1	1
	German Measles	5	—	4
	Glandular Fever	3	2	5
	Infective Hepatitis	16	2	15
	Influenza	30	10	16
	Leprosy	—	1	1
	Malaria	1	0	1
	Measles	23	1	13
	Mumps	9	3	12
	Pneumonia	10	3	12
	Pyrexia	4	1	5
	Tonsillitis	6	3	9
	Tuberculosis	89	10	40
	Scarlet Fever	—	1	1
Venereal Disease	1	—	1	
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Chickenpox	6	—	6
	Enteric or Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	1
	Diphtheria	—	1	1
	Infective Hepatitis	—	2	1
	German Measles	1	—	1
	Measles	6	—	3
	Mumps	1	—	1
	Pneumonia	1	1	2
	Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Cases landed from other ships	Influenza	—	19	9

SECTION X — OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There was no report during the year of any case infected during the voyage on any ship arriving in the port.

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

No ship arrived during the year on which plague or suspected plague was reported during the voyage.

SECTION XII — MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS

All vessels which are "home based" at Southampton are regularly inspected every six months for the renewal of the Port Form II Certificate and during the interim period of the granting of such certificates, routine inspections are also carried out by the port health inspectors for evidence of rats.

Systematic inspections are carried out, where practicable, on all other vessels, and in special circumstances day to day inspections are made during discharge of cargoes.

2. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF RODENTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR

A proportion of rats caught on vessels, and all rats found dead from causes not apparent, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for microscopical and cultural examination.

During the year 6 rats were sent to the laboratory for examination.

3. ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DERATTING SHIPS, THE METHODS USED, AND, IF DONE BY A COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR, THE NAME OF THE CONTRACTOR

Professional ratcatchers are available in the port and are employed by the shipping companies in all cases where methods of trapping or poisoning are considered adequate by the Port Health Authority for dealing with slight or moderate rat infestations on ships.

In cases of pronounced or widespread rat infestations, the deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation contractors using cyanide gas and other approved methods.

The following commercial contractors are available for such purposes :—

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, London E.16.

The London Fumigation Co., Ltd., Marlow House, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Fumigation Services Ltd., Pylon Works, Hertford Road, Barking, Essex.

Ridpests Ltd., 18 Andrew Street, London, E.14.

The deratting of ships is also carried out with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) and the following contractors have been approved for applying this method for the eradication of rats.

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16.

Insecta Laboratories Ltd., 176 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

4. PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS

Schedules of work are served on shipping companies in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourage or runs in vessels requiring Deratting Exemption Certificates.

TABLE 'E'

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
Black rats	114
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	6
Infected with plague	Nil

TABLE "F"
Derating Certificates and Derating Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports

HCN	No. of derating certificates issued			Number of derating exemption certificates issued	Total certificates issued	
	After fumigation with Other fumigant (State method)	After trapping	After poisoning			Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	
3	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	189	
						7
						192

SECTION XIII—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances
TABLE "G"
Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving notices
	Statutory notices	Other notices	
129 comprising :— Defects of original construction Structural defects through wear and tear Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	Nil 34 129	Nil	Complied 115
TOTAL	129	Nil	115
	(163)		

**SECTION XIV — PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH)
REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948.**

No change.

SECTION XV — MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

1. LIST OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF ALIENS HOLDING WARRANTS
OF APPOINTMENT

No change

2. LIST OF OTHER STAFF ENGAGED ON THIS WORK

No change

3. ORGANISATION OF WORK

No change

4. NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

See Table attached

5. ACCOMMODATION FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION

No change

SECTION XVI — MISCELLANEOUS

No change

NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detail medical inspection	Certificates issued				
				A Unsound mind or mentally defective	B(1) Undesirable for medical reasons	B(2) Inability to support Likely to require medical treatment	C Conditionally landed for further medical examination	
1 Total number of aliens landing in the port	73,587	73,319	268	—	—	22	—	
2 Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer	12	—	12	5	4	2	—	
Total Aliens arriving	73,599	73,319	280	5	4	22	1	

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of British Transport Commission Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during 1957.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	
	<i>Inward</i>	<i>Outward</i>
Azores and Canary Islands	44	—
Australia and New Zealand	12,185	11,773
Canada	14,598	18,704
Channel Islands	89,487	91,026
China and Japan	1,750	5,553
East Africa	—	—
Far East (Malaya etc.)	1,115	1,713
France	50,520	52,774
Germany	846	824
Holland	528	422
India and Pakistan	324	—
Indonesia	1,374	2,358
Middle East	1,329	1,223
Poland	1,147	693
South Africa	21,481	25,579
South America and West Indies	8,952	8,197
United States of America	66,281	83,239
West Africa	33	34
Cruises	25,533	22,171
Aquila Airways	7,785	8,219
Total	305,312	334,502

These figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H.M. Armed Forces, or Government-sponsored civilian passengers.

During 1957, 95 calls were made by transports which landed 50,440 passengers and troops. 643 oil tankers arrived from foreign ports in the Authority's area to discharge or load fuel oil or spirit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on Vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the ten years 1948-1957

Disease	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	31	36	35	56	57	67	45	66	66	73
Diphtheria	4	3	—	6	2	—	—	—	3	1
Dysentery	24	5	22	9	9	3	5	6	11	8
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	7	4	3	1	1	2	3	2	—	3
Measles	50	67	42	75	103	119	41	76	110	47
Mumps	31	16	17	32	58	38	34	40	41	27
Poliomyelitis	8	5	6	8	2	4	3	2	—	4
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	7	2	4	3	5	1	2	5	1
Smallpox	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	105	102	68	93	122	128	108	102	63	107
Typhus Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	8	1	9	13	9	4	16	1	3
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS AT SEA

Thirty two deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton :—

Appendicitis	1	Pneumonia	1
Cancer	2	Ulcers	1
Heart Diseases	25	Other diseases	12

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year :—

How dealt with

Disease	Total Cases Reported	Removed to hospitals or nursing homes	Removed to Military or Naval hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Accidents	42	23	—	—	3	15	—	1
Appendicitis	13	6	2	—	—	3	1	1
Arthritis	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis	11	2	—	—	—	6	—	3
Cancer	8	2	—	—	—	4	2	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chickenpox	73	14	2	6	19	8	—	24
Diarrhoea	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dermatitis	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Dysentery	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	5
Eczma	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Encepaalitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
German Measles	11	1	1	1	3	3	—	2
Glandular Fever	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
Heart Diseases	45	21	—	—	4	5	15	—
Infective Hepatitis	28	2	12	2	6	4	—	2
Influenza	847	34	12	—	80	13	—	708
Leprosy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	47	8	—	6	4	16	—	13
Mumps	27	4	—	1	8	8	—	6
Mental Diseases	32	19	—	—	6	7	—	—
Nephritis	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Pleurisy	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Pneumonia	29	9	1	1	4	3	1	10
Poliomyelitis	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	18	1	3	—	2	5	—	7
Ulcers	6	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
Tuberculosis	107	16	70	1	7	13	—	—
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Venereal Disease	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Other Diseases	231	64	3	2	21	66	12	63
Total:—	1647	251	121	22	172	194	32	855

TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

During the year the following notifications were sent to the local Federation Medical Officer for follow up :—

Tuberculosis cases arriving on vessels :—

Deck department	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Catering department	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arriving :—					
Deck department	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Catering department	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

(contacts of four cases notified)

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operative in this matter.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under the above Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, it is the duty of a local authority to secure so far as practicable that any vessel in their district which is not a sea-going ship is kept free from rats and mice.

The Port Health Authority has, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries, and Food carried out the inspection of vessels trading within the limits of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Eire, and Northern Ireland, and has, after such inspection issued the appropriate Rodent Control Certificate.

During 1957, 62 Rodent Control Certificates were issued by this Authority. The period of validity of certificates granted under the Order is four months from the date of issue.

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out during the year. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects of original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under :—

Verbal notices to abate nuisances	.....	.....	126
Letters to Owners	.....	.....	3
			<hr/>
Total	.....		129
			<hr/>

In carrying out inspections, consideration has been given to the Ministry of Transport — Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953, and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation — Crew Accommodation in Merchant Ships (Handbook for the guidance of Shipowners) 1953. The Regulations and recommendations have proved helpful in assisting the co-operation between the Ministry of Transport Surveyors and officers of this Authority in the assessment of the general standard desirable in ship accommodation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

Nationality of Vessel	No. of sanitary inspections during 1957	No. of vessels on which defects were found	Classification of defects		
			Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,482	97	Nil	32	88
Other	698	32	Nil	2	41
Total	2,180	129	Nil	34	129

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied :—

<i>Nature of complaint</i>	<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Accummulation of stagnant water, rubbish etc.	10	10
Decks — Defective	2	—
Doors — Defective	1	1
Drinking water supply unsatisfactory	3	3
Galleys, pantries, food storage, including equipment therein, insanitary or defective	15	12
Heaters — Defective	1	—
	—	—
<i>Carried forward</i>	32	26
	—	—

<i>Nature of complaint</i>		<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>	
Infestation —				
Galleys and Pantries	—	Cockroaches	7	7
		Flies	1	1
		Mice	1	—
Provision Storerooms	—	Cockroaches	4	3
		Mice	2	2
Accommodation	—	Bugs	3	3
		Cockroaches	5	5
Holds	—	Beetles	1	1
		Mice	3	3
		Rats	7	6
Living Spaces	—	Insanitary	5	5
Paintwork	—	Dirty or defective	1	—
Scuppers	—	Choked	1	1
Sinks	—	Defective wastepipe	1	—
Smoke nuisances		.....	16	16
Washplaces	—	Basins defective	1	—
		Compartment insanitary	2	2
		Scuppers choked or defective	2	2
		Showers defective	1	1
W.C.'s	—	Compartment insanitary	5	5
		Flush defective or inadequate	10	8
		Flush tanks empty	3	3
		Pans choked	16	16
		Pans defective	6	6
		Pans foul	7	5
		Seats missing or defective	1	1
		Soil pipes choked	5	5
	Soil pipes defective	1	—	
Urinals	—	Choked	1	1
		Defective	2	2
		Insanitary	2	2
Other nuisances or defects		.....	6	6
Total		.....	<u>163</u>	<u>146</u>

**NUMBER OF VESSELS VISITED, INCLUDING RE-VISITS,
WITH PERCENTAGE OF DEFECTS**

Year	Vessels from foreign	Vessels from Coastwise	Total Visits	Number found Defective	Percentage Defective
1948	2,554	1,124	3,678	367	16.62
1949	2,781	1,123	3,904	376	15.49
1950	2,591	1,213	3,804	357	14.50
1951	2,799	970	3,769	316	13.17
1952	2,574	894	3,468	316	12.49
1953	2,378	823	3,201	193	8.18
1954	2,635	665	3,300	124	5.96
1955	2,703	613	3,316	126	5.30
1956	3,196	737	3,933	166	5.84
1957	2,773	726	3,499	129	5.32

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Total	Defective	Flying Boats
American	164	—	164	1	—
Argentine	2	—	2	—	—
British	808	464	1,272	97	213
Costa Rica	2	—	2	—	—
Danish	8	21	29	—	—
Dutch	104	197	301	1	—
Finnish	1	1	2	1	—
French	62	8	70	—	—
German	9	124	133	—	—
Greek	20	1	21	4	—
Honduras	1	—	1	—	—
Italian	28	7	35	4	—
Liberian	50	2	52	6	—
Norwegian	39	103	142	7	—
Panama	84	25	109	6	—
Polish	—	12	12	—	—
Portugese	24	1	25	—	—
Russian	—	1	1	—	—
Spanish	2	13	15	1	—
Swedish	12	42	54	1	—
Total	1,420	1,022	2,442	129	213

**DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1957**

Net tonnage	Number of ships	Derattng Certificates issued	Derattng Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
Ships up to 300 tons	23	—	23	23
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons	53	—	53	53
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	23	1	22	23
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	51	2	49	51
Ships over 10,000 tons	75	—	75	75
Total :—	225	3	222	225

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Ten certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1923, during the year.

SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORTS — HEALTH CONTROL

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister has, on his behalf, continued to operate the health controls at the Marine Airport, Southampton and the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, 213 flying boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 7,762.

The flying boats using the Marine Airport have been operated by the Aquila Airways Ltd. During the year under review 65 flying boats arrived from Madeira, 24 from Las Palmas, 56 from Genoa, 1 from Lisbon, 40 from Marseilles, 21 from Palma and 6 from Montreaux.

Six flying boats reported minor ailments.

There is no record of any major infectious disease occurring among passengers and crew after they had arrived in this country.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS

The number of aliens arriving by aircraft and dealt with by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is included in the annual return given in this Report.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF, AND OTHER STATISTICS DURING THE YEAR, 1957

Steamers (from foreign) visited	1,145
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	710
Flying boats (from foreign) visited	213
Steamers (from coastwise) visited	275
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	312
Total steam, motor and flying boats visited	2,655

Number of British vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	1,485
Number of British vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	829
Number of Foreign vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	1,170
Number of Foreign vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	228
		Total vessels visited	.....	2,655
		Total vessels re-visited	.....	1,057
Total :				3,712
Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition				2,313
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition				129
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign) including troops	.....	.....	.....	519,247
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)	.....	.....		384,575
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise)	.....			—
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise)	.....	.....		19,346
Total passengers and crew arriving (including troops)				923,168
Number of passengers landed from 1 tender in Southampton Water	.....	.....	.....	240
Number of passengers landed from 119 tenders in Cowes Roads	.....	.....	.....	6,396
Number of passengers landed from 120 tenders				6,636
Number of passengers landed from 213 flying-boats	.....			7,762
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed on vessels	.....	.....	.....	115
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed about docks	.....	.....	.....	4
Number of rats examined bacteriologically	.....	.....		6

FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

- ✓ PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937 AND 1948
- ✓ PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926
- ✓ PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1953
- ✓ PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948
- ✓ FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949

Inspection and examination of imported foodstuffs covered by the above Regulations has been facilitated by the assistance given by the officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, British Transport Commission, Southampton Docks, the shipowners and shipping agencies and the various importing interests.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during the year under review was 503,354 tons.

The following items are the principal imports, together with tonnage :—

Fruit (Citrus)	92,355 tons
Fruit (Deciduous)	157,366 „
Vegetables	22,567 „
Grain and Flour, etc.	168,006 „
Provisions, including Meat and Meat Products	63,060 „
TOTAL	<u>503,354</u> „

Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948 were as follows :—

Form 'A' (Consent to disposal of unsound food)	18
Form 'E' (Special procedure)	Nil
Certificates	2
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed)	207
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for inedible purposes)	Nil
Formal request for examination under Regulation 7 (3)	16
Export Notice under Regulation 11 (4)	1

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of foodstuffs taken and submitted for analysis during the year, as provided by the Public Health (Preservatives etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1953, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken
1	Rock Lobster Tails	S.Africa	Sample satisfactory
2	Rock Lobster Tails	"	" "
3	Canned Luncheon meat	Netherlands	" "
4	Lard	"	" "
5	Corned Beef	Argentine	" "
6	Corned Beef	"	" "
7	Ortaniques	W. Indies	" "
8	Cambridge Sausage in Cans	S. Africa	Contents sound
9	Dried Peaches	"	Sample satisfactory
10	Dried Peaches	"	715 p.p.m. S.O.2 in excess Cautionary letter to Importer.
11	Brined Cockles	Netherlands	Sample satisfactory
12	Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	S.Africa	" "
13	Seeded Raisins	"	" "
14	Concentrated Grape Juice	Cyprus	" "
15	Concentrated Grape Juice	"	" "
16	Lemons	California	Sodium O-phenylphenate 78 p.p.m. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food notified.
17	Sultanas	Turkey	Sample satisfactory
18	Sultanas	"	" "
19	Apple Rings	S. Africa	" "
20	Glace Pineapple	"	" "
21	Cut Drained Peel	"	" "
22	Cut Drained Peel	"	" "
23	Crystallised Pineapples	"	" "
24	Apples	Lebanon	" "
25	Apples	"	" "
26	Oranges	S. Africa	" "
27	Oranges	"	" "
28	Oranges	"	" "
29	Apples	Lebanon	Excess spray deposit. Importer and receiving Authority notified.
30	Apples	"	

QUANTITIES OF MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND HORSE FLESH LANDED

	Countries of Origin										Total	
	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Denmark	France	Nether-lands	South Africa	U.S.A.	W. G'man Republic			
Beef												
Chilled Quarters	109,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,240
Frozen Quarters	11,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,585
Cuts (Bags)	1,688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,688
Offal (Parcels)	17,144	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,497	—	—	—	18,641
Mutton												
Lamb Carcases	70,897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,897
Offal (Parcels)	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
Casings	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pork												
Carcases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,701
Cuts (Bags)	2,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,281
Offal (Parcels)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,346
Sides	3,069	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,069
Bacon	—	—	—	100	3,400	—	9,229	—	—	—	—	9,229
Canned Meats	34,600	—	450	—	—	13,121	26,230	76	—	—	—	77,946
Meat Products	130	3,500	415	—	4,730	6,020	—	9,150	—	—	—	23,945
Horse Meats	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,147	—	—	—	—	7,147

FOOD CONDEMNED.

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 412 tons, 1 cwt., 1 qr., 0 lbs. ; surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Apples		2	3	12
Aubergines		6	—	18
Bananas	267	17	2	2
Conserve		2	—	27
Confection				8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cauliflower			1	—
Fruit (Canned)		14	—	11
Fruit (Pulp and Juice)		4	1	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fruit (Dried)	134	13	1	26
Flour (Products)				$\frac{1}{2}$
Fish (Canned)				6
Grapes		4	—	23
Lard				$\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (Canned)		4	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (Fresh)			1	7
Meat (Products)		6	3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Melons	1	2	—	—
Oranges		9	1	9
Pears	1	—	1	8
Plums	1	14	1	3
Potatoes		8	—	4
Poultry			1	19
Tomatoes	2	8	2	26
Vegetables (Canned)		1	2	17
Total :	412	1	1	0

Condemned Food — Method of Disposal

Destroyed by burning or dumping, 412 tons, 1 cwt., 1 qr., 0 lbs.

OFFAL

All offal has been subjected to a percentage examination at the time of landing.

CANNED GOODS

The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 1,571,376 packages. In general the standard of canning has been good.

The special inspection of these goods is usually arranged to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs, as such course is found to facilitate the working of the Public Health Regulations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

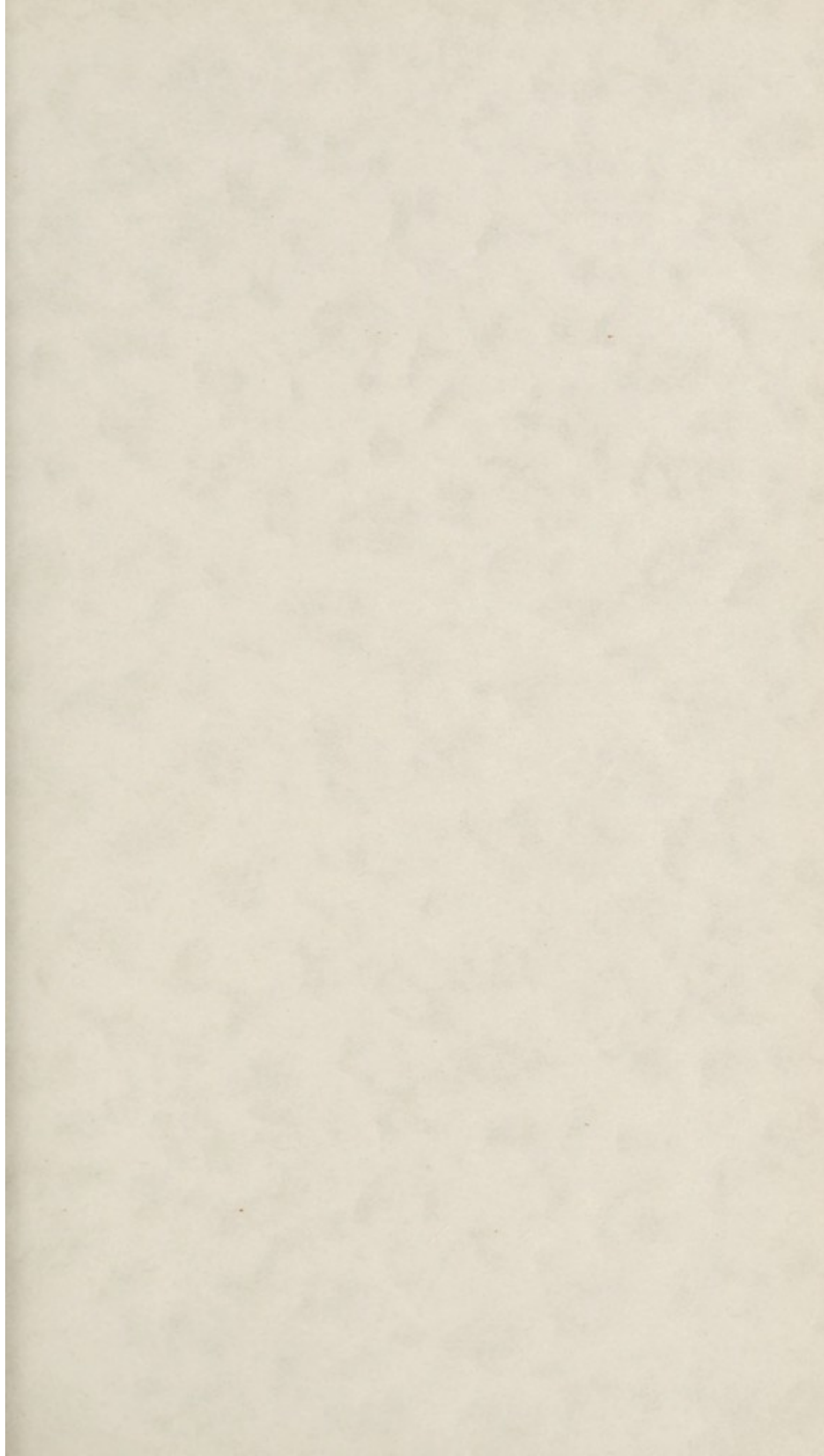
There has been no importation of milk during the year under the above Regulations.

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS

As in previous years a percentage examination of consignments of lambs has been carried out.

FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949

There have been no imports of whalemeat and products into the port during the year under review.



J. E. BARNES (Printers) LTD.,
14, HANOVER BUILDINGS,
SOUTHAMPTON.
