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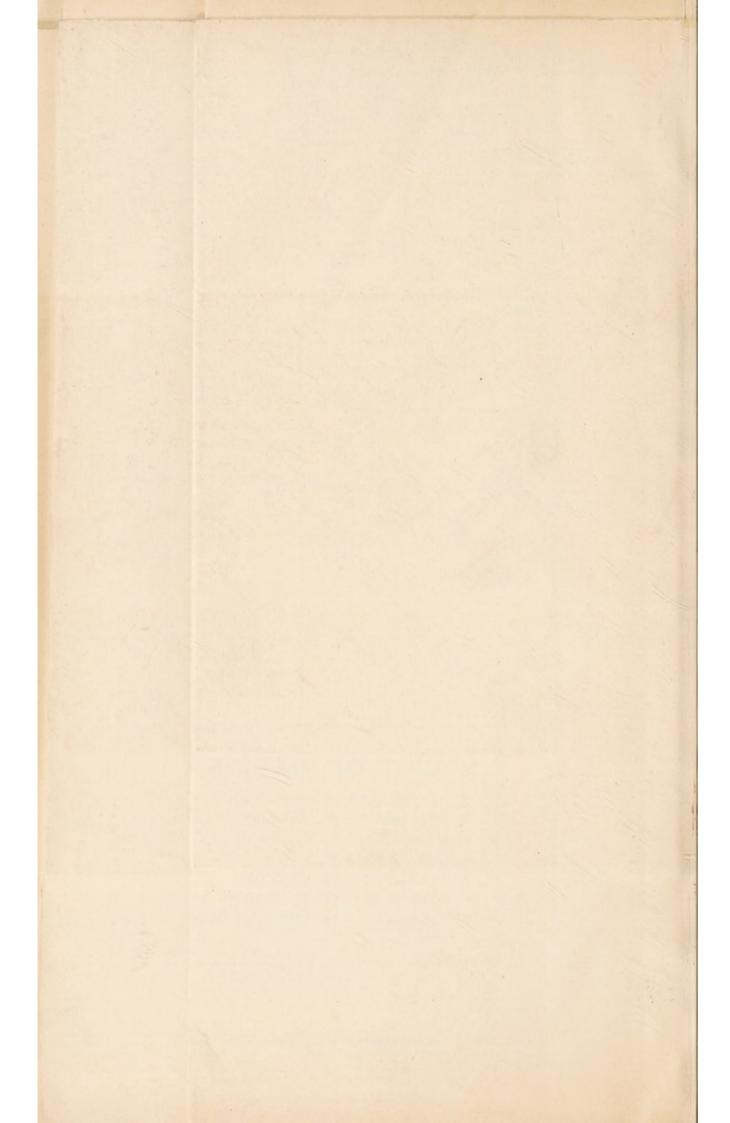
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.. SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."



## REPORT

ON THE

# Bealth of Portsmouth

FOR THE YEAR 1904,

RY

## A. MEARNS FRASER,

M.D. (EDIN. UNIV.), D.P.H. (CAMB. UNIV.)

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Superintendent to the Small Pox Hospital,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth.

INCLUDING THE

## Report of the Public Analyst:

EDWARD RUSSELL, B.Sc. LOND., F.I.C.

## Ibealth Committee, 1903=4.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR-COUNCILLOR J. E. PINK, J.P.

### Chairman:

ALDERMAN A. LEON EMANUEL, J.P.

### Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. EMMETT, M.D.

ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM PINK, K.L.H., J.P.

ALDERMAN J. H. ALLEN.

### Councillors:

G. W. EDMONDS

H. J. C. JONES

W. A. MORLEY

H. R. PINK, J.P.

C. GILLETT

W. E. DUCK

J. BALDWIN

J. MULVANY, L.R.C.P.

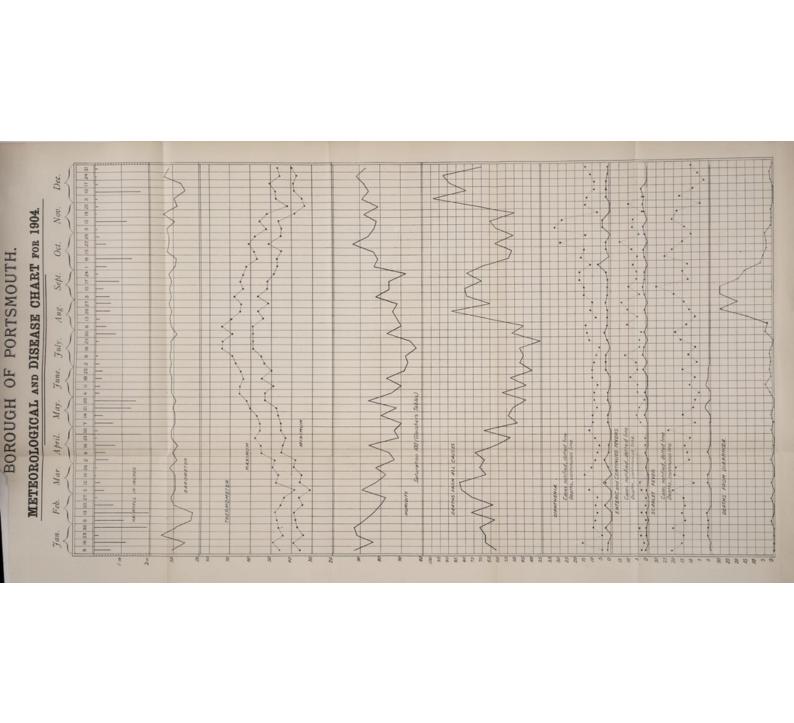
S. WOLFE

J. DUMMER

W. HOOKEY

H. PALIN

M. GILL



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### Officers of the

## Medical Officer of Ibealth's Dept.

### Medical Officer of Health:

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D., D.P.H.

### Chief Inspector of Nuisances:

F. L. BELL, Cert. San. Inst.

### Inspector C.D.A. Act and Inspector of Nuisances:

G. W. MONKCOM.

### Clerk:

C. W. HEARN.

### Inspectors of Nuisances:

H. J. LOVELOCK, Cert. San. Inst.

J. S. HOBBS, Cert. San. Inst.

F. R. LOVETT, Cert. San. Inst.

H. HOLMAN, Cert. San. Inst.

C. W. HALL, Cert. San. Inst.

E. J. G. SINNETT, Cert. San. Inst.

### Inspector of Workshops and Inspector of Nuisances:

H. G. GRAY, Cert. San. Inst.

### Inspector of Drains and Inspector of Nuisances:

W. H. TURNER, Cert. San. Inst.

#### Assistant Clerk:

Disinfector:

G. BOWDEN.

A. AYLMER.

### Port Sanitary Inspector:

T. MEADES.

### Infectious Diseases Bospital.

### **Medical Superintendent:**

J. McGREGOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

### Matron:

MISS F. PETCHEY.

## Medical Officer's Report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of the Borough during the year 1904. Included in it is an account of the various measures taken by the Health Department for the protection of the public health, the usual statistical returns, the action taken under the Public Health Acts, including the Factory and Workshops Act, the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and the Midwives Act, etc.

To my mind the most important event of the year from a public health point of view has been the completion and issuing of the new Building Bye-laws. The drafting of these, and the subsequent alterations and revisions to comply with the requirements of the Local Government Board, have involved a considerable amount of time and labour, not only on the part of your officers, but also on the part of those gentlemen who served so long on the Joint Bye-laws Committee, as a reward for these efforts there now remains the satisfaction of knowing that the new Bye-laws, intelligently enforced, must inevitably have far-reaching results in the future on the health of the public of this Borough.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the kind consideration and courtesy I have always experienced at your hands, and my regret that illness has prevented this Report being issued at an earlier date.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port and Borough of Portsmouth, and Medical Superintendent to the Small-pox Hospital.

## Summary for 1904.

Population (estimated to m	iddle of	f 1904)		19	98,038
Total Births		5,579	Rate per 1000		28.27
,, Deaths		8,338	,, ,,		16.88
Deaths under 1 year		791	Deaths under 1000 Births		145
,, 60 years and upwards	S	1,009	Death rate per living	1000	50.9
" Principal Zymotic Di	seases	417	Death rate per	1000	2.11
" Small Pox		0	,, ,,		0
" Measles …		1	,, ,,		0.00
,, Scarlet Fever		22	,, ,,		0.11
,, Diphtheria		71	,, ,,		0.36
" Whooping Cough		76	",		0.38
,, Fever		34	,, ,, ,, ,,		0.17
" Diarrhœa …		213	,, ,,		1.06
" Violence		95	,, ,,		0.48
,, Inquest Cases		238	Percentage to	total deaths	7.18
,, Public Institutions		594	,,	,.	17.82
,, Uncertified Causes		36	,,	,,	1.08
Average Death Rate for ten	years,	1894-	1903		17.32
Mean Temperature					51.1
Total Rainfall in inches				•••	26.68

### Statistics.

**Population.**—The population estimated to the middle of 1904 was 198,038.

### TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1904 and the ten preceding years.

### GROSS NUMBERS.

		No. of			Total Number of Deaths			
Year	<sup>o</sup> Estimated Population	Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total, all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	
1904	198,038	41,053	1,969	5,579	3,333	791	335	
1903	194,960	39,874	1,882	5,431	2,867	620	889	
1902	191,909	38,967	1,772	5,284	3,269	800	1,153	
1901	188,855	37,983	1,766	5,267	3,367	858	1,199	
1900	185,725	38,007	1,711	4,995	3,359	771	1,123	
1899 -	182,576	35,851	1,719	5,000	3,737	986	1,419	
1898	179,500	34,967	1,684	4,971	3,048	681	1,036	
1897	176,497	34,193	1,589	4,897	2,974	819	1,129	
1896	173,565	34,739	1,581	5.006	3,030	785	1,156	
1895	170,672	34,230	1,432	4,868	2,129	856	1,169	
1894	167,878	31,377	1,462	4,709	2,593	611	967	
Average ten years 1894-'03	181,214	36,019	1,660	5,043	3,137	789	1,124	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup>Revised in accordance with Census Returns, 1901.

#### NOTES.

1.—Population at Census, 1901: { Males 91,069 } Females 97,064 }	 188,133
2.—Area in Acres (including extended area)	 5,861
3.—Average number of Persons in each house at Census	 5
4.—Average number of Persons per acre at Census	 37

**Births.**—There is again this year a slight increase in the birth rate. The total number of births registered was 5,579, which gives a rate of 28.27 per 1000. There has been a slight but steady increase since 1902, as will be seen from Table II.

"

The numbers of births in the different quarters were as follows :-

First Qu	arter,	ending	April 2nd	 1,366	births
Second	,,	11	July 2nd	 1,336	,,
Third	,,	,,	October 1st	 1,455	,,
Fourth		.,	December 1st	 1,422	,,

Marriages. -1969 Marriages took place in 1904. This is 87 more than in the previous year, and gives a marriage rate of 19.97.

**Deaths.**—The Deaths registered numbered 3,333, giving a death rate of 16.88 per 1000.

Deaths were registered in the four quarters of the year as follows-

First Quarter 920 deaths, equal to rate of 18.6 per 1000 14.1 Second 694 Third 818 16.6 " ,, " Fourth ,, 901 18.2

The corrected death rate of 17.30 per 1000 places Portsmouth fourteenth in the list of the 37 great towns of England and Wales. The lowest death rate is that of Willesden, 12.00, and the highest that of Liverpool, 24.18 per 1000.

### TABLE II.

O Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among Children for the year 1904, and ten years preceding.

Year	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	Annual Rate of Mortality living from all causes	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	Deaths of Children under 1 year: Percentage to total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths of Children under 1 year to Registered Births	Deaths of Children under 5 years: Percentage to Total Deaths
1904	28.27	16.88	2.11	23.7	14.2	33.5
1903 1902 1901 1900 1899 1898 1897 1896 1895 1894	27·95 27·53 27·88 26·89 27·33 26·58 27·74 28·84 28·52 28·05	14·75 17·03 17·82 18·09 20·47 16·98 16·85 17·46 18·33 15·44	1·49 2·35 2·87 2·46 3·53 2·38 2·62 2·36 2·36 2·11	21·6 24·4 25·4 22·9 26·4 22·3 27·5 25·9 27·3 23·5	11·2 15·1 16·2 17·4 19·7 13·7 16·7 15·6 17·6 12·9	31·0 35·2 35·6 33·4 37·8 34·0 37·9 31·1 37·5 37·3
Average of 10 years, 1894-1903	27:13	17:32	2:45	24.7	15.6	35.8

<sup>°</sup>Revised in accordance with the Census returns of 1901.

### TABLE III.

Showing the Population, Birth Rates, Recorded Death Rates, Corrected Death Rates, Zymotic Rates, and Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births in the 37 Large Towns for the year 1904 (52 weeks).

	PER 1,000 LIVING ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE							nder 1					
NAME OF TOWNS	Popula- tion middle of 1904	Birth Rate	Recorded Death Rate	Corrected Death Rate	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhœa	Total of Cols. 5·11	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1 000 Births
Col.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
WILLESDEN WALTHAMSTOW LEYTON SOUTHAMPTON EAST HAM CROYDON TOTTENHAM LEICESTER BRISTOL CARDIFF BRIGHTON DERBY HALIFAX PORTSMOUTH NORWICH LONDON WEST HAM PLYMOUTH SHEFFIELD NOTTINGHAM SOUTH SHIELDS HULL BOLTON BLACKBURN BRADFORD GATESHEAD CHEDS SUNDERLAND OLDHAM NEWCASTLE BIRKENHEAD PRESTON RHONDDA BIRMINGHAM BIRMINGHAM	111,282 110,844 111,500 116,902 144,419 112,981 224,186 343,204 176,313 126,286 120,449 107,580 198,038 115,538 4.648,950 288,424 114,003 432,940 248,811 107,334 253,865	32·3 25·4 32·0 27·7 34·0 31·0 26·8 23·4 22·1 34·4 28·0 34·5 24·9 30·5 33·2 28·1 39·8	11·19 12·17 12·67 13·74 13·08 13·80 13·86 14·51 15·62 14·83 16·60 15·30 15·45 16·88 18·23 16·63 16·45 18·54 16·79 17·70 17·90 18·56 16·91 16·93 17·64 18·51 18·02 19·46 18·19 19·36 19·36 19·36 19·64 19·36 19·64 19·36	12.87 13.03 13.66 13.95 14.15 14.96 15.48 16.03 16.13 16.36 16.49 16.74 17.41 17.48 17.59 18.08 18.10 18.65 18.95 19.12 19.14 19.50 19.51 19.66 20.07 20.45 20.88 20.93 21.00 21.02	0·01 0·01 0·02 0·00 0·01 0·03 0·08 0·01 0·00 0·05 0·07 0·02 0·01 0·01 0·29 0·00 0·01 0·10 0·08 0·01 0·08 0·01 0·06	0·30 0·50 0·21  0·53 0·42 0·36 0·14 0·30 0·36 0·72 0·12 0·44 <b>OOI</b> 1·15 0·49 0·60 0·69 0·08 0·18 0·27 0·71 0·07 0·48 0·52 0·34 0·40 0·40 0·36 0·36	0·02 0·14 0·06 0·01 0·09 0·05 0·07 0·02 0·11 0·03 0·21 0·03 0·21 0·03 0·08 0·14 0·02 0·03 0·01 0·03 0·01 0·05 0·07 0·03 0·01 0·03 0·01 0·03 0·14 0·03 0·14 0·03 0·14 0·03 0·14 0·03 0·14 0·03 0·14 0·03 0·14 0·07 0·05 0·17 0·16 0·17 0·16 0·17 0·16 0·17 0·16 0·17 0·16 0·17 0·16 0·17 0·16 0·17 0·16 0·17 0·16 0·17 0·17 0·18 0·19	0·14 0·24 0·11 0·42 0·17 0·20 0·03 0·18 0·12 0·25 0·16 0·36 0·07 0·16 0·15 0·12 0·11 0·28 0·12 0·25 0·16 0·15 0·10 0·18 0·12 0·25 0·16 0·15 0·16 0·15 0·16 0·15 0·16 0·25 0·25 0·16 0·25	0.08 0.30 0.42 0.15 0.22 0.10 0.16 0.39 0.23 0.18 0.40 0.34 0.34 0.35 0.40 0.36 0.58 0.26 0.75 0.77 0.47 0.47 0.42 0.27 0.58 0.43 0.28 0.43 0.40 0.58	0.09 0.09 0.02 0.13 0.04	1.59 1.67 0.79 1.74 0.64 1.28 1.31 0.51 0.72 0.43 0.68 0.34 1.08 1.04 2.08 1.02 1.35 1.37 0.58 2.68 0.94	1·62 2·87 2·56 1·08 3·13 2·42 2·13 1·97 1·64 1·40 1·50 2·13 2·91 2·18 3·43 2·53 2·20 2·58 1·76 4·12 2·28 2·36 2·42 2·88 2·56 2·42 2·88 2·56 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 2·93 3·71 3·71 3·71 3·71 3·71 3·71 3·71 3·7	140 143 115 154 130 167 134 146 134 143 128 145 162 172 158 168 191 166 174 175 164 156 181 181 185 190

TABLE IV.

Deaths Registered at several groups of Ages from different classes of Diseases during the year ending Jan. 3rd, 1905.

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	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Classes  I.—Zymotic Diseases II.—Parasitic Diseases III.—Dietetic Diseases IV.—Constitutional Diseases V.—Developmental Diseases VI.—Local Diseases VI.—Deaths from Violence VII.—Deaths from Violence VIII.—Deaths from Violence VIII.—Deaths from Violence	TOTALS	ZYMOTIC DISEASES—  Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases  Measles  Scarlet Fever  Whooping Cough  Diphtheria  Simple Continued or Ill-defined Fever Enteric or Typhoid Fever  Enteric or Typhoid Fever  Order 2.—Diarrheal Diseases  Diarrhea, Dysentery  Order 3.—Malarial Diseases  Remittent Fever

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Class VI.—Continued.  Order 4.—Diseases of Respiratory System Laryngitis Group Emphysema, Asthma Bronchitis Pheurisy Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Dentition Sore Throat, Quinsy Diseases of Stomach Enteritis Obstructive Diseases of Intestines Cirrhosis of Liver Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver Other Diseases of Lymphatic System (e.g., of Lymphatics and Spleen)	Order 8.—Diseases of Urinary System Nephritis Bright's Disease, Albuminuria Diseases of Bladder or Prostate Other Diseases of Urinary System Order 9.—Diseases of Reproductive System (a) Organs of Generation, Male Organs (b) Of Parturition Abortion, Miscarriage Puerperal Convulsions Placenta Previa, Flooding Other accidents of Child Birth Order 10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis Other Diseases of Bones and Joints Order 11.—Diseases of Integumentary System Other Diseases of Integumentary System

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RIEI	7 1717
RIEI	7 1717
I.E. I	7 1717
RIEI	7 1717
RIEI	7 1717
ARTEI	7 1717
ARTEI	7 1717
RIEI	7 1717

	*					
	Total		13 20 20 23 23	67	H 4 8 H 8	1 1 1 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
-	ses South-		24 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CTS.	-band-		9::-000	:	:01 :	1 1 2 1 1 42
DISTRICT	-sgniM not		8 21 2 4 21 6 11	0.1	:01 00 : H	14 1000 1
DIS	Portsea			:	:::::	-2   ! ! ! !
	Ports-		1 : : : 9 : 1	:	-:::-	101-111-
	85 and over		-:::::	:	:::::	1111111
	75 to 85		04	:	:::::	
	65 75		64	1	:::::	
	65 65		11-11-	:	:::::	101 :::
	55 to 60		- : : :-	:	::-:-	1111711
ES	45 to 55		oi : 31 : 4	-	:- :	
A G	35 to 45		!!-!!	:	101 !!!	
	25 55 35 35		01 - I - 01 01 -	:	: :-	111-111
	15 to 25		1 1 1 - 61 1 -	:	- :- : :	1111-11
	5 to 15		1       1   10	:	:::::	-     -
	1000		- :0- :-0	:	:::::	100 1 101 1 1
	0 00 -1		16:12:16:1	:	11111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
			111111	:	11111	
						NoT
			3 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:	:::::	HS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NO ECIFIED CAUSES Dropsy Debility, Atrophy, Inanition Mortification Tumour Abscess Hæmorrhage Causes not Specified or III-Defined
	CAUSE OF DEATH.		glige			HS FROM ILL-DEFINED AN PECIFIED CAUSES Dropsy Debility, Atrophy, Inanition Mortification Tumour Abscess Hæmorrhage Causes not Specified or III-D
	DE.	Class VII.	. Neg			Class VIII.  ILL-DEFINE Aurophy, Inan ion  " ge r Specified or
	OF	SS	tusi tusi	ide	spu	SS.  DE ES  DE  DE
	SE	Ola	HS FROM VIOLENCE—  der 1.—Accident or N Fractures, Contusions Cut, Stab Burns, Scalds Poison Drowning Suffocation Otherwise	omic	der 3.—Suicide Gunshot Wounds Cut, Stab Poison Drowning Hanging	LLI ILLI JAUS
	AU		om res, tab, tab, Sca ning atio	—H	oot loot lab	com con
	0		HS FROM VIO  der I.—Accidd Fractures, Cor Cut, Stab Burns, Scalds Poison Drowning Suffocation Otherwise	der 2.— Murder	der 3.—Su Gunshot V Cut, Stab Poison Drowning Hanging	HS FROM IL. ECIFIED CAU Dropsy Debility, Atro Mortification Tumour Abscess Hæmorrhage Causes not Sp
			DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE— Order I.—Accident or Negligence Fractures, Contusions Cut, Stab Burns, Scalds Poison Drowning Otherwise	Order 2.—Homicide Murder	Order 3.—Suicide Gunshot Woun Cut, Stab Poison Drowning Hanging	DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED SPECIFIED CAUSES Dropsy Debility, Atrophy, Inanit Mortification Tumour Abscess Hæmorrhage Causes not Specified or II
			DE.	500		DE.
	-			-		the state of the s

### SUMMARY OF TABLE IV.

Class	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths
I.	Zymotic Diseases—	
	1. Miasmatic Diseases	248
	2. Diarrheal Diseases	213
	3. Malarial Diseases	1
	4. Zoogenous Diseases 5. Venereal Diseases	17
	0 C : D:	13
	6. Septic Diseases	10
II.	Parasitic Diseases	1
III.	DIETETIC DISEASES	22
IV.	Constitutional Diseases	625
٧.	Developmental Diseases	390
VI.	Local Diseases—	
1.1.	1. Diseases of the Nervous System	372
	2. " " Organs of Special Sense	4
	3. " " Circulatory System	353
	4. " Respiratory System	529
	5. " " Digestive System	177
	6. " " Lymphatic System	1
	7. " Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	.:::
	8. " " Urinary System	115
	9. " Reproductive System—	
	(a) Organs of Generation	1
	(b) Parturition  10. , Bones and Joints	16
	11. ,, ,, Bones and Joints	5 2
VII.	VIOLENCE—	
	1. Accidents or Negligence	81
	2. Homicide	2
	3. Suicide	12
VIII.	ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	133

TABLE V.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending April 2nd, 1904.

	Totals	7	18	13	1	4	4 61	4 1	1 144 1111 497 29 30	920
	South-	:	- :	: :	:	:	::	::	::805-2	63
CTS.	-basal troq	01	কা কা	00 01	:	61	ુ :	- :	 44 45 183 7	311
DISTRICTS	-sgaiX	10	38	1 5	:	C1	ବ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟ	3	12 12 12 12 12	478
DIS	Portsea		- 1	::	-	:	::	::	: : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00	46
	Ports- from	:	4 :	::	:	:	::	::	: :-::51:2: :	55
	85 and over	:	: :	::	:	:	::	::	:::611::	31
	75 to 85	:	: :	::	1	:	::	- :	::2554 :	88
	65 to 75	:	: :	::	7	-	:-	1:	10 10 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	121
	65	:	: :	::	C1	:	::	::	: :4 :5 : :	11
	55 to 60	:	: :	::	:	-	::	- :	14 1 1	54
ES	45 to 55	:	: :	::	-	:	::	- :		75
A G	35 to 45	:	: :	:-	0.1	-	. ::	::	18: 18: 19: 1	09
	25 to 35	:	: :	:-	:	:	:-	:-	181 181 181 18	47
	15 to 25	:	: :	: :	:	:	::	::	:: # :=	27
	5 to 15	60	:6		:	:	::	::	110 1200	4
	1 5	4	25	:07	:	-	::	::	: :6 ::9 ::2	116
	- 20	::	31 :	::	:	:	₹ :	- :	103 88 : 1 25 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	203
	CAUSE OF DEATH.	-ZYMOTIC DISEASES— Order I — Miasmatic Diseases Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough Diphtheria	Simple Continued Fever Enteric or Typhoid Fever	(Influenza)	Order 2—Diarrhead Diseases Diarrhea, Dysentery	Order 5—Venereal Diseases Syphilis Gonorrhæa, Stricture of Uretha	Order 6—Septic Diseases Erysipelas Puerperal Fever	II.—Parasitic Diseases II.—Dietetic Diseases IV.—Constitutional Diseases V.—Developmental Diseases VI.—Local Diseases II.—Deaths from Violence II.—Deaths prom Violence II.—Not Specified or Ill-Defined	Totals.
	CAUS	Class I.—Zymoti Order I.— Scarlet	Whool	Simple Enterio	Tampo Comer	Order 2— Diarrh	Order 5— Syphili Gonorr	Order 6— Erysip Puerpe	II.—Parasi III.—Diete IV.—Consti V.—Devel. VI.—Local. VII.—Death	

TABLE VI.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending July 2nd, 1904.

	Totals	00	113	9	12	4-1		6 172 94 315 21 25	694
	South-		: - :	61	:	::	::	1 1 2 8 2 1 1 1	52
OTS.	Land-	4	0.01 -	:	7	:-	::	11.588.5721	236
DISTRICTS	Kings- ton	00	494	4	5	4 :		12 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	355
DIS	-tro-q sea	-	:- :	:	:	· ::	::	::0:0:0	34
	Ports-	:	:::	:	:	::	::	::4-000-	17
	85 and over		:::	:	:	::	::	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	16
	75 to 85	:	:::	-	_	: :	::	: :9884 :	72
	65 to 75	:	: :-	4	:	::	- ::		85
	65 65	:	:::	:	:	::	::	::e-42 :	36
	55 50 60		:::	:	:	::	- :	: 1 1 : 1 : 1 :	333
E	55 55	:	:::	:	:	:-	::	: :8 :4 6 6 6 6	74
A G	35 to 45	, ;	:::	:	:	- :	::	32 :23 ::	64
	25 to 35	:	: :-	:	:	cı :	:-	26 13 13 13	49
	15 to 25		:::	:	:	::	::	: : 2: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	35
	5 to 15	01	:901	-	:	::		: :∞ :≘ ≈ :	35
	1 5 5	4	01 4 T	:	00	::	::	: :4 :2 :	89
	-2-		∾ : :	:	00	- :	::	22 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	127
	CAUSE OF DEATH	Class I.—Zymotic Diseases— Order I.—Miasmatic Diseases Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough Diphtheria Enteric or Typhoid Fever	(Influenza)	Order 2—Diarrheal Diseases Diarrhea, Dysentery	Order 5—Venereal Diseases Syphilis Gonorrhæa	Order 6—Septic Diseases Pyæmia, Septicæmia Puerperal Fever	II.—Parasitic Diseases III.—Dietetic Diseases IV.—Constitutional Diseases V.—Developmental Diseases VI.—Local Diseases VII.—Deaths from Violence VIII.—Not Specified or Ill-Depined	Totals

TABLE VII.

Deaths registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending Oct. 1st, 1904.

	Totals	-	000	x 00	10	1	176	-	oc -	-	61	11.1	296 21 38	818
	South-	:	:	:0	٠:	:	10	:	:	:	::	::000	24 8 2	42
CTS.	-band-		::	21 17		1	58	-	:	:	:-	:248	108	271
DISTRICTS	-sgniX	-	61 /	0 0	2 ∞	:	95	:	eo -	-	c1 :	: 9 83 F	153	445
DIS	Portsea		:			:	==	:	:	:	::	:219-	171 :: 4	44
	Ports- mouth		-	:	: :	:	G1	:	:	:	::	:- 00 -	400-	16
	85 and over		:	:	::	:	:	:	:	:	::	::::	2-::	16
	22 40 82 82	:	:	:	::	:	C1	:	:	:	::	: :98	3 # - :	9
	65 to 75		:	:	::	:	00	:	:	:	- :	:-21:	14	77
	92 29		: :	:	::	:	:	:	:	:	::	:0100	1 2 3 2	44
	55 to 60		:	:	::	:	-	:	:-	-	::	16.2:	16	39
E S	45 to 55		: :	:	:-	-	:	:	:	:	::	19 51	: 907 :	9
A G	35 to 45		: :	:	:-	:	:	:	-	:	::	:02:2	16	37
	25 to 35		: :	:	:-	:	:	-	:	:		32	:50:	44
	15 to 25		: :	:	:00	:	:	:	:	:	::	: ::2	:07 :	32
1	5 to 15	-	0.1	::	1 07	:	:	:	:	:	::	: :∞	:201:	39
	1 o c		:-	21 :	2 62	:	27	:	:	:	::	15: :	:0001	79
	-5-		: :	9.	- :	:	143	:	0.1	:	::	:-08	5 to 25 to 25	281
	CAUSE OF DEATH	sases— actic Diseases	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Other Miasmane Diseases (Influenza)	Order 2—Diarrhaal Diseases Diarrhaa, Dysentery	Order 3—Malarial Diseases Remittent Fever	Order 5—Venereal Diseases Syphilis	Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra	Order 6—Septic Diseases Pyæmia, Septicæmia Puerperal Fever	II.—Parasitic Diseases III.—District Diseases IV.—Constitutional Diseases	V.—Developmental Diseases  VI.—Local Diseases  VII.—Deaths from Violence  VIII.—Not Specified or Ill-Defined	Torals

TABLE VIII.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending Jan. 3rd, 1905.

1	00	1		_			-			
	Totals	4	00 8	13	94	21	67	2 -1	 165 107 467 24 40	901
-	South-		:	- 67	:	:	:	::	10.88.1 8	58
CTS.	-band-	01	9	0 1	5	5	:	::	50 42 156 7	295
DISTRICTS	-sgniX not	61	01;	10	18	14	-	2 -1	234 84: 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	473
DIS	Portsea	:	:	::	-	Ç1	-	::	:::11 1 1 1 1	62
	Ports-	:	:	::	:	:	:	::	: :- : 0 0 0	13
	85 and over	:	:	::	1	:	:	::	119 119	27
-	25 25 25 25	:	:	: :	00	:	:	::	:::09::::	108
	65 to 75		:	:00	9	:	:	::	::82282 -	611
	65 65		:	::	67	-	:	::	::0::2:: 6	47
	200 000	:	:	: :	67	:	:	::	::6-63:	43
E S	45 to 55	:	:	:-	-	:	1	::		68
A G	35 to 45	:	:	:01	П	:	:	::		85
	25 to 35	:	:	:01	:	:	:	::	11 8 12 13 1	61
	15 to 25	:	:	21 4	-	:	:	::	1 16	49
	5 15 15	01	011		-	:	:	:-	::4:16:::	34
	1 2 2	01	ec ;	= :	1	:	:	::	: : % : % : 61	62
	- 20		3	: :	:	20	-	G1 :	36 7 7 34	180
	CAUSE OF DEATH	Class I.—Zymotic Diseases— Order I.—Miasmatic Diseases Scarlet Fever	ugh	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	Diarrheal Diseases Diarrhea, Dysentery	Order 5—Venereal Diseases Syphilis	Order 6—Septic Diseases Erysipelas Pyæmia, Septicæmia	II.—Parasitic Diseases  III.—Dietetic Diseases  IV.—Constitutional Diseases  V.—Developmental Diseases  VI.—Local Diseases  VII.—Deaths from Violence  VIII.—Deaths prom IllDefined and  Not Specified Causes	TOTALS

### TABLE IX.

Table showing the Numbers and Death Rates per 1000 of Population from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases, from Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis), from Phthisis, and from all causes, during each Quarter, and for the whole Year, 1904.

Quarter ending	Prin Zyn	Seven cipal notic ases <sup>o</sup>	Disc (exce	ing eases epting isis)†	Pht	hisis	From all Causes	
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
April 2nd, 1904	82	1.66	206	4.20	74	1.50	920	18.6
July 2nd, 1904	48	0.97	90	1.82	92	1.86	694	14.1
October 1st, 1904	221	4.47	57	1.15	65	1.31	818	16.6
January 3rd, 1905	66	1.34	157	3.18	90	1.82	901	18.2
THE YEAR 1904	417	2.11	510	2.58	321	1.62	3333	16.8

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

<sup>†</sup> Includes Emphysema, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other Diseases of the Respiratory System.

### TABLE X.

#### DIVISION I.

Showing the number of Deaths from all ages from certain groups of Diseases, and proportion of Deaths per 1,000 of Population and to 1,000 Births.

	DISEASES.	Total Deaths	Deaths per 1000 of Population at all ages	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Births
(1)	Principal Zymotic Diseases	 417	2.11	74
(2)	Pulmonary Diseases (excluding Consumption)	 529	2.28	95
(3)	Principal Tubercular Diseases	 397	2.04	71

#### DIVISION II.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age from Wasting and Convulsive Diseases; also proportion of Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births, and per 1,000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

DISEASES.	Total Deaths	Deaths per 1000 Births	Deaths under one year per 1000 of Total Deaths
(4) Wasting Diseases	220	39	288
(5) Convulsive Diseases	71	13	90

#### NOTES.

- Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Continued Fever and Diarrhoa.
- (3) Includes Phthisis (or Consumption), Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Tabes mesenterica, Tubercular Meningitis, and Hydrocephalus.
- (4) Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
- (5) Includes Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions and Teething.

TABLE XI.

Showing the number of Deaths in the Years 1861 to 1904, from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

					_			-		1
190t	198038		1	-	83	77	76	莴	213	417
1902	096b6I		0	17	23	75	34	23	115	162
1908	60616I		:	8	14	3	83	120	8	151
1061	188885		:	83	15	25	22	53	311	542
1900	I85725		:	100	11	104	87	53	1593111	457
668I	182576		:	28	83	120	68	75	3161	54
368I	179500		:	73	27	\$	42	44	183	3,427
768I	78497.I		-	35	=	83	3	4	588	10
968I	173565		:	126	139	8	8	83	157	4104.
968I	170672		:	8	-1	90	3	37	238	403
t68I	8787aI		d,	130	14	苔	4	8	93	553
768I	165155		:	8	32	83	36	25	247	518 534
Z681	Z6#29I		1	28	100	8	87	42	88	310
1681	12989G			233	O	13	28	13	13	660
1890	1999GI		1	4	13	47	28	33	8	365
688I	153279		03	00	=	13	83	33	22	000
1888	9966bI		-	20	12	17	98	23	88	230 300 265 389
788I	Id6724		М	00	8	47	41	13	151	88
988I	I43652		-	37	60	18	8	124	1911	38
1882	Space	-	:	5	10	42	441	93.1	22	314 698 329
#88I	IZAGIS		:	\$	6	41	0	28	11611	97.3
1883	Itttt	-	-	101	91	8	\$	93	801	274 397
Z881	ISSS72	-		26	40	98	35	10	H	88
1881	128332		-	715	25	205 10	99	00 10	73 11	436 556
1880	124522		-	42	6	203	48	70	28	
678I	131821	-	:	10 4	11	4	6	23	73 18	33
8781	139951		-	38	16 1	-	28	98	2	411 169 381
1877	ISTIGG		-	123	36 1	IO.	8 69	87 8	5317	23
9281	124867	_	-	100	157 3	11	42	77 8	31 15	822 322
928I		_	-	54 10	47 45	18 1	00	03	41 13	
\$78I	1SS92S 1S0426		63	55 5	36	19 1			49.14	470 371
-			45	97	63	5 1	10167	57 101	90 14	
1872	119280			52 1	5 1	21 1	17 1	100	pred.	4 31
	116162		39 514	42 5	30	10 2	1 99	72 112	7 11	58
IV5I	114083		F7						110	- 32
1870	113040		-	7 39	15 107 295 119	18 13	26 46	6 91	68 118 122 117 140 177 130 121 107 113	292 523 391 498 317 330 338 526 602 430 366 834 310
698I	110024	-		46 57	729	18 1	57 29	910	713	099
898I	t9080T		:	82 4	510	4 12	23	74 119 105	017	252
1867	100120	-	-	16 8					7 14	33
9981	104520		ю	14 1	20 34	7 26	50 46	88	211	7 33
998I	100202			9 7				2 74	8	331
t98I	100021		12 238		4 17	4 17	949	7 72	8 11	82
298I	12788			2 80	225134	0 24	91 9	8 57		28
Z98I	09696		1	3 42	5 22	9 20	1 36	1 128	27	88
1981	96220					-	11	111	. 152	88
YEAR	Population	DISEASES	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhœa	Totals
		-	Sma	Mea	Scar	Dip	Wh	Fev	Dia	

TABLE XII.

VACCINATION RETURNS-1st January to 30th June, 1904.

duly entered in the Vaccination Register	of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return)	11			do		
	for for (e			1	903, inclusive	!!!!	:
Remova to places	or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found	10	co co co	6	sc. 31st, 19	20200	24
Removal	Districts the Vac- cination Officer of which has been duly apprised	6	101044	18	1st to De	∞ ± ∞	35
	Postpone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate	60	9 11 11 9	. 44	rom Jan.	6449	23
Col 5	Dead Unvaccin- ated	7	82 57 67 38	244	District f	128 93 156 94	471
Col. 4 Number in respect.	of whom Certifi- cates of Consci- entious Objection have been received	9	t- 5. 60 60	55	ed in this	9 7 6	50
1.2	Had Small-pox	0		:	registere	::::	:
Co	Insus- ceptible of Vaccina- tion	¢	461 :	t~	irths were	10 00 01 01	12
Col	4 1	Ю	698 579 634 446	2357	1000	1401 1147 1319 964	4831
in the Birth List Sheets as	registered from 1st Jan. 50th June, 1904	63	806 670 723 502	2701	ILDREN	1581 1269 1504 1092	5446
		-	North End and Buckland Kingston and East Southsea Portsea and Landport Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	Totals	VACCINATION OF CHI	North End and Buckland Kingston and East Southsea Portsea and Landport Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	Totals
	Birth List Sheets as Col. 2 Col. 4 Sheets as Col. 2 Number Col. 5 In the Birth List to places to places	Col. 1  Success- Col. 2  Col. 4  Number  Col. 5  Number  In sus- Col. 6  Success- Col. 1  Success- Col. 1  Success- Col. 1  Success- Col. 2  Number  Col. 5  Postpone  Dead Certifi- Col. 5  Postpone  Nedical Col. 5  Dead Certifi- Col. 6  Number  Col. 6  Dead Certifi- Col. 6  Dead Certifi- Col. 6  Number  Number  Col. 6  Dead Certifi- Col. 6  Number  Col. 6  Number  Col. 6  Dead Certifi- Col. 6  Number  Col. 7  Nedical Col. 6  Number  Col. 8  Number  Col. 9  Col. 10  Number  Col. 9  Col. 10  Col. 10	Birth List Sheets as Trom Sheets as Trom 1st Jan. Success- To 30th June, To 1904  2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10	Part	Totals	Removal Engistration Sub-Districts   Substraction Sub-Districts   Substraction Sub-Districts   Substraction Sub-District   Substraction Sub-District   Substraction Sub-District   Substraction Substract   Substraction Substract   Substract   Substraction Substract   Su	Properties   Pro

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

No. in respect of which Certificates of conscientious objections have been received		:	:	1	61	53	37	41	31	90	222	
No. of these births remain- ing	4	6	+	00	10	7	4	61	:	:	:	
Removed to places unknown	67	69	20	18	26	21	20	18	19	24	6	
Removed to Districts the Vacc. Officer of which has been apprised	18	87	35	89	46	36	27	38	53	35	18	
Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate	46	31	31	31	32	18	96	14	56	23	#	
Dead Unvacci- nated	412	547	476	473	518	645	521	587	547	471	244	
Had Small- Pox	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Insus- ceptible to Vaccina- tion	20	53	25	25	22	37	09	16	31	12	1	
Successfully Vaccinated	4147	4183	4329	4303	4243	4171	4385	4564	4509	4831	2357	
No. of Births returned in birth sheets so registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	4729	4896	4920	4924	4973	4981	5036	5287	5192	5446	2701	
Year	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904 (June)	

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was not so prevalent as in the previous year, 726 cases being notified against 1167 in 1903.

The usual preventative measures were adopted. During last year considerable interest has been aroused in public health circles on the question of the value of isolation hospitals in the control of scarlet fever, and at the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, held in Folkestone in July last, I seconded the following resolution that was proposed by Dr. K. Millard (M.O.H., Leicester): "That as the hospital isolation of scarlet fever has now been tried on a large scale for many years, and as some doubt exists as to whether the results attained are commensurate with the cost, it is desirable in the public interest that a full and authoritative enquiry into the subject should be held." A very lively and interesting discussion followed, and as a result the resolution was carried by 36 votes to 20. This is very instructive as showing how public opinion is gradually undergoing a change; if we had proposed such a resolution 10 years ago it would hardly have been treated seriously; now, however, not only do a large number of medical officers of health openly deny the value of the hospital for preventing scarlet fever, but in addition every medical publication in the country of any standing has given its support to the advisability of an official enquiry into the whole matter.

Personally I believe the principal measures telling for success in the prevention of scarlet fever are the careful protection of milk supplies against infection, and the rapid elimination from the large elementary schools of all children in the earliest stages of the disease. I believe the schools to be the principal causes of the spread, not only of scarlet fever, but all the other infectious diseases of childhood, and it is to these, in the provision of plenty of air space and the careful examination of the pupils, that we must direct our attention in the prevention of infectious diseases.

### TABLE XIII.

Showing the number of cases of SCARLET FEVER notified, the number of deaths, and the percentage of deaths to cases notified for the years 1884-1904.

Year	Cases notified	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified		
1884	266	9	3.38		
1885	314	9 5	1.59		
1886	343	18	5.24		
1887	647	18 26	4.02		
1888	465	12	2.58		
1889	728	11	1.51		
1890	573	19	3.31		
1891	326	9	2.76		
1892	1023	18	1.76		
1893	1176	32	2.73		
1894	458	14	3.06		
1895	311	7	2.25		
1896	524	19	3.62		
1897	699	11	1.57		
1898	710	27	3.80		
1899	578	22	3.80		
1900	348	11	3.16		
1901	452	15	3.31		
1902	603	14	2.32		
1903	1167	17	1.46		
1904	726	22	3.03		
Total (21 years)	12437	338	2.87		

Table showing the number of cases of SCARLET FEVER admitted to the Milton Hospital, the number of deaths, and the percentage of deaths to number of cases of Scarlet Fever.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884	13		
1885	16	***	
1886	29		
1887	56	1	1.78
1888	120	1	0.88
1889	278	1	0.36
1890	384	11	2.86
1891	180		1.66
1892	532	6	1.12
1893	503	6	1.19
1894	238	3 6 6 8 2 11	3.36
1895	177	2	1.13
1896	352	11	3.15
1897	413	9	2.17
1898	436	23	5.27
1899	333	6	1.80
1900	198	6	3.03
1901	270	6	2.20
1902	339	6	1.77
1903	572	5	0.87
1904	340	6 6 6 5 8	2.38
Total (21 years)	5775	119	1.76

Small-Pox.—I am glad to be able to report that no case of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year. I was called in on several occasions to give an opinion on several suspicious looking rashes, but found none to be genuine cases of small-pox.

I append the customary tables showing the vaccination returns in the whole Borough, and the registration subdistricts. It is rather an anomaly that the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, which are purely public health measures, should be administered by the Guardians of the Poor, instead of the Sanitary Authority, which is of course the local administrative body for all other sanitary measures.

Diphtheria.—There was a slight decrease in the number of cases notified this year compared with last year, the figures being 601 and 633 respectively. The percentage of deaths per cases was lower than has ever been recorded before in the Borough, being only 11.81, the average death rate per 100 cases during the past 21 years being 18.82. There is often noticed a variation in the type of a disease at different periods; for instance scarlet fever is a much milder disease now than was the case forty years ago. I do not think, however, that the decrease in death rate in diphtheria can be attributed to this factor; I believe that for it we are solely indebted to antitoxin. It will be noticed on looking at Table XIV. that the case death rate from diphtheria has steadily decreased during the past six years, which corresponds pretty closely to the general use of antitoxin. It is true antitoxin was used to a certain extent before 1899, but its preparation had not then reached the same perfection, and in its use the necessity for large doses in bad cases had not then been so completely realized as at present.

The remarks made with regard to the agency of the large elementary schools in the spread of scarlet fever apply even with more force in the case of diphtheria.

All the houses in which cases of diphtheria occurred were visited, and as a result sanitary defects were found in 166, or 37.6 per cent.

### TABLE XIV.

Table showing the number of cases of DIPHTHERIA notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified, for the years 1884 to 1904.

Year	Cases notified	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884	174	41	23.44
1885	173	42	24.25
1886	232	55	26.72
1887	260	47	19.08
1888	128	17	13.28
1889	126	33	26.19
1890	212	47	22.69
1891	140	23	16.42
1892	121	26	21.48
1893	140	29	21.48
1894	139	34	24.46
1895	124	18	14.51
1896	124	20	16.12
1897	148	22	15.07
1898	283	54	19.08
1899	566	120	21.20
1900	568	104	18:30
1901	454	70	15.41
1902	495	62	12.52
1903	633	75	11.84
1904	601	71	11.81
Totals (21 years)	5841	1020	18.82

Table showing the number of cases of DIPHTHERIA admitted to the Milton Hospital, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases of Diphtheria admitted, for the years 1884 to 1994.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884	4	1	25.00
1885	6		
1886	11	1	9.09
1887	27	- 8	23.70
1888	23		
1889	18		
1890	64	18	28.12
1891	51	4	7.84
1892	27	6	22.22
1893	12	4	33.33
1894	38	8	21.05
1895	46	5	10.87
1896	41	4	9.80
1897	37	8 5 4 3	8.11
1898	118	. 19	16:10
1899	225	27	11.90
1900	211	28	13.27
1901	170	24	14.11
1902	197	23	11.67
1903	211	14	6.63
1904	220	23	10.45
Totals (21 years)	175	220	Mean 13.70

### TABLE XV.

Table showing the number of cases of TYPHOID FEVER notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified, for the years 1884-1904.

Year	Cases notified.	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884	539	58	10.76
1885	762	93	11.48
1886	1249	124	9.90
1887	554	53	9.52
1888	313	27	8.60
1889	317	32	10.01
1890	457	50	10.94
1891	265	33	12.40
1892	330	38	11.51
1893	361	54	14.96
1894	201	25	12:44
1895	258	33	12.74
1896	235	27	11.49
1897	320	42	13.08
1898	305	43	14.10
1899	531	75	14.12
1900	1083	92	8 · 49
1901	324	43	13.27
1902	448	54	12.05
1903	216	23	10.65
1904	223	33	14.80
Total (21 years)	9281	1052	11.8

Table showing the number of cases of TYPHOID FEVER admitted to the Milton Hospital, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases of TYPHOID FEVER admitted, for the years 1884 to 1904.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884	2 6		
1885	6		
1886	66	4	6.06
1887	37	1	2.70
1888	35		
1889	48	6 5	12.50
1890	114	5	4.38
1891	51	4	7.84
1892	81	4 6 3 3 4 6	7.41
1893	94	3	3.19
1894	53	3	5.85
1895	83	4	4.82
1096	83	6	7.23
1897	102	11	10.78
1898	92	14	15.31
1899	96	12	12.50
1900	157	18	11.46
1901	101	11	10.89
1902	105	13	12.38
1903	70	3	3.94
1904	73	9	12:33
Total (21 years)	1549	124	7.21

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—The number of cases of this disease were last year very much below the average. It will be remembered that in the previous year (1903), we only had 216 cases of typhoid, which, with the single exception of 1894, was the lowest number recorded during the past 20 years Last year the number only reached 223 or 7 more than in 1903.

In view of the number of cases that have in the past been attributed to shell-fish, particular enquiries have been made with regard to all the cases occurring in this town and it is noteworthy that 73 had shell-fish (either oysters, cockles, winkles, or mussels) a short time before being attacked, and from these cases, 9 more secondary cases occurred. The shellfish concerned were cockles in 56 cases, oysters in 12, and mussels and winkles in 3.

I fancy that at the present time cockles are the most frequent cause of typhoid fever, greater attention is now being paid to the cultivation of oysters, consequently fewer cases occur, but cockles are still largely picked off the polluted mud of neighbouring shores, such as at Langston Harbour and near Rudmore, Tipnor, and Stamshaw. These are in the majority of cases improperly cooked before being eaten, and in a number of the cases that came under my observation were indeed eaten raw. A few remarks therefore on the preparation of cockles for food may not be out of place.

The usual method of cooking cockles is by pouring hot or boiling water over them to make them open their shells, or by heating them in boiling water until the water begins to bubble. Now even if the water is boiling when passed over a lot of cockles it rapidly becomes cooled a long way below the boiling point, consequently the cockles in the middle of the heat are never thoroughly exposed to the effects of the heat, and if originally gathered from a polluted source will remain dangerous to anyone eating them; indeed Dr. Klein in the Report of the Medical Officer to the Local Government

Board, 1900-1901, has recorded that the typhoid bacillus can readily be found in the centre of a heap of cockles so treated. As a result of experiments it has been found that the cockles may be considered quite safe for eating, if steamed from three to five minutes under pressure, and this method does not in any way interfere with the palatibility or digestibility of the The same result would probably be obtained by boiling the fish for seven or eight minutes, but as this has the effect of making them hard and indigestible, it is not done in practice. In Leigh the cooking is done on a large scale by steaming under pressure of from 10 to 44lbs., in galvanized iron boxes about 20 feet square by 4 to 5 inches deep. It is found this renders the cockles perfectly safe for food, and moreover does not harden or shrinken, or in any way impair the taste. In this town cockles are largely sold uncooked and the purchaser has to do the cooking himself. As private individuals will not possess the apparatus described above, I suggest the best domestic plan is to steam the fish from 5 to 10 minutes with the lid of the steamer on. I believe this practice will be found generally quite reliable, and seems to me the best that can be advised for general use amongst the public. I believe if this method is generally adopted it will be extremely rare for anyone to contract typhoid fever from eating cockles.

All the premises upon which typhoid fever occurred were examined for sanitary defects, which were found upon **63** or **28 2** per cent.

# TABLE XVI.

Showing the relationship of TEMPERATURE and FATAL CASES of DIARRHŒA.

		Temperat	ure of Air		re of Earth ometers	Total	Deaths
Week	ending	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	1 Foot	4 Feet	Rainfall in inches	from Diarrhœa
1	904						
June	4th	65.8	51.9	59.1	54.9	•19	2
,,	11th	65.3	49.6	59.5	56.2	.20	4
**	18th	63.1	54.2	60.8	56.8	.27	1
"	25th	65.5	50.6	61.1	57.8	.30	2
July	2nd	67.	53.1	62.7	58.5	.18	1
,,	9th	69.2	55.1	63.9	59.3	•11	- 2
"	16th	74.2	59.5	68.4	60.8		1
"	23rd	74.2	58.8	69.4	62.5	.12	0
,,	30th	69.2	59.2	66.4	62.8	.85	4
Aug.	6th	73	59.3	67.6	62.9	•42	3
,,	13th	69.8	54.5	65.1	63	•19	14
"	20th	66.9	56	62.6	62.1	•61	29
,,	27th	66.7	51.4	60.6	61 · 1	•67	21
Sept.	3rd	68.1	67.1	62.1	61	.59	30
,,	10th	64	52.3	59.9	60.5	•33	30
**	17th	65.4	52.7	58.5	59.7	. 90	19
"	24th	63.2	49.7	56.5	58.9	.03	16
Oct.	11st	62.6	48.4	55.1	58.0	•46	7
"	8th	67.9	47.8	54.2	57.2	1.40	5
,,	15th	58.5	45.4	52.1	55.5		3
"	22nd	60.8	52.7	55.1	55.6	•41	3
"	29th	58	45.4	52.9	55.1	.17	4

# TABLE XVII.

WEEKLY RETURN of Cases of Infectious Diseases reported in accordance with the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, during the year 1904.

			1 -	For	vers			-	
	XC	-	Diphtheria	re	vers	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas		
	Small-pox	42	he	ic		er	[e].		
Week Ending	=	Scarlet Fever	ht	Enteric	Con- tinued	er	. II	Croup	Total
	ä	can	di.	nt	Con-	ne	ry	ro	
	00	Q [H	A	田	0.2	AF	田	0	
						-			
January 9th		22	5	3		***		2	32
" 16th		16	16	2			2 2 2		36
" 23rd		15	5	3			2		25
,, 30th		21	10	4		1	2	***	38
February 6th		14	9	- 1		1	5		30
, 13th		16	8	3		2	2		31
" 20th		14	9	1			2		26
0741.		15	8	1					24
March 5th		21	12	2	1		4	1	41
., 12th		9	3				2		14
, 19th		20	15	4			3	-1	43
0.011		19	11				4	1	35
April 2nd		12	9						21
9th		13	7				3		23
" · · · 16th		14	6	1			2		23
92.4		11	9		1	1			22
9041		23	12	1					36
May 7th		8	10				2		20
1.4+h		15	10	3			2		30
91et		9	7	6					22
90th		8	9	4			1		22
June 4th		6	9	2					17
11th		11	7	5			1		24
19rh		8	10	4	1				23
95th		15	10	8	î	****	2		36
July 2nd		7	9	5			10000		21
Qth.		12	8	6					26
16th		8	6	12			***		26
92nd		16	12	4			2		34
30+h		19	13	4			3		39
		13	14	3			2		32
4 45 - 1	•••			11					27
77 00.3		8	8	100000					
07.1				10	1		4 2		31 37
Soutamban 2nd		14	10		1		2		
September 3rd		20	15	14				***	49
,, 10th		30	15	3	1		•••		49
,, 17th		12	18	9 =	1				40
October 1st		15	18	5	1		1		40
October 1st		13	11	6	•••				30
,, 8th		25	17	7		1	4		54
" 15th		21	15	5			1		42
" 22nd		15	29	6	2				52
,, 29th		10	9	15			1	1	36
November 5th		14	32	4			1		51
" 12th		21	28	8			1		58
" 19th		18	7	7			2		34
" 26th		5	14	2			3		24
December 3rd		17	13	10			4		44
,, 10th		9	9	1	1	1	5	1	27
,, 17th		2	9	2	1	1	3		18
,, 24th		6	11				1		18
" 31st		10	14	2		1	3		30
Total		726	601	223	13	9	84	7	1663

#### TABLE XVIII.

Shewing the number of INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED to the Medical Officer of Health under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts of 1883 and 1889.

		ver	-	Fe	ver		0	snos	
Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Con- tinued	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Membraneous Croup <sup>o</sup>	Totals
1885	 8	314	173	762		2			1259
1886	 7	343	232	1249		14			1845
1887	 23	647	260	554		11			1495
1888	 3	465	128	313		11			920
1889	 6	728	126	317		6 .			1183
1890	 	573	212	457	125	4			1371
1891	 	350	138	265	52	15			820
1892	 	1023	121	330	76	2			1552
1893	 6	1153	135	366	69	25			1754
1894	 22	458	139	201	49	9			878
1895	 	311	124	258	62	15			770
1896	 6	524	124	235	51	18			958
1897	 	699	148	320	64	19			1250
1898	 	710	283	305	44	15			1357
1899	 1	578	566	631	32	17			1825
1900	 	348	568	1083	52	20			2071
1901	 1	452	454	325	25	13	36	1	1307
1902	 8	603	495	448	32	9	50	5	1650
1903	 23	1167	633	216	13	9	74	1	2136
Totals	 114	11446	5059	8635	746	234	160	7	26401
Means	 6	602.11	266 • 2	449.1	39.3	39.3	12.3	2.3	1434
1904	 	726	601	223	13	13	84	7	1663

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>o</sup>Not a notifiable disease in this Borough until the passing of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Extension Act, 1899.

Bacteriology.—Medical men practising in the Borough have again largely availed themselves of the opportunity of having bacteriological examinations made in cases of suspected infectious disease I have made altogether 535 investigations, these with the preparation of the various culture media, etc., have occupied a considerable amount of time, but in view of the results I believe the time to have been well spent. In the light of present knowledge no large town can be considered to possess an efficient Health Department unless provision is made for bacteriological research.

The diseases principally investigated have been diphtheria, typhoid or enteric fever, and tuberculosis. Outfits for the collection of material for examination in the above cases are kept at the Town Hall, and can be obtained on application by any medical man. The results of examinations are telephoned with as little delay as possible.

The following table shows the number and results of the examinations.

Diseases	Res	sult	Total
Discuses	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria Tuberculosis Typhoid or Enteric Fever Other Examinations	192 30 5	191 83 12 	383 113 17 22
Total	227	286	535

Water Supply.—I have really not much to add to what I have already said upon this subject. One point of interest, however, needs recording. As the result of a memorial presented to the Local Government Board by the Portsmouth Water Company, supported by the Portsmouth Corporation, in February, 1898, a public Enquiry was held at Havant in December of the same year. The result of that Enquiry was that the Local Government Board issued an Order on June 3rd, 1899, instructing the Havant Urban and Rural District Councils to provide an efficient system of sewerage for their district within six months.

On January 26th, 1905, a little over five and a half years since the date of the Order, the Town Clerk of Portsmouth received a letter from the Local Government Board stating that the Board's sanction for the loan of £18,400 for the sewerage of Havant had just been granted!

Another matter to which I have called attention is the provision, by the Water Company, of proper filter beds, for filtering the water before it is delivered in Portsmouth. The necessity for these is seen in the occasional very cloudy condition of the water in this town. So far, however, nothing has been done in this matter.

Although I am obliged to make recommendations from time to time with reference to the water, it is only right I should say that it is in my opinion an exceptionally good supply, but at the same time, when we are dealing with a water supply on which the health of nearly a quarter of a million people depends, it would not be right to omit any reasonable measures, the carrying out of which will abolish certain risks, remote though the danger from these may at present appear.

I append the results of the chemical analysis of the water made during the year.

The results are expressed in parts per 100,000. The following Analyses of Water have been made during the past year.

Physical Characters	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter Cloudy, faint darkening on igniting total solids	20000000000000000000000000000000000000		Whitish grey, opaque colour, considerable suspended matter, deposit of fine sand and clay	Clea
Sulphates and Vitrites	Nil Nil		Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Poisonous Metals	Nil		Nil	Nil	N N N
Total Hardness	23·0 22·8	23.0 22.8 22.4 21.6 22.4		23.7	23·7 24·0 24·0
bionimudIA or Organic sinommA	0.002	0.000 0.003 traces 0.003 traces 0.004 traces 0.004	0.0046	0.005	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Free or Saline Ammonia	0.000 0.002	0.000 traces traces traces	trace 0.004	trace	0.000 0.006 trace 0.004 trace 0.004
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.33 0.24 0.30
Ohlorine estimated as tlas nommos	2.5	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	3.6	3.0	0.0000
Ohlorine	1.3	2.1.1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8 2.0 2.0
spiloS IntoT	33.0	32.0 33.0 33.0 32.8		8.54	31·1 31·0 31·7
Source	Town Hall	Town Hall Town Hall Town Hall Town Hall	Hall	House, North End	Town Hall House, Southsea Town Hall
Date	1904 Jan. 18 Feb. 15	Mar. 15 April 18 May 27 July 16		Sept. 1	Oct. 7 Nov. 17 Dec. 20

Slaughter-houses.—As will be seen from the Chief Inspector's Report these have been constantly inspected, and a considerable amount of diseased meat has been destroyed as unfit for food. The slaughter-houses in the Borough number 98, of these 93 are permanently licensed or registered, and in the case of 5 only are the licenses granted annual ones.

Periodically representations are made that the private slaughter-houses should be done away with, and a public abattoir erected by the Corporation in their stead, and in the latter part of the year an address was given in the Town Hall by Mr. A. H. Lee, M.P., the member for South Hants, emphazising the value of a public abattoir, more especially from the point of view of prevention of cruelty. I think none, outside those directly interested in the trade, have any doubt on the superiority of an abattoir over private slaughter-houses. It is obvious that when there are nearly 100 slaughter-houses in use at various times, and in various parts of the town, the inspection of meat cannot be so efficiently carried out as if all the slaughtering was done at stated times in one properly supervised abattoir. In spite of this I cannot advise the Corporation at present to waste money in the erection of an abattoir. I use the word "waste" advisedly, for under existing circumstances the building of an abattoir would effect no other end than to give work for a certain number of the unemployed during its construction.

The reasons for this statement are the following. The Corporation have powers under section 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to erect a public slaughter-house, to make bye-laws with respect to the management, and charges for the use of such a slaughter-house, and nothing else. There are no powers to enable them to compel butchers to use the abattoir when completed, and no powers to close the private slaughter-houses now in use; out of the 98 slaughter-houses only the five with annual licenses can be closed by the Corporation. Moreover the feeling amongst butchers is so strong, that I fear no contradiction in stating, that not a single butcher in the town will use an abattoir when erected except under com-

pulsion. Before I can advise the Corporation to take in hand the provision of a public slaughter-house, I shall want to see further legislation compelling the closure of all private slaughter-houses, and further than that I shall want to see legislation enacted compelling all meat sold in the town, whether slaughtered in or outside the Borough, to be first passed through the abattoir for inspection, otherwise the only result of closing the private slaughter-houses inside will be the erection of slaughter-houses just outside the Borough. And further it is not only the home-grown meat that needs inspection, foreign meat should be as carefully, if not more thoroughly, examined before being exposed for sale.

At one time this country took the lead amongst all others in sanitary reform, but unfortunately we are now dropping behind in several directions, and in none are we more behind-hand than in the inspection of food. I am of opinion that no meat should be sold for food until it has first been examined by skilled inspectors, and stamped by the Local Authority as fit for human consumption; once the machinery for such inspection is put in order the whole thing presents no difficulty, and indeed I believe this is the universal practice in several European countries. I am informed that Turkey is the only European country besides England that does not insist on the slaughtering of animals for food in public slaughter-houses, and the classification of England and Turkey, bracketed together equal in meat inspection, will not, I think, strike the average Englishman as completely satisfactory.

The inspection of meat throughout the country is hap-hazard and bad, and will never be efficient until Parliament takes the matter in hand, and grants the necessary powers to local authorities, who are for the most part anxious to alter the existing state of affairs, but find their efforts of no avail, and, until further powers are granted, the Corporation will be illadvised to saddle themselves with an abattoir. The Corporation may however adopt steps, perhaps in conjunction with other large towns, to draw the attention of Parliament to the pressing need for the reform in the present methods of preparation of meat for food.

# Meteorological Observations in Portsmouth in 1904.

Station in Victoria Park; Situation, Lat. 50° 48′ 4″, Long. 1° 55″ N.

The observations have been taken twice a day by Mr. C. W. Hearn, who reports as follows:—

The weather during the year was on the whole a great improvement on that of the previous one.

Barometer.—The atmospheric pressure was more evenly distributed throughout the year. The mean corrected readings of the barometer at 9 a.m. was 30.011. The highest corrected reading was 30.709, on January 22nd, and the lowest, 28.785, on February 9th.

Sunshine.—The total amount of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1,731 hours and 50 minutes. There were 313 days on which bright sunshine occurred, and only 52 sunless days. During the months of April, May, June, July, August and September there were only 7 sunless days, and for 91 days in succession (June 1st to August 30th) the sun shone on each day with a mean daily average of 8 hours.

Temperature.—The mean shade temperature was 51.1.

Maximum.—The mean maximum temperature was 56.8, the highest recorded being 79.8, on July 17th.

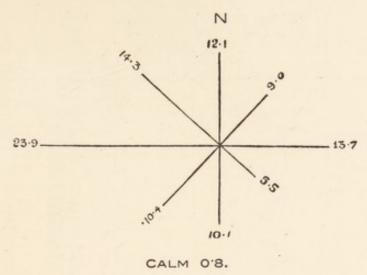
Minimum.—The mean minimum temperature in the shade was 45.5, the lowest being 25.5, on January 1st.

Maximum in Sun.—The highest maximum temperature in the sun was 134, on July 14th.

Minimum on Grass.—The lowest minimum temperature on the grass was 13°, on January 21st.

Winds.—The general direction of the wind was west or north-westerly, but not so much so as in previous years.

The following shows the percentage of winds throughout the year.



Thunder Storms.—Thunder was heard on 7 occasions; Lightning occurred on 5; and hail fell 4 times.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall registered during the year was 26.68 inches, this represents a fall of 13,496,871.5 tons of water, and is less by nearly 4,300,000 tons than that which fell during the previous year.

The following table shows the total rainfall and the number of days on which rain fell during each month, together with the greatest fall in 24 hours.

RAINFALL.

1904	Total amount in inches	Number of days on which 0.01 or more rain fell	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of Greatest Fall
January	 3.95	25	0.77	30th
February	 3.72	24	0.53	9th
March	 1.03	15	0.20	7th
April	 1.38	14	0.26	12th & 14th
May	 4.02	18	1.36	20th
June	 0.87	8	0.30	24th
July	 1.26	9	0.42	30th
August	 2.39	13	0.42	4th
September	 1.76	16	0.37	30th
October	 2.06	12	0.75	6th
November	 1.30	6	0.62	9th
December	 2.94	17	0.65	6th
Total	 26.68	177	1.36	May 20th

Snow fell slightly on February 17th and 19th, and on March 1st, 2nd and 30th.

The following table shows the total rainfall for the past 15 years:

Year	Total Rainfall in inches	Number of Rainy Days	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Date of Greatest Fall
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	21·65 31·24 22·27 23·15 35·89 27·59 25·66 28·38 22·65 25·26 28·50 24·11 24·16 35·18	171 182 146 157 187 147 156 163 142 118 171 131 148	1·11 1·52 1·11 0·88 1·78 1·17 1·31 1·13 1·45 3·25° 0·98 1·30 1·14 1·80	July 17th Aug. 20th Aug. 18th July 4th Nov. 11th Oct. 30th Sept. 2nd Aug. 26th Nov. 23rd July 23rd July 23rd Jan. 6th June 30th Aug. 18th Sept. 4th
Means	 26.81	157	Greatest Fall in 24 hours, 3.25	July 23rd
1904	 26.68	177	1.36	May 20th

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>o</sup>Fell between 1.30 and 3 o'clock p.m. Sunday, July 23rd

# ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at PORTSMOUTH during the YEAR 1904.

DATE.	d to d to evel						TEMF	ERAT	URE.							rder)	pno			w	INI	).				RAIN	NFAL	L.
-	Baromet reduced Sea Lev- and 32°			IN S	HADE.			IN	SUN.	ON 6	RASS.	Mean of below (		Wet Bulb.	y n.m.	ight Reco	of Clo			Numb	er of	Days.				b or infall	fall urs	Date of
Week Ending.	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean of Max. and Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Bik, bulb in vacuo Mean	Bright b in vacuo Mean	Mean Min.	Lowest Min.	1 Ft.	4 Ft.	Mean 9 a.m.	Humidity Mean, 9 a.	Total Brig Sunshine (Jordan's	Amount Mean, 9	N.	N.E.	a a	od od	8.W.		N.W.	Total (Inches)	No. of Days 0-01 inch or more rainfall	Greatest in 24 hou	Greatest Fall
1904 Jan. 9 16 23 18 26 19 27 19 19 27 19 28 29 29 20 20 21 21 25 21 25 21 25 26 27 28 29 29 20 20 21 21 22 23 24 27 28 27 28 29 29 29 20 20 20 21 22 22 23 24 26 27 28 28 29 29 21 21 22 22 23 24 24 25 26 27 28 27 28 28 29.	29-980 39-143 29-987 30-003 39-143 29-907 30-003 29-756 30-016 30-124 29-915 29-953 30-081 30-121 30-117 30-117 30-118 30-106 30-095 30-086 30-086 30-086 30-086 30-086 30-150	40-0 43-4 43-7 42-2 44-7 33-2 41-6 43-4	45-7 49-0 43-6 46-0 47-1 48-9 45-4 43-4 43-4 49-4 60-8 60-8 60-7 60-7 60-8 60-7 60-8 60-7 60-7 60-8 60-7 60-8 60-7 60-8 60-7 60-8 60-7 60-8 60-7 60-8 60-8 60-7 60-8 60-7 60-8	36-0 39-4 33-1 37-4 38-5 39-0 38-5 39-0 33-1 33-1 33-7 33-2 44-5 45-6 44-6 44-6 44-6 44-6 44-6 44-6	40°85 44°2 38°35 41°7 42°8 43°95 40°25 41°55 40°25 41°55 50°25 50°25 50°55	49-0 52:5 51:0 50:5 51:0 50:5 50:6 50:6 50:6 50:6 60:0 60:2 60:0 60:2 60:0 60:0 60:0 6	31:0 34:5 33:5 31:0 32:0 32:0 32:0 32:0 32:0 32:0 32:0 33:5 34:0 33:5 34:0 38:5 34:0 48:0	71-7 74-4 66-0 62-1 66-0 62-1 78-6 83-1 78-6 83-1 78-6 83-1 111-1 115-2 1111-1 115-2 111-2 112-0 112-1 112-1 122-1 122-1 122-1 123-4 124-6 125-2 128-6 118-4 111-3 11-3	47-4 55-4 49-5 57-8 58-6 55-1 55-3 48-1 55-3 48-1 55-3 48-1 55-3 58-6 62-5 51-8 74-9 73-8 74-9 73-8 74-9 73-8 81-8 80-7 77-3 85-8 85-8 85-1 87-1 87-1 87-1 87-1 87-1 88-4 90-3 84-2 88-4 90-3 84-2 88-4 90-3 84-2 88-1	28-6	21-0 24-0 25-0 25-0 25-0 25-0 25-0 25-0 25-0 25	40-1 42-2 39-9 40-9 42-8 42-3 41-3 41-3 41-3 41-4 42-1 44-7 44-0 47-8 50-6 55-6 55-6 55-6 55-6 55-6 65-7 63-9 63-9 63-9 63-9 63-9 63-1 63-1 63-1 63-1 63-1 63-1 63-1 63-1	45-4 46-73 44-73 45-0 45-0 44-8 44-8 44-8 44-1 44-1 45-3 49-5 44-1 45-3 49-5 44-1 45-3 53-3 53-3 53-3 53-3 53-3 53-3 53-3	38-7 41-3 43-6 441-1 43-6 5-3 363-7 441-0 43-6 446-6 466-6 4	92-0 94-0 92-0 92-0 92-0 92-0 92-0 92-0 92-0 92	II.   M.   4   35   4   16   4   16   16   16   16   16	9-0 7-0 7-1 7-1 7-1 7-1 7-1 7-1 7-1 8-6 8-8 8-5 8-6 8-5 8-7 8-7 8-7 8-7 8-7 8-7 8-7 8-7	3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1	1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 5 5 5 5	1  1  1 3 2	13554223551412445512111312211 1312211	1 1	0·59 1·12 1·19 1·19 1·19 1·19 1·19 1·19 1·1	664677773631126541264244423121161214454523541151112775221	0-18 0-40 0-07 0-77 0-77 0-78 0-03 0-03 0-03 0-03 0-03 0-04 0-17 0-26 0-03 0-04 0-17 1-36 0-03 0-04 0-17 0-26 0-10 0-11 0-26 0-10 0-11 0-26 0-10 0-27 0-10 0-10 0-11 0-26 0-10 0-27 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-28 0-10 0-38 0-38 0-38 0-38 0-38 0-38 0-38 0-3	Jan. 4  " 137  " 137  " 137  " 137  " 139  " 16  " 25 & 29  Mar. 4  " 7  " 7  " 12-14  " 28  April 7  " 12-14  " 29  May 2-6  " 10  " 20
Sums	1560:554		26.82	-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		40.5	97.5	70-7	39.7	31.7	51.8	52.5	47.9	79-4	33 18	6.2					2000	04	-	0.51		1-30	Stay 20
Weekly Mean	SHA		00 02	10 10	0.00													1		-	-	1				-		



Climatic Conditions of Southsea during the Winter Months, as compared with three other South Coast Health Resorts.

-	January			February			March	
Hot Br Sum	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall
5	9.1	3.96	41.2	94.3	3.72	41.8	117.3	1.03
4 4	42.8	3.91 4.63	40.9	59.5	3.28 4.02	41.6	8.16	1.30
40	1.	3.75	41.6	75.6	3.88	42.5	115.6	1.71
October	ber			November			December	
Hours of Bright Sunshine	s of ht ine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall
104	4 x	2.06	44.7	0.82	1.32	44.0	45.6	2.94
8.801		5.03	46.3	95.1	1.85	45.2	47.1	3.56

Appended is the Abstract of the Meteorological Observations during the year.

# Milton Ibospital.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

The total number of patients admitted during the year was 636. The combined mortality in all cases was 6.5. This high death-rate was due to causes to which I have referred under the different diseases.

Scarlet Fever. The number of scarlet fever cases admitted was 340. Of these eight died, the mortality being 235. One patient died on admission, two within 24 hours, one of these having severe burns, one within 48 hours, and one within four days.

Diphtheria. The number of cases of diphtheria admitted was 220. Of these 23 died, the mortality being 10.45 per cent. This high mortality is unfortunately due to the delay in sending patients to the Hospital; they are frequently received with the disease in so advanced a stage that any attempt at healment is quite hopeless. I can only repeat what I said in a previous report, that if cases were admitted in the first twenty-four hours of the disease, the mortality would be very much lower.

Enteric Fever. The number of enteric fever patients admitted was 73. Deaths nine, the mortality being 12·3 per cent. Three of these were found to be suffering from a disease other than that for which they were admitted. One of these died from pulmonary tuberculosis, one acute pneumonia, and one septicaemia.

Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria. There were two cases of post-scarlatinal diphtheria. Both recovered,

Varicella. One patient suffering from diphtheria developed chicken-pox, with the result that seven others contracted the disease. There were no deaths.

Illness of Staff. Two nurses contracted scarlet fever, one diphtheria, and one enteric. Two ward maids contracted scarlet fever and one diphtheria. All recovered.

During the year the additions to the administrative block have been completed, the comfort of the nursing staff has thereby been much enhanced. The ambulance is now kept at the Hospital. The change has proved most satisfactory, facilitating the early removal of patients, and permitting a nurse to undertake the duty of removal. The decision of your Committee to provide a more modern ambulance will be much appreciated by those who unfortunately have to use it. The usual classes for instruction of nurses have been continued during the year.

I have to thank the Matron and nursing staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McGREGOR,

Medical Superintendent.

## TABLE XIX.

#### MILTON HOSPITAL.

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED during the Year 1904.

DISEASES	to 1	to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 and over	TOTAL
Small-pox									
Scarlet Fever	1	95	213	21	9	1			340
Typhoid Fever		8	28	20	8	7	2		73
Diphtheria		53	138	23	5	1			220
Scarlet Fever- Diphtheria			2						2
Other Diseases			1						1
Totals	1	156	382	64	22	9	2		636

TABLE XX.

Number of Patients Admitted to the Milton Hospital for the Years 1883 to 1904.

100	₹06I	:	340	73	220	:	ന	636
	1903	ಣ	572	70	211	:	63	828
	1902	00	339	105	197	:	:	649
	1061	-	270	101	170	:	:	545
	0061	:	198	157	211	-	:	299
	6681	-	333	96	225	:	67	657
	8681	:	436	95	118	9	10	662
	7681	:	413	102	37	9	=	569
	9681	9	352	92	38	10	17	499
	1895	:	177	83	46	15	25	346
	₹68I	22	238	55	38	22	6	382
	£681	9	503	94	12	9	70	626
	1892	:	532	81	27	:	20	645
	1681	:	180	51	52	22	18	323
	0681	1	384	114	69	1	7	576
	6881	9	278	48	18	2	00	363
	1888	4	120	35	23	×	00	198
	7881	20	99	37	27	4	60	147
	9881	7	29	99	11	11	-	125
	3881	œ	16	9	9	-	:	37
	1881	-	13	22	4	01	:	55
	1883	5	1	:	:	1	:	1-
	68.	:	er	Pyphoid		:	ses	ls
	DISEASES.	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric or Typhoid	Diphtheria	Measles	Other Diseases	Totals

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—Under Section 132 of this Act, the Medical Officer of Health is required to report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces. I therefore append special tables showing the number of workshops in the Borough, the number of persons employed therein, and the various sanitary measures taken during the year.

General sanitary supervision has been exercised over 1604 workshops and workplaces. Mr. Gray, the Factory and Workshop Inspector has paid 3991 visits under this and the Shop Hours' Act, 455 nuisances have been abated, a list of which follows. In a number of these cases visits were also paid by me.

A considerable amount of work is entailed in obtaining lists of outworkers from firms who give out homework, and up to the present the benefits from this enactment seem hardly commensurate with the trouble involved.

As regards underground bakehouses, certificates have been granted to the following only:

34, King's Road, Southsea.

172, Commercial Road, Landport.

15, Hanover Street, Portsea.

During the summer months, a constant supervision was again exercised over the houses in which makers of ice-cream lived, and the stalls in the streets and along the seashore were frequently inspected to ascertain that the cloths and water used for washing the glass were kept clean.

Nuisances in respect to workshops and workplaces:

			68
			17
			24
ed or r	epaired		4
			40
			9
or disc	connected from	n drains	8
rom ba	kehouses		9
			5
	ed or r	ed or repaired	ed or repaired or disconnected from drains rom bakehouses

Water closets ventilated			3
Water closets repaired			4
Floors drained			7
"Bell" trap removed			1
Water laid on to W.C.'s			5
Workshops cleansed			40
Bakehouses			19
Workshops ventilated			2
Flooring remained	/		14
8 1:			39
Doofe		• • • •	
- 11	•••	•••	24
Walls ,,			3
Animals removed	***		2
Refuse ",	•••		6
Manure ,,			10
Sanitary accommodation provided			7
New W.C. pans ,,			6
Water closets cleansed			4
Ice cream stores "			5
Smoke nuisances abated			3
Overcrowding in workshops discor-	ntinued		3
Other nuisances			64
	25.50		
	Total		455

# Registered workshops—

70 - 1		No. of	Person	as employe	ed-	700
Bakers		Workshops. 180	730			Totals.
Blindmakers	• • • •	_2	8			- 8
Bootmakers		77	212			212
Bookbinders		8	32		24	56
Boatbuilder		1	3			3
Brassworkers		3	18			18
Brushmakers		2	30		14	44
Carpenters		50	270			270
Cabinet makers		14	70			70
Capmakers		5	6		27	33
Cigarette makers		2	3		6	9
Coppersmith		1	3	111		3
Cutler		1	2			2
Coachbuilders		14	133			133
Corset makers		9	2		38	40
Cork cutters		3	3			9
Cooper		- 1	3			3
Cycle makers		39	141			141

Trade.	No. of Workshops,	Persons Male.	employed— Female.	Totals.
Dress and mantle makers			1800	1800
Drug packers	2	2	14	16
Firewood cutters	35	102		102
TYU	9	48	•••	48
French polishers	7	30		30
D	3		7	
	1	4		7
Gluemaker	1	6	***	4
Gutscraper				6
Jewellers	21	63	-01	63
Laundries	79	10	524	524
Lathrenders	3	12		12
Lampmaker	1		4	4
Milliners	94	***	439	439
Optician	1	4		4
Plaster modellers	2	10		10
Pea packer	1		24	24
Plumbers	12	55	•••	55
Picture-frame makers, etc	20	90		90
Photographers	23	44	23	67
Piano makers	2	20		20
Pincushion makers	3	4	13	17
Rag sorters	4	28		28
Smiths	27	107		107
Sugar boilers	6	24		24
Sewing machine makers	1	6		6
Stonemasons	6	70		70
Saddlers	10	32		32
Shirtmakers, etc	7		25	25
Scalemaker	1	6		6
Sailmaker	1	3		3
Tailors	392	960	1696	2656
Tinsmiths	8	32		32
Ticket writers	12	37		37
Tea packer	1	1	4	5
Trunk makers	3	21		21
Toy makers	2	3	2	5
Upholsterers	24	78	2 2	80
Umbrella makers	3	9	-	9
Wheelwrights	15	60	•••	60
Whitesmith	1	2		
Wire mattress maker	1	$\tilde{4}$	2	2 6 2
Zinc worker	1	2	-	9
Miscellaneous trades	9	41	7	48
				40
Totals 1	1686	3695	4695	8390

#### Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

#### 1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

	Number of			
Premises.	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.	
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	78	12	Part Marie	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	2890	191		
Workplaces Homeworkers' Premises	350	27		
Homeworkers' Premises	423	41		
Total	3741	271		

#### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	Num	of ons.		
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—			A COUNTY	
Want of Cleanliness	40	40		
Want of Ventilation	2	2 3		
Overcrowding	2 3	3		
Want of drainage of floors	7	7		
Other nuisances	368	343		
Canitany (insufficient	2	1		***
Sanitary unsuitable or defective	5	5		
accommodations unsuitable or defective				
			The state of	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:			la militar	
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses			111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
(S. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for		-	January 1	
bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	28	27		
Failure as regard list of outworkers	24	24		
Cining out work to be done ( unwholesome			T ATTE	
(S. 101)				
in premises which are infected (S. 110)				
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-			attlines.	
pox (S. 109)				
Other offences			5 1.10 1/1	
		1811	lanes!	
Total	479	452		
Total	410	102		

#### 3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Num	ber.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop	Act (S	4	
133)		12	1
Action taken in matters referred by Notified to H.M. Ins H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Act, but Reports (of action not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	taken)	1:	
Other			
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :			
In use during 1903			8
Certificates granted } in 1903			
In use at the end of 1904			4
		Numl	er of
Homework :—		Lists	Out- workers
Lists received		108	1752
Addresses of Outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities received from other Authorities		6 4	
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises:—		Wearing Apparel	Other Work
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S	. 108)		
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premis	es	48	3
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)			
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904—			
Important classes of workshops, Such as workshop bakehouses, Tailors Dress and Mantle Maker Milliners	180 392 419 94		
Total number of workshops on Register		16	86

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—For Whole District.

	Year		†Population			Deaths under one year of age.		Deaths at all ages—Total		Total Deaths	
			estimated to middle of each year No.		Rateo	No.	Rate per ·1000 Births regtd.	No.	Rate	in Public Institu- tions	
	1894		197,878	4,709	28.05	611	129	2,593	15.44	429	
	1895		170,672	4,868	28.52	856	175	3,129	18:33	477	
	1896		173,565	5,006	28.84	785	156	3,030	17.46	518	
	1897		176,497	4,879	27.74	819	167	2,974	16.85	520	
-	1898		179,500	4,971	26.58	681	-137	3,048	16.98	502	
	1899		182,576	5,000	27.33	986	197	3,738	20.47	560	
150	1900		185,725	4,994	26.89	771	154	3,359	18.09	687	
	1901		188,885	5,267	27.88	858	162	3,367	17.82	644	
	1902		191,909	5,284	27.53	800	151	3,269	17:03	571	
	1903		194,960	5,431	27.95	620	114	2,867	14.75	517	
_	4										
	verages f urs, 1892-1		181,226	5,041	27.73	778	154	3,137	17:32	542	
	1904		198,038	5,579	28 · 27	791	141	3,333	16.88	625	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>o</sup>Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

<sup>†</sup>Revised according to census returns of 1901.

APPENDIX.-TABLE II.

	Deaths under one year	13 14 16 11 16 11 16 11 16 11 16 11 16 11 16 16	19	34
sea	Deaths at all ages	145 206 203 186 1154 1192 1192 1193 1167	182	216
Southsea	Births registered	222 222 1170 1173 1173 1173 1173	189	:
So	Population estimated to middle of each year	13,823 14,073 14,323 14,577 15,073 16,850 17,812 18,612	15,877	18,890
	Deaths under one year			
to	Deaths at all ages	935 244 1,146 356 1,090 333 1,090 333 1,075 282 1,326 380 1,230 293 1,197 317 983 233	1,126311	1,113 281
Landport	Births registered	2,035 2,035 2,048 2,048 	2,038	:
	Population estimated to middle of each year	68,990 70,084 71,084 72,611 74,033 76,803 77,103 78,476	73,898	1,750 410 79,276
	Desths under one year	274 308 308 360 462 462 463 878 405 878	356	410
ton	Deaths at all ages	873 1,049 936 936 1,531 1,607 1,620 1,620 1,436	2,189 1,301 356	1,750
Kingston	Births registered	2,087 2,146 2,243 2,2250 2,219 		:
×	Population estimated to middle of each year	62,915 64,500 66,500 67,750 69,250 73,072 73,670 77,468	6,937	77,768
	Deaths under one year	88 88 88 88 88 88 88	52	49
ea	Deaths at all ages	139 180 200 200 218 218 234 234 211 211	200	186
Portsea	Births registered	323 336 458 458 333 333 	353	:
а.	Population estimated to middle of each year	15,200 15,170 15,000 14,500 14,200 14,500 14,500 14,500 13,533	14,505	15,433
-	Deaths under one year	13 13 13 13 13 13 13	21	17
out	Deaths at all ages	72 71 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	78	89
Portsmouth	Births registered	123 129 157 108 170 170	137	:
Po	Population estimated to middle of each year	6,845 6,845 6,834 6,800 6,500 6,500 6,500	6,656	6,671
_	Deaths under one year	611 681 681 681 681 681 680 620	787	791
Borough	Deaths at all ages	2,593 3,129 2,974 2,974 3,048 3,359 2,867 2,867	3,137	3,333
	Births registered	4,709 5,006 5,006 5,006 5,267 5,284 5,431	5,043	6,579
Whole	Population estimated to middle of each year	167,878 170,672 173,565 176,497 179,500 182,576 188,725 188,725 191,909 194,960	181,217	1904 198,038
seitificool to semsN	Year	1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901	01 lo.sgvA 50'-4 6'.sry	1904

APPENDIX.

Table III.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1904.

1 7		
	220 220 1 1 73 73 73	635
South-	: :% : :° : : : : :	58
-band-	28 : : : :	238
Kingst'n	1111 1188 1188 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111	340
Portsea	t=	18
Ports- mouth	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	=
South-	1 18 18 21 19 1 1 1 1	62
-band- troq	206 22 280 68 68 68 68	889
Kingst'n	1 207 7 50 396 396 110 10 10	905
Portsea	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	65
Ports mouth	1 12 1-2 14 1 1 1 1	35
65 and upwds		13
25 to 65	1 8 3 30 3 30 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	160
15 to 25	: :0: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	172
5 to 15	342 11 90 90 90 90	888
1 to 5	176 8 8 222 21 2 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	429
Under 1	1 101 1-10 101 1 1 1 1	10
At all ages	601 100 888 726 112 111 111	1671
	111111111111	:
Notifiable Disease	ox aria Tever Fever Fever Fever Rever rad Fever rad Fever	Totals
	Atall Under 1 to 5 to 65 and ages 1 5 5 65 upwds rand-port South-mouth Portsea Ringst'n Portsea Ringst'n Land-port South-sea South-sea South-sea Land-port South-sea Land-port South-sea Land-port South-sea Ringst'n Land-port South-sea Land-port So	Atall Under 1 to 5 to 15 to 25 to 65 and ages 1 5 15 25 to 65 and 15 25 65 upwds 1 5 15 25 65 upwds 1 5 15 25 65 upwds 1 5 17 25 65 upwds 1 5 17 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

APPENDIX-Table IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1904.

	Public Institutions	. :: 10 :: 24 :: 6 :: 1 :: 10	629
(at all ages)	South- sea		210
	Land-	. : 8 2 8 8 : : 57 - 1 - 1 : 50 6 6 9 9 8 8 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1113
Deaths in Localities	Kings- ton	: 121494 4 88 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	0071
is in Le	Port-sea	: : - : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	186
Death	Ports- mouth		68
ses	65 and up- wards		830
in whole District at subjoined ages	25 and under 65		1087
at subj	15 and under 25		143
District	5 and under 15	1-0-2-25	152
whole I	1 and under 5	::1388	325
Deaths in	Under 1	: : 2 ± 1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	791
Dea	All	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	33333
	Causes of Death	aneous Croup tinued seases sease spiratory Orga	All causes

# Port Sanitary Authority.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

## GENTLEMEN,

I have again to report that no case of infectious disease occurred in any of the ships visiting the Port during the past year.

All ships on entering the Port are visited by the Port Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Meades, and, if occasion required, by myself.

The following is a list of the vessels which arrived at the Port:—

From foreign ports			474
From coasting places			1406
From places within the	radius of	the	
Solent, steamers, &	cc.		7709
	Γotal	4	9589

The following are the nationalities of the foreign vessels:

French	56	Swedish	16	Dutch	7
Norwegian	31	Russian	11	Spanish	6
German	24	Danish	7	Argentine	1

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer to the Port of Portsmouth.

# Report of

# The Chief Inspector of Muisances,

#### FOR THE YEAR 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

## GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Nineteenth Annual Report on the work performed by your Sanitary Inspectors during the past year.

During the period under review 3,522 Notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, against 3,758 for the previous year. This decrease is accounted for partly by the fact that since June last Inspector Hobbs has been carrying out the Food and Drugs Act, consequently there have only been five District Inspectors instead of six or seven in previous years. Inspector Gray also, in consequence of illness amongst the clerical staff, spent considerable time in office work.

The following works have been carried out under the direction of your Officers, viz. :—

#### DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains cleared	2001	341
" repaired or relaid with water-tight cer	ment joints	1683
" ventilated, ventilating shafts repaired	or raised	111
Sink waste pipes disconnected from drains		24
Rain water pipes ,, ,, ,,		24
Soil pipes repaired		36
Soil pipes removed outside houses	***	- 8
"Pan" closets removed and replaced by "w	ashdown "	
pedestal closets	banette,	10
New water closet pans provided		813

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	59
Water closets repaired  ,, ventilated  ,, cleansed  Water flushing apparatus provided to W.Cs.  ,, laid on for domestic purposes  Extra water closet accommodation provided  Waste pipes provided, repaired or trapped  Glazed earthenware sinks provided  Yard gullies removed from bakehouses  Laundry floors drained	334 56 3 80 95 8 21 248 134 9 7
DEFECTS IN CONNECTION WITH	
DWELLING HOUSES.	
Roofs repaired Outside walls repaired or protected Sashes, frames or lines provided or repaired Stairs, flooring or doors repaired Space under flooring ventilated Damp proof courses provided Houses or portions of houses cleansed or distempered Walls and ceilings repaired Walls and ceilings repaired Bedding cleansed or destroyed Rain water spouts provided or repaired Dust bins provided Yards repaved or paving repaired Yards drained Courts cleansed and whitewashed Cellars """ Urinals repaired or provided "" Cleansed Overcrowding in dwelling houses abated "" Workshops cleansed Ice cream stores cleansed Smoke nuisances abated	484 171 646 521 28 4 664 301 16 811 13 1187 11 11 11 5 4 68 3 40 5 3
OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.	
Manure removed  Refuse ,,  Human excrement removed  Stagnant water removed  Cesspits cleansed  Animals removed	78 68 4 8 22 30

Slaughterhouses cleansed			11
,, repaved			3
	and words "Lie	censed	
Slaughterhouse" affixe	d		28
Cowsheds cleansed	·		7
Stables and yards cleansed			52
,, drained		1000	31
,, paved			32
Sties paved and drained	***		24
Manure pits provided	Totalore		39
,, ,, repaired		I	12
BY	E-LAWS.		
Notices under slaughter-hou		plied with	24
" Nuisance Bye-Laws		egett F.	42
" ,, Common Lod	lging-house Bye-I	Laws	12

The following articles of food have been either seized or given up by the owners or consignees for destruction as unfit for the food of man, viz.:—

Carcases of Beef (English)		10
" Mutton "		3
" Pork "		9
" Calves "		2
Quarters of Beef ,,		9
Loins of Pork (Colonial)		2
Pieces of Beef ,,		lbs. 558
" Pork		195
Kidneys, Ox (Colonial)		cases 5½
		427
", Pigs ",		cases 2
Sheep's Plucks ,,		163
		cases 4
Ov taile	3	116
livere		126
Tripe		kegs 10
Sets of offal		_
Hams		2 3
Pork Chines		lbs. 56
Fowls		5
Ducks		4
Pabbita	man and a	40
Napolis		10

Plaice	1 777	 cwts. 10
	*****	 boxes 2
Whiting	with Any beston	 ,, 2
", dried		 ,, 19
"		 barrels 2
Mackerel		 boxes 2
Salmon		 cwt. 3
Bream		 box 1
Cod fish		 91
Cod-ling (smol	ked)	 boxes 53
Mixed fish		 cwts. 3
Dabs		 barrels 4
Halibut		 1
Hake		 stone 18
Smelts		 boxes 30
Shrimps		 ,, 9
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		 bags 6
Whelks		 sack 1
Winkles		 bushel 1
Sprats		 barrels 3
Bloaters		 boxes 372
Herrings		 5000
Kippers		 boxes 75
Haddock		 ,, 152
"		 48
,,		 cwt. 5
Oranges		 2940
Apples		 barrels 62
Pears		 boxes 35
Plums		 bushels 4

## GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

During the year 7322 houses were inspected and Notices were served to abate any nuisances that were existing.

11,694 re-inspections to houses under Nuisance Notices were made during the progress of the work.

631 complaints were received at the Office and received attention.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES — The slaughterhouses have been regularly visited by your Inspectors, and I am pleased to say

that generally they have been well kept. Some of the older premises are not in accordance with modern requirements, being situated in densely populated localities and abutting on the streets. There are at the present time 98 in actual use, five of which are provisionally licensed for one year only. During the year 5005 visits have been made.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—243 persons applied to be registered as cowkeepers, dairymen, and purveyors of milk during the year. The premises have been kept in a cleanly state and in accordance with the regulations. There are now only fourteen cowkeepers in the Borough. 2198 visits of inspection have been made during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES—There are twenty common lodging houses now in use in the borough, having accommodation for 453 persons.

It has been necessary to take proceedings against the keeper of one house, on two occasions, for breaches of the Common Lodging House Bye Laws. On the first occasion he was fined £6 19s., and on his second appearance £11 8s. 6d., but in default of payment went to gaol for a month.

One new lodging house has been added to the register during the year.

616 visits have been made, including 269 night visits.

Workshops.—Inspector Gray has made 3240 visits to the various workshops and outworkers' premises, under the Factory and Workshops' Act, and 250 visits to shops under the Shop Hours' Act. He also made 934 inspections of the bakehouses in the borough.

## INFECTIOUS AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year 1947 cases of Infectious and Zymotic Diseases were investigated.

321 premises where fatal cases of tuberculosis occurred

were examined, and many of the rooms occupied by the patients were disinfected. 637 patients were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and altogether 1819 rooms were fumigated, chiefly by means of formalin, by the Disinfector.

#### DRAINAGE AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

5124 drains were tested or re-tested, of which 1343 or 26.2 per cent were found defective.

The whole of St. Swithin's Roman Catholic School drainage has been relaid under our supervision.

The water closet fittings, urinals, etc., of the whole of the Council Schools have been examined and reported on, and a report was presented to the Clerk to the Education Committee on the subject.

The whole of the Public Urinals have also been examined and reported on.

Workhouse and Childrens' Home Drainage.—After many meetings and much delay the Portsmouth Guardians have decided to relay the drains or their institutions. Plans have been submitted and a good deal of the work has been carried out and tested by the drainage inspector (Mr. Turner). The report I submitted to the Health Committee on December 18th, 1903, was entirely corroborated by their expert, Mr. A. E. Stallard, Surveyor, Havant.

Inspector Turner has also tested the drains in connection with 2595 new houses, and the inside sanitary fittings of 899 houses.

Many complaints with respect to combined drains, belonging to different owners, have been made under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in which cases the drains have been opened, and the work in connection with the combined drains done by the Engineers' staff at the cost of owners.

# SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT AND THE MARGARINE ACT.

Under the above Acts 997 samples have been procured and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst, against 654 obtained in 1903. Seventy-two were found adulterated, or 7.2 per cent.

In June last Inspector Hobbs was appointed solely for this duty.

#### SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year considerable time was spent in making smoke observations of the black smoke issuing from the various smoke shafts in the borough.

142 observations were made and the results reported to the Health Committee.

In consequence of such reports, particulars were obtained from other large towns, and in June last the Committee fixed the limit during which the black smoke should be allowed, viz.

- In the case of one boiler, not more than three minutes per hour.
- In the case of two boilers, not more than five minutes per hour.
- In the case of three to five boilers, not more than seven minutes per hour.
- In the case of six or more boilers, not more than ten minutes per hour.

Printed cards were sent to the proprietors calling their attention to the times, and threatening proceedings if the times were exceeded, but no action has yet been taken, as our own Electric Light Station is by far the greatest offender.

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Public Health Act.—The following proceedings were taken, viz.—

#### To abate nuisances at-

64, Cottage View	 Order to do the work in 14	days and
	pay 13/6 costs.	

- 3, Bridport Street ... Case withdrawn. Work done before the hearing.
- 11, Clarendon Street... Order to do the work in 14 days and pay 9/- costs.
- 23, Warblington Street Order to do the work in 14 days and 13/6 costs.
- 25, Maitland Street ... Order to do the work in 14 days and 13/6 costs.
  - 3, Curtis Terrace ... Order to do the work in 14 days and 13/6 costs.
- 45, Samuel Road ... Case withdrawn. Work done before hearing.
- 49, do. ... Do.
- 30, Town Street ... Order to do the work in 14 days and pay 13/6 costs.
- 38, do. ... Do.
- 17, South Road ... Order to do the work in 14 days and pay 13/6 costs.
- 19, do. ... Do. 14/6 costs.
- 23, do. ... Do. 14/6 costs.
- 25, do. ... Do. 13/6 costs.
- 27, do. ... Do. 16/- costs.

## Total—£8 15s. 6d.

For non-compliance with a magistrate's order to abate a nuisance at 23, Warblington Street, defendant was fined 6d. a day for 120 days and 11/6 costs. £3 11s. 6d.

Nuisance Bye-Laws—Under these bye-laws proceedings were taken against two persons, and fines and costs amounting to £2 in one case, and 10/- in the second case, were inflicted. £2 10s.

#### Common Lodging Bye-Laws.—

Non-comp	oliance with	Bye-La	w 7.	Fined	£1	15	6
,,	,,	,,	9.	,,	1	14	6
,,	,,	,,	11.	,,	1	14	6
,,	,,	,,	16.	,,	1	14	6
"	"	,,	7.	,,		19	6
"	"	"	9.	,,		19	6
"	"	"	11.	"		19	6
,,	"	,,	16.		disn	nisse	ea.
					£18	7	6

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops' Order.—One dairyman was summoned for keeping a dairy in a dirty condition in contravention of Order 11 of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops' Order, 1885. He was fined, including costs, £2 9s. 6d.

Unsound Food—The following proceedings have been taken with regard to diseased and unsound food, viz.—

For depositing for the purpose of sale 24 pieces of meat which were unfit for the food of man. Fined 5/- each piece and 15/6 costs	£6	15	6
For depositing for the purpose of sale 84 pieces of meat which were unfit for the food of man. Fined 2/- each piece and 23/- costs	9	11	0
For exposing for sale 37 pieces of diseased meat. Fined 10/- each piece and costs 18/6	19	18	6
For depositing in a slaughterhouse 1 piece of diseased meat. Fined 10/- and 8/6 costs (defendant in previous case)	0	18	6
For being in possession of 27 cod fish intended for the food of man, in transit to the Ports- mouth Workhouse under a contract. Fined			
10/- each fish and $15/6$ costs	14	5	6
Do. with respect to 44 fish consigned to the Portsmouth Infirmary	with	drav	vn

### Food and Drugs Act.-

		OFFENO	Œ.			R	ESULT.
Selling Coff	fee conta			ory		£0 10 0 i	neluding costs
"	,	, 52	" "			0 10 0	**
,,	,	, ,,	",			0 10 0	"
,,	,	, 65	,, ,,			0 10 0	,,
Selling Mil	k 5 p.e. d	eficient i	n milk fa			1 0 0	"
17	53 ,,	"	"	(8th convictio	n)	10 0 0	"
,,,	6 ,,	"	,,			Dismissed	
							ng the Court was sold as
							from the cows
,,	5 ,,	,,	,,	(7th convictio	n)	1 0 0 i	ncluding costs
Selling Wh	isky 29·2	deg. und				1 9 6	,,
The second secon			n milk fa	t		0 11 6	,,
" Cof	fee conta	ining 30	p.e. Chico	ory		1 0 0	11
" Mil	k 10 p.c.	deficient	in milk f	at .		1 10 0	,,
", ",		,,	,,	(2nd convicti	on)	3 10 6	,,
,, ,,		,,	,,	(9th ,,	)	2 0 0	,,
,, ,,	26 ,,	,,	"			2 13 0	,,
" Cof	fee conta	ining 45	p.e. Chice	ory		0 10 0	11
,, ,,	,	, ,,	, ,,			3 10 0	,,
,, Mil	k 10 p.c.	deficient	in milk f	at (3rd convicti	ion)	5 0 0	"
,, Bu	tter havi	ng 12 p.c.	excess of	f moisture		0 10 0	,,
", Mil	k 5 p.c. d	eficient i	n milk fa	t		2 4 6	,,
,, ,,	,,	,,	"			2 3 6	12
,, ,,	10 ,,	,,	"	(5th conviction	n)	2 0 0	17
,, ,,	11 ,,	,,	,,	(3rd ,,		5 0 0	17
,, ,,	11 ,,	,,	,,			Withdray	
						by the previou	defendent in
	6 ,,					0 1 0 1	
,, ,	5	"	"				including costs
,, ,	90	"	,,			Dismisse	
	, 10 ,,	"	"				d. Defendant
",	, 10 ,,	35	,,				to the satis-
							of Court that
							sold as milked ne cows
	, 6 ,	,,	,,			Withdray	
	, 10 ,,	"					d. Defendant
,, ,	, ,,	"	"			proving	to the satis-
							of the Bench
							was sold as from the cows
	, 13 ,,					Withdray	
Pre			aining 11	grs. of Sulphat			
	to the p		8 -2	O Providence		17	
,, Mi	lk 6 p.c.	deficient i	in milk fa	at		Dismissed	
	1/2						of the Bench
							was sold as
							from the cows
11 1	, 6 ,,	"	"				"

Sell	ling Milk, 8 p.c. added water an	d 17 p.c. deficient	in fat	£2	19	6 inc	luding c	osts
,,	Lard containing 50 p.c. veg	getable oil		D	ism	issed		
"	Milk 20 p.c. deficient in mi	ilk fat		1	0	0 inc	luding c	eosts
,,	,, 6 ,, ,,	" (2nd convic	tion)	1	0	0	,,	
,,	,, 5 ,, ,,	"		1	0	0	",	
,,	,, 20 ,, ,,	11		0	15	0	"	
,,	,, 5 ,, ,,	"		- 0	10	0	,,	
27	Coffee containing 45 p.c. C	hicory		0	10	0	,,	
,,,	Milk 20 p.c. deficient in mi	lk fat		2	17	0	,,	
11	,, 93 ,, ,,	,,		1	0	3	27	
,,	,, 30 ,, ,,	,, (5th convic	tion)	8	1	6-	22	
,,	Coffee containing 33 p.c. C	hicory		0	10	0	,,	
**	Milk containing 19 p.c. adde	ed water (6th conv	riction)	5	15	0	"	
,,	Margarine for Butter (3rd	conviction)		21	0	6 -	"	
,,	,, ,,			1	13	6	,,	
,,	Coffee containing 50 p.c. C	hicory		1	9	6	,,	
,,	Milk 5 p.c. deficient in fat			1	0	0	"	
"	Whisky 6 p.c. added water			3	14	6	,,	
11	,, 4 ,, ,,			2	14	0	"	
"	Milk 16 p.c. deficient in mi	lk fat		2	4	6	"	
,	Brandy containing 37 p.c. sthe grape	spirit not derived	from	D	ismi	issed		
"	Brandy containing 74 p.c. sthe grape	spirit not derived	from	W	ith	drawn		
						_		

Margarine Act.—Under this Act proceedings were taken against two persons, who were each fined 10/- including costs.

Informations were laid in two other cases, but as the defendants were convicted under the Food and Drugs' Act, the summonses were withdrawn.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. L. BELL,

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

## The Diseases of (Unimals) Act.

#### INSPECTOR'S REPORT,

for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

Inspection of Cattle—The following is a list of animals which have been imported into the Borough during the year ending December 31st, 1904. The greater number arrived at the Fratton Railway Station from various markets and sales—

Beasts	 	8,593
Sheep	 	27,517
Calves	 	3,645
Pigs	 	16,510
		56,510

Inspection of Cattle Trucks, &c.—2,829 cattle trucks, 1,179 horse boxes and 231 tow-boats have been inspected during the year; all were found to be properly cleansed and lime-washed, in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Swine Fever.—There has not been a single outbreak of this disease in the Borough during the year. I attribute this to the greater care which has been exercised in the purchase of store pigs and the prompt action of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The regulations promulgated, governing the movement of pigs about the country, proves very efficacious at certain periods and has a tendency to materially reduce the number of outbreaks, especially the Markets and Sales' Order, dated 23rd June, 1903, which came into force on 23rd June, 1904.

In addition to the various orders issued by the Board for

the counties around Portsmouth, it was deemed necessary on the 1st October, 1904, to declare the county boroughs as scheduled areas, and in consequence of that order, I issued 223 licenses for the movement of pigs from outside scheduled areas into this borough for immediate slaughter, which licensed no less than 2093, and I also received 76 licenses for other parts of the county which had my supervision until slaughtered.

Rabies.—The police and others have reported many suspicious cases of dogs during the year, but in all cases upon examination by Mr. F. E. Knott, M.R.C.V.S., they have been certified to be common ailments applicable to dogs, but free from rabies.

Importation of Dogs' Order, 1901.—Licenses from the Board, and negociations from the customs, have been forwarded to me through the Town Clerk, with instructions to make inquiries into each case, and see that the conditions of the Act have been rigorously carried out, and if any infringement has been committed, it has been reported by me to the Town Clerk, who reported the same to the Board of Agriculture. Since my report last year a great improvement has been made, but still difficulties arise on His Majesty's Ships arriving from foreign ports. There appears to be no one on board responsible for the dogs on foreign stations when embarked. I would suggest that the Chief of Police in H.M. Ships, subject to the Commanding Officer's direction, should be held responsible that the dogs on arrival at home are duly handed over to the Customs, who might detain them in their shed in the Royal Dockyards, until the issue of the necessary permit or receipt of final instructions from the Board of Agriculture. This would be the most efficacious manner of enforcing the Act in its entirety.

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order, 1904.—This order only came into force this year. I have only had one case of this disease reported to me, which occurred in a stable situated at

Milton belonging to a contractor. The horse suffering from this disease was reported by Messrs. Newman & Son, Veterinary Surgeons, Southsea. The committee at once met, and the owner wished the horse to be killed, which was done, and duly buried in accordance with the Act.

Glanders.—During the latter part of this year five outbreaks of this disease have occurred in various parts of the borough, and as it threatened to spread, the Health Committee deemed it expedient to prohibit the use of all public drinking troughs in the borough for a certain period.

I have not found it necessary to recommend the institution of proceedings against any person or persons for omitting to report outbreaks, or committing any contravention of the Acts.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

G. W. MONKCOM.

#### BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

## Public Analyst's Report

For the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Portsmouth.

#### GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my report for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

During the year 997 samples were submitted for analysis. The following tables show the nature and number respectively of the samples submitted, with the number reported as genuine and the number adulterated, also the nature and extent of the adulteration in each case.

The final table contrasts the rate of adulteration during the past three years with that in England and Wales.

Total number of samples (1904):—

Article.	No. Examined	No. Genuine	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	596	554	42	7.05
Skimmed and Separated Milk	0	0		11.1
D 11		8	1	11.1
Butter	The second secon	145	1	4.6
Margarine		11	1	8.3
Spirits	47	41	6	12.7
Coffee	38	28	10	26.3
Wheat and other Flour	21	21	0	0
Lard	90	19	1	5.0
Tea	1.5	15	0	0
Vinegar	8	6	2	25.0
Tropolo	e		0	0
Sugar	5	5	0	0
Bread	9	6 5 3	0	0

### Total number of samples (1904) (contd.):-

Ar	ticle.	No. Examined	No. Genuine	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Preserved Jam Mustard Ginger Sausages Tinned Fr		3 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 1	1 0 0 0 1	33·3 0 0 0 0 50·0
Pepper Honey		1 1	1	0 0	0
Cocoa Suet Drugs		1 1 27	1 1 27	0 0	0 0
		997	925	72	7.2

#### ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Sample	Nature and extent of Adulteration	Result, Fines, &c.
15 40 42 43 48 50 51 62 75 76	Milk Malt Vinegar Coffee Do Malt Vinegar Coffee Do Milk Do Do	5 do	No prosecution Fined 10/- inclusive do. No prosecution Fined 10/- inclusive do. Fined £10 inclusive
81 137 143 145 159 164 175 218 232 237 240 258 269 275 295 300	Whisky Milk Do Do Do Do Coffee Do	5 p.c. deficient in milk fat  13 p.c. butter fat and 18 p.c.     water added  30 p.c. chicory  10 p.c. deficient in milk fat 29 2 degrees under proof  10 p.c. deficient in milk fat 26 do  10 do  5 do  5 do  22 do	the cow Fined 10/- inclusive Fined 1/- and 10/6 costs  No prosecution Fined £1 inclusive Fined £0/- inclusive Fined £1 inclusive Fined £3 and 10/6 costs Fined £2 13s. inclusive Fined £2 inclusive Cautioned Do. Fined £5 inclusive Fined £0/- inclusive do. do. do.
306	Milk	W 7 75 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

### Adulterated samples (contd.):—

-	-				
No.	Sampl	le	Nature and exter Adulteration		Result, Fines, &c.
325	Milk		5 p.c. deficient in m	ilk fat	Fined £1 and £1 3s. 6d. costs, after Appeal to Somerset House
368	Do.	0.00	10 do.		T2' 1 00' 1 '
384	Do.		10000		77' 7 41 7 481
387	Do.				77: 7 47
392	Do.		11 do.		73: 1 0 5 : 1 :
394	Do.		11 do.		T) 1: 1:1 1
412	Do.		5 do.		0 1 1
425	Preserved	Peas	1½ grains of copper s per lb.	sulphate	Summons withdrawn
434	Milk		10 p.c. deficient in r	nilk fat	Dismissed; Court satisfied
					that it was delivered as drawn from the cow
436	Do.		13 do.		Withdrawn
440	Do.		20 do.		0 3: 1 3
441	Do.		10 do.		0 3: : 3 0 :3 13::
100000					from the cows
442	Do.				Withdrawn
454	Do.				
456	Do.		6 do.	***	
-					was delivered as drawn
100	n.		0 1		from the cows
460	Do.	***			do.
505	Sausages Milk	50000	72 p.c. boric acid		No prosecution
508	Do.	•••	23 p.c. deficient in r 26 p.c. added water	mirk rate	Fined 10/- inclusive No prosecution
516	Lard		50 p.c. vegetable oil		Case dispuissed
522	Milk		6 p.c. deficient in m		
537	Do.		17 do.	and	
			8 p.c. added wat	er	Fined 50/- and 9/6 costs
571	Do.			kfatand	
			20 grns, boric aci	d to gall.	Fined 10/6 the costs
	Coffee		45 p.c. chicory		Fined 10/- inclusive
595	Milk		5 p.c. deficient in m	ilk fat	
596	Do.		20 do.		The state of the s
598 599	Do. Do.		5 p.c. added water		No prosecution Fined £1 inclusive
600	Do.		93 p.c. deficient in r 20 do.		*** * 00 * 40
664	Coffee	***	35 p.c. chicory		TN: 1 10/ ! 1 1 1 1
706	Milk		30 p.c. deficient in r		Fined £7 and 21/6 costs
750	Butter		Margarine		37 /
783	Do.		do.		do.
801	Separated		19 p.c. added water		Fined £5 and 15/- costs
805	Butter		73 p.c. foreign fat		
814	Coffee		50 p.c. chicory		
815	Butter		Margarine		
830	Milk		5 p.c. deficient in m		
869	Do.		16 p.c. added water	100000	
887 901	Whisky		6 do.	ille for	
	Milk	•••	5 p.c. deficient in m		No prosecution (private sample)
902	Brandy		75 p.c. of spirit not	derived	******
000	D		from the grape		
906	Do.		37 do.		Case dismissed
907	Whisky		4.7 p.c. added water		Fined £2 and 14/- costs
040	Brandy	***	37 p.c. of spirit not from the grape		No prosecution (card in bar)
	1		from the grape	***	110 prosecution (card in par)

The fines, including costs, amounted to £106 4s. 6d.

Table shewing number of samples, and the number found adulterated during the last three years in Portsmouth:—

	Year	Samples Examined	No. Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	 1902	300	52	17:33
Do.	 1903	654	76	11.5
Do.	 1904	997	72	7.2
England and Wales	 1903	78,077	6,169	7.9

The above table indicates a very great improvement in the extent of adulteration, but the number of adulterated samples collected remains practically the same as before, adulteration is therefore still largely practised in Portsmouth.

With regard to the 596 samples of milk examined there is a marked decrease in the number adulterated.

I have separated them into 4 divisions: adulterated 42; poor quality, 21; low in fat, January to July, 59; low in fat, July to December, 106; and the remainder of undoubtedly genuine character.

The following table shows the mean analytical figures of the samples in each category:—

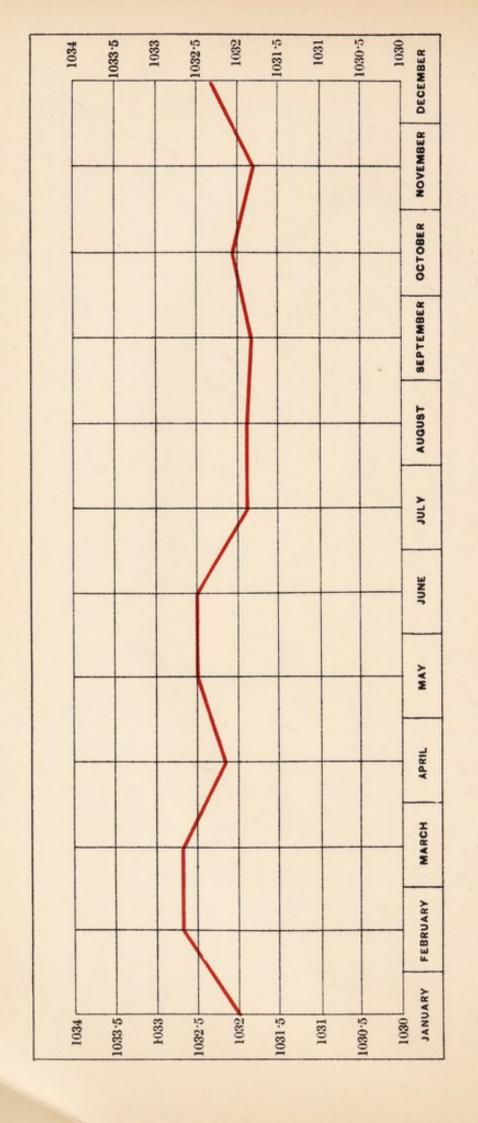
	No.	Fat	Specific Gravity
Poor quality	22	2.95	1032.5
Low in fat (January to July)	59	3.11	1032.7
Do. (July to December)	106	3.23	1032 · 1
Undoubtedly genuine General mean for last three	367	3.78	1031.8
headings	532	3.59	1031 · 9

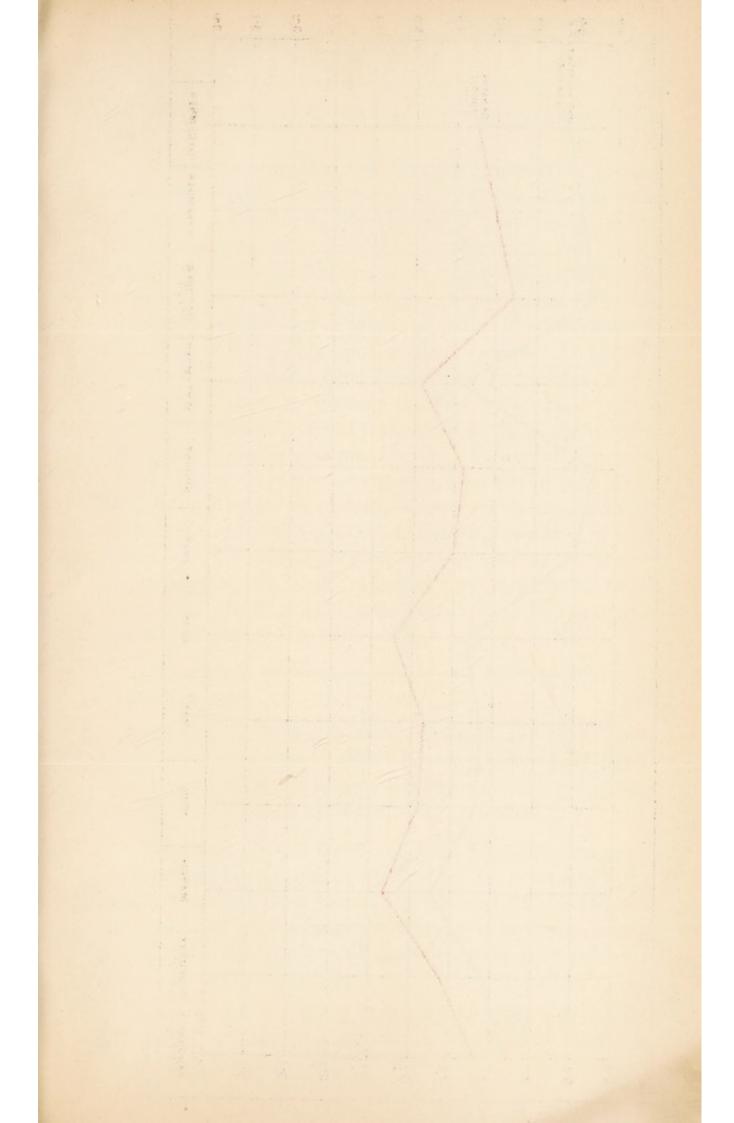
		January		February	ıry	March	q;	April	11	May	À	June	9
	Specific Gravity	sific vity	Fat	Specific Gravity	Fat								
General Mean	1032.0		99.6	1032.7	3.59	1032.7	3.43	1032.2	3.51	1032.5	3.52	1032.5	3.46
Genuine	1031.8		3.74	1032.6	3.69	1032.7	3.55	1032.0	3.66	1032.5	3.68	1032.5	3.64
Low in fat	1033-1		3.10	1032.9	3.17	1032.9	3.10	1032.5	3.03	1032.8	3.10	1032.5	3.11

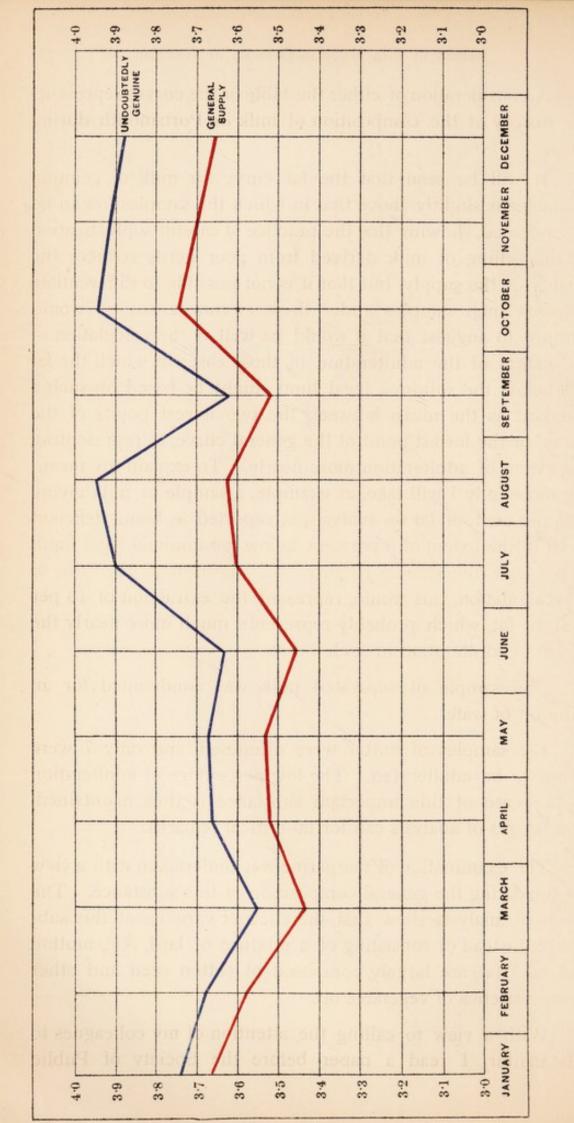
Below 3.3 regarded as low in fat.

	July	ly	August	ıst	September	ıber	October	er	November	lber	December	iber
	Specific Gravity	Fat										
General Mean	1031.9	3.60	1031-9	3.62	1031.8	3.51	1032-1	3.74	1031.8	3.70	1032.3	3.66
Genuine	. 1031.5	3.90	1031.8	3.95	1031.1	3.72	1032	3.95	1031.9	3.92	1032.1	3.89
Low in fat	. 1032.3	3.55	1032.3	3.23	1032.6	3.25	1032.2	3.26	1031.8	3.25	1031.6	3.23

Below 3.5 regarded as low in fat.







A consideration of either the table or the curves represents the history of the composition of milk in Portsmouth during 1904.

It will be seen that the fat curve for milk of genuine character is slightly above that in which the samples low in fat are included, showing that the practice of careful sophistication or the selling of milk derived from poor herds reduces the quality of the supply, but that it is not possible to differentiate between such samples under these circumstances. I would venture to suggest that it would be well if the calculation of the extent of the adulteration in those cases in which the fat fall below the minimal legal limit might be based on such a standard as the mean between the two lowest points of the curve, or the lowest point of the general curve, as representing the extent of adulteration more nearly. To explain my meaning more fully I will take, as example, a sample of milk giving 2.85 per cent. of fat on analysis, is reported as being deficient in fat to the extent of 5 per cent. below the minimal legal limit, if, however, the standard figure, 3.4, was used as the basis of the calculation, this would represent the extraction of 16 per cent, of fat, which probably represents much more nearly the extent of adulteration in such a case.

One sample of separated milk was condemned for an addition of water.

152 samples of butter were examined, and only 7 were found to be adulterated. The low percentage of adulteration in the case of this important substance is thus maintained. The figures of analysis call for no critical remarks.

The examination of margarine was undertaken with a view to elucidating the general composition of this substance. The result of analysis show that the cheaper varieties of this substance, instead of consisting of a mixture of lard, &c., mutton and beef fat, are largely composed of cotton seed and other cheap varieties of vegetable oil.

With a view to calling the attention of my colleagues to this matter, I read a paper before the Society of Public Analysts, in which I suggested the adoption of provisional standards to regulate the amount of vegetable oil and moisture in this substance, and I notice that in the report of the Local Government Board for 1903 and 1904, the addition of water is regarded as an offence under the Food and Drugs Act.

The examination of lard revealed the presence of adulteration, a mixture of cotton seed oil, suet and lard being purchased by the Inspector as lard.

The examination of coffee revealed the fact that the sale of mixtures of this substance with chicory, as a substitute for genuine coffee, is still largely practised, a vitiated public taste may in this case offer some slight excuse to the fraudulent vendor. The mean adulteration, however, of 10 adulterated samples is 47 per cent. of chicory, the highest being 65, and the lowest 30, the adulteration is thus seen to be very extensive, to combat this form of adulteration, it would probably be necessary to make the sale of mixtures illegal as in the case of butter.

The examination of spirits showed the extent of adulteration by dilution to be much the same as in previous years, but of the 47 samples examined, 12 were samples of brandy, of these a much more extended examination was made with a view to arriving at the true composition of a sample of spirit to which the word brandy is applicable, genuine brandy, that is, a spirit distilled from wine in a pot still, is characterised by the presence of certain secondary constituants, of which the following are the chief: acidity, aldehydes, higher alcohols, furfurol and ethers. In recent years the patent still has taken the place of the pot still, not only in the production of brandy, but also in that of other spirits, the result of the use of such a method is that brandy so obtained no longer possesses the secondary constituants which distinguish it from plain spirits. It thus loses the properties of brandy, and may be derived from any alcoholic source and thus ceases to be genuine brandy. Acting on this conclusion, and supported by a preponderance of opinions amongst my colleagues, I regarded 3 of these 12 samples of brandy as being adulterated. A prosecution was

conducted against the vendors of one of these samples, but the Justices held that patent still spirit must still be regarded as brandy as it might have been derived from the grape. Commenting on this decision, the Lancet speaks as follows: "The bench failed to convict, because in his evidence the public analyst admitted, very properly, that it was not possible to detect the difference between highly rectified grain spirit and highly rectified grape spirit by analysis. The words of the analyst's certificate were that the brandy contained 37 per cent. of spirit not derived from the grape, the fact is, that 'a spirit distilled or derived from the grape,' though a principal definition and description is not complete, and this was well brought out in the judgment given by Mr. Fordham in the Islington case, the certificate of analysis in which contained precisely the same words as those used by the Public Analyst of Portsmouth. I do not think, said this magistrate, that after a spirit obtained by the distillation of wine has been so highly rectified as to have lost the properties peculiar to spirit so obtained it is still spirit obtained by the distillation of wine, so as to fulfil the definition of brandy, that is the crux of the whole matter, silent or neutral spirit having its origin in the grape has no more the qualities of brandy than has a spirit distilled from any other material, otherwise the significance of the term brandy is lost and may as well be given up as meaningless."

I venture to take this opportunity of recording my indebtedness to my late pupil and assistant, Mr. V. H. Kirkham, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C., whose diligent and methodical work enhanced the value of many of the results recorded in this report.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD RUSSELL,

B.Sc. (LOND.), F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst.

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