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Houses in which Scarlet Fever has occurred marked with a Red Dot.
Houses in which Typhoid Fever has occurred marked with a Red Cross.
Houses in which Diphtheria has occurred marked with a Blue Dot.
Houses in which Small Pox has occurred marked with a Blue Cross.
MAP OF PORTSMOUTH
Published by W. H. BARRELL, Printer, Bookseller, Stationer & Bookseller, 114, High Street, PORTSMOUTH.
PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR
HILSEA
LANGSTON HARBOUR
Whale Island
Horsea Island
NORTH END
SOUTHSEA COMMON
EASTNEY BARRACKS
ROYAL PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD
NAVAL BARRACKS
GUN WHARF
BARRACKS AND OFFICERS' QUARTERS
LUMPS FORT
CUMBERLAND FORT
Fitting Basin
Rigging Basin
Repairing Basin
Tidal Basin
Fountain Lake
Milton Lake
Little Lake
Scale 6 Inches to a Mile.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."

REPORT

ON THE

Health of Portsmouth

FOR THE YEAR 1905

BY

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 Reports of
The Medical Superintendent Milton Hospital
and the Public Analyst.


W. H. BARRELL
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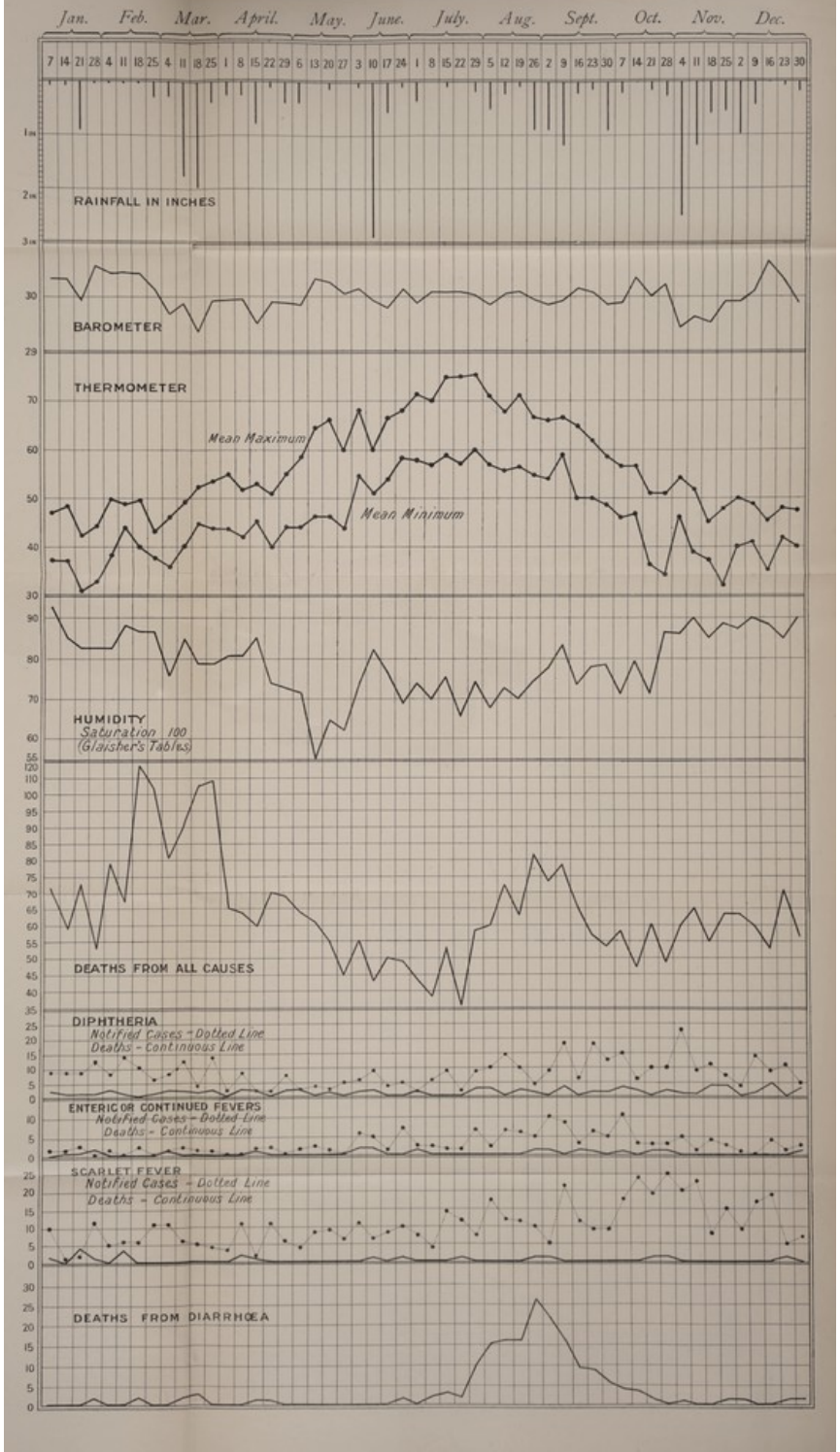
BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

METEOROLOGICAL AND DISEASE CHART FOR 1905.



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Inspector of Diseases of Animals Act :
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Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Medical Superintendent :
J. McGREGOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Matron : MISS F. PETCHEY.

Public Analyst : E. RUSSELL, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Borough of Portsmouth.

1905.

POPULATION (Estimated to middle of 1905)					201,975
TOTAL BIRTHS	5,641	Rate per 1000 ...			28·02
„ DEATHS	3,345	„ „ ...			16·62
DEATHS—Under 1 year	755	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births			134
„ 60 years and upwards ...	1,012	Death-rate per 1000 living ...			50·1
„ Principal Zymotic Diseases	534	Death-rate per 1000,			2·65
„ Small-pox	0	„ „			0
„ Measles	218	„ „			1·08
„ Scarlet Fever	11	„ „			0·05
„ Diphtheria	69	„ „			0·34
„ Whooping Cough ...	45	„ „			0·22
„ Fever	18	„ „			0·09
„ Diarrhœa	173	„ „			0·85
„ Violence	118	„ „			0·59
„ Inquest Cases ...	262	Percentage to total deaths			7·8
„ Public Institutions	596	„ „			18·0
„ Uncertified causes	47	„ „			1·4
Average Death-rate for 10 years, 1895—1904					17·46
Mean Temperature					51·3
Total Rainfall, in inches					24·06

Statistics.

POPULATION.—The population estimated to the middle of 1905 was 201,975.

TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1905 and the ten preceding years.

GROSS NUMBERS.

Year	*Estimated Population	No. of Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total Number of Deaths		
					Total, all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years
1905	201,975	43,059	1,939	5,641	3,345	755	1,179
1904	198,038	41,053	1,969	5,579	3,333	791	1,126
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
Average 10 years 1895-'04	184,230	36,986	1·710	5,130	3,111	797	1,140

*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 this year a slight decrease in the birth-rate. The total number of births registered was 5,641. which gives a rate of 28·02 per 1000.

The numbers of Births in the different quarters were as follows :—

First	Quarter,	ending	April 1st ...	1,419 births
Second	„	„	July 1st ...	1,390 „
Third	„	„	September 30th	1,414 „
Fourth	„	„	December 30th	1,418 „

MARRIAGES.—1939 Marriages took place in 1905. This is 30 less than in the previous year, and gives a marriage-rate of 17·34.

DEATHS.—The Deaths registered numbered 3,345, giving a death-rate of 16·62 per 1000.

Deaths were registered in the four quarters of the year as follows :—

First	Quarter	1070	deaths,	equal	to rate of	21·2 per 1000
Second	„	727	„	„	14·4	„
Third	„	789	„	„	15·7	„
Fourth	„	759	„	„	15·1	„

The corrected death-rate of 17·05 per 1000, places Portsmouth twenty-fifth in the list of the thirty-seven great towns of England and Wales. The lowest death-rate is that of Leyton 10·62, and the highest that of Liverpool 20·01 per 1000.

TABLE II.

*Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among Children for the year 1905, 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
1905	28·02	16·62	2·65	22·5	13·4	35·2
1904	28·27	16·88	2·11	23·7	14·2	33·5
1903	27·95	14·75	1·49	21·6	11·2	31·0
1902	27·53	17·03	2·35	24·4	15·1	35·2
1901	27·88	17·82	2·87	25·4	16·2	35·6
1900	26·89	18·09	2·46	22·9	17·4	33·4
1899	27·33	20·47	3·53	26·4	19·7	37·8
1898	26·58	16·98	2·38	22·3	13·7	34·0
1897	27·74	16·85	2·62	27·5	16·7	37·9
1896	28·84	17·46	2·36	25·9	15·6	31·1
1895	28·52	18·33	2·36	27·3	17·6	37·5
Average of 10 years, 1895-1904	27·75	17·46	2·45	24·7	15·7	34·7

*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 1905 (52 weeks).

NAME OF TOWNS	Population middle of 1905	PER 1000 LIVING			ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE								Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1000 Births
		Birth-rate	Recorded Death-rate	Corrected Death-rate	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhœa	Total of Cols. 5-11	
Col.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Leyton ..	114,555	28·1	10·33	10·62	....	0·28	0·09	0·13	0·25	0·09	0·53	1·37	91
Walthamstow ..	116,297	28·9	10·76	11·38	....	0·30	0·15	0·24	0·28	0·07	0·66	1·70	106
Willesden ..	138,080	30·0	11·58	12·42	....	0·37	0·04	0·11	0·49	0·07	0·64	1·72	112
East Ham ..	123,381	29·8	11·66	12·44	....	0·39	0·18	0·30	0·46	0·14	0·80	2·27	124
Croydon ..	147,704	26·4	12·48	12·79	....	0·17	0·07	0.16	0·22	0·03	0·33	0·98	95
Brighton ..	127,183	23·0	13·49	13·30	....	0·03	0·01	0·04	0·09	0·02	0·37	0·56	101
Tottenham ..	116,232	30·9	12·76	13·75	....	0·09	0·04	0·16	0.54	0·05	0·43	1·31	115
Leicester ..	228,132	25·9	13·26	14·15	....	0·23	0·15	0·05	0·22	0·04	0·93	1·62	148
Southampton ..	114,897	25·0	14·38	14·30	0·03	1·14	0·09	0·23	0·17	0·09	0·62	2·37	132
Cardiff ..	180,054	28·6	13·35	14·52	....	0·44	0·02	0·13	0·19	0·04	0·32	1·14	118
Bristol ..	358,515	27·0	14·55	14·95	....	0·50	0·11	0·16	0·34	0·03	0·36	1·50	122
Norwich ..	116,741	27·5	16·25	15·52	....	0·01	0·02	0·20	0·11	0·07	1·19	1·60	174
West Ham ..	294,997	30·7	14·84	15·87	....	0·35	0·12	0·26	0·56	0·10	1·59	2·98	153
Derby ..	122,207	25·4	14·56	15·69	0·02	0·37	0·09	0·19	0·17	0·07	0·61	1·52	151
Halifax ..	108,419	19·2	14·62	15·84	....	0·01	0·10	0·26	0·30	0·06	0·25	0·98	131
London ..	4,684,794	27·1	15·08	15·85	0·00	0·37	0·12	0·12	0·32	0·05	0·73	1·71	131
Gateshead ..	120,620	32·7	15·50	16.34	0·01	0·34	0·09	0·16	0·35	0·03	0·68	1·66	138
Plymouth ..	116,000	25·6	16·82	16·40	....	0.10	0·26	0·15	0·06	0·07	0.80	1·44	135
Birkenhead ..	116,035	32·0	15·40	16·41	....	0·27	0·24	0·28	0·01	0·05	1·01	1·86	127
Leeds ..	456,787	27·1	15·25	16·63	0·01	0·24	0·09	0·10	0·26	0·12	0·79	1·61	151
Hull ..	258,127	30·1	16·26	16·67	0·01	0·09	0·09	0·30	0·50	0·10	1·28	2·37	152
Bradford ..	286,799	21·1	15·23	16·83	0·02	0·04	0·16	0·28	0·34	0·08	0·50	1·42	144
South Shields..	109,360	32·1	16·08	17·02	0·04	0·23	0·06	0·22	0·59	0·21	0·49	1·84	146
Bolton ..	178,111	25·0	15·07	17·04	....	0·53	0·02	0·10	0·05	0·19	1·05	1·94	167
PORTSMOUTH	**201,975**	**28·0**	**16·61**	**17·05**	....	**1·08**	**0·05**	**0·34**	**0·22**	**0·09**	**0·86**	**2·64**	**133**
Nottingham ..	251,671	26·5	16·50	17·38	0·00	0·92	0·07	0.19	0·24	0·09	0·76	2·27	155
Birmingham ..	542,959	29·3	16·16	17·39	0·00	0·44	0·10	0·17	0·29	0·07	0·83	1·90	154
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	264,511	32·1	16·80	18·10	0·01	0·13	0·05	0·19	0·33	0·04	0·58	1·33	135
Sheffield ..	440,414	29·8	17·00	18·32	....	0·94	0·22	0·13	0·29	0·10	1·52	3·20	167
Blackburn ..	133,067	24·1	16·21	18·33	....	0·35	0·58	0·24	0·09	0·11	0·64	2·01	146
Salford ..	231,514	30·7	16·94	18·71	....	0·32	0·29	0·36	0·20	0·19	1·21	2·57	148
Sunderland ..	152,761	34·4	18·62	19·20	....	0·62	0·01	0·20	0·38	0·20	0·83	2·24	142
Preston ..	115,721	28·3	17·91	19·59	0·01	0·75	0·07	0·16	0·68	0·16	1·32	3·15	154
Manchester ..	631,185	29·5	17·99	20·06	....	0·37	0.13	0·20	0·31	0·09	1·15	2·25	157
Oldham ..	140,225	24·3	17·98	20·22	0·04	0·44	0·32	0·09	0·41	0·08	0·72	2·10	150
Rhondda ..	124,988	37·5	19·05	20·96	....	0·67	0·09	0·13	0·44	0·13	1·37	2·83	200
Liverpool ..	730,143	33·3	19·63	21·01	....	0.32	0·41	0·21	0·20	0·10	1·35	2·59	153

TABLE IV.

Deaths Registered at several groups of Ages from different classes of Diseases **during the Year ending December 30th, 1905.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES												DISTRICTS					Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	
CLASSES :																		
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES ..	221	241	62	9	13	11	6	7	6	9	5	2	9	23	336	214	10	592
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	1
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	5	3	1	12
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES..	26	48	27	82	88	92	86	49	35	62	30	4	11	52	325	206	35	629
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	124	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	66	160	61	5	22	224	150	21	422
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES ..	274	120	31	44	77	126	156	110	113	253	142	30	40	102	735	493	103	1473
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE ..	19	12	4	8	16	14	15	3	7	9	4	..	5	9	63	31	3	111
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	90	2	1	1	3	..	2	..	2	1	3	..	1	11	52	38	3	105
TOTALS ..	755	424	125	144	199	246	269	171	170	400	345	97	71	222	1740	1136	176	3345
CLASS 1.																		
ZYMOTIC DISEASES—																		
Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases																		
Measles ..	43	152	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	109	96	2	218
Scarlet Fever ..	..	6	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	11
Whooping Cough ..	20	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	13	..	45
Diphtheria ..	1	35	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	53	11	2	69
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	..	2	2	6	2	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	11	4	1	18
Other Miasmatic Diseases— (Influenza) ..	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	11	5	3	19
Order 2.—Diarrhœal Diseases																		
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ..	144	16	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	..	3	7	90	72	1	173
Order 5—Venereal Diseases																		
Syphilis ..	9	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	15
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2

Class I.—*Continued.*																		
Order 6—Septic Diseases																		
Erysipelas	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ..	3	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	7	2	1	12
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
CLASS II.																		
PARASITIC DISEASES—																		
Thrush and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
CLASS III.																		
DIETETIC DISEASES—																		
Chronic Alcoholism ..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	5	3	1	12
CLASS IV.																		
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES—																		
Rheumatic Fever; Rheumatism of Heart	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	6
Rheumatism	..	1	4	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	13	3	3	19
Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rickets	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	8
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	..	..	..	2	4	20	35	32	23	42	21	4	4	12	83	64	20	183
Tabes Mesenterica ..	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	..	12
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	12	19	7	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	24	13	1	42
Phthisis	7	8	9	72	79	63	42	12	8	13	1	..	4	31	176	97	6	314
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	1	4	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	9	1	13
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic, Diathesis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Anæmia, Chlorosis Leucocythæmia	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	4
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus ..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	3	1	6	4	..	1	..	13	5	3	22
Other Constitutional Diseases ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
CLASS V.																		
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES—																		
Premature Birth	110	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	44	49	4	111
Atelectasis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
Congenital Malformations ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	..	11
Old Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	66	160	61	2	9	173	96	17	297

TABLE IV.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES												DISTRICTS					Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	
CLASS VI.																		
LOCAL DISEASES—																		
Order 1—Diseases of Nervous System																		
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	7	14	4	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	5	16	9	1	32
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hæmiplegia, Brain Paralysis	1	2	..	1	12	8	27	19	14	43	30	7	5	9	84	48	18	164
Insanity, General Paralysis o. the Insane	..	..	..	..	4	8	6	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	22	3	1	26
Epilepsy	..	..	..	5	5	3	3	2	3	3	3	..	..	..	21	4	2	27
Convulsions	56	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	29	26	1	65
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	6
Diseases of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis ..	1	..	..	1	2	4	1	2	2	5	2	..	..	4	11	3	2	20
Other Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	4
Order 2—Diseases of Special Sense (e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose) ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Order 3—Diseases of Circulatory System																		
Pericarditis	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
Acute Endocarditis	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Valvular Disease of Heart ..	..	..	2	8	8	12	19	13	13	17	17	..	5	10	52	36	6	109
Other Diseases of Heart ..	4	4	4	7	10	21	27	24	24	59	30	2	5	6	106	77	22	216
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	6	7	1	16
Embolism, Thrombosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	6
Order 4—Diseases of Respiratory System																		
Laryngitis	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	1	8
Croup	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Emphysema, Asthma ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	3	3	3	10
Bronchitis	78	40	2	..	3	10	14	10	14	47	29	14	12	29	116	92	12	261

Class VI.—Continued.																		
Pneumonia	45	30	4	3	4	16	11	6	9	12	3	1	2	14	72	51	5	144
Pleurisy	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	2	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	5	1	..	7
Order 5—Diseases of Digestive System																		
Dentition	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	14	1	26
Sore Throat, Quinsy ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diseases of Stomach ..	26	..	1	1	..	4	2	4	1	4	2	1	..	2	32	12	..	46
Enteritis	12	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	9	2	18
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	4	2	1	1	..	1	8	9	1	19
Peritonitis	1	..	5	4	2	2	3	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	15	5	1	22
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	2	18
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	8
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	8
Order 6—Diseases of Lymphatic System (e.g., of Lymphatics and Spleen ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Order 8—Diseases of Urinary System																		
Nephritis	1	1	..	1	3	8	16	5	8	15	8	1	..	5	32	22	8	67
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	4	3	12	4	2	..	..	18	15	2	35
Diseases of Bladder or of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	9	3	..	1	..	10	4	2	17
Other Diseases of Urinary System	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	8
Order 9—Diseases of Reproductive System																		
(*a*) Organs of Generation—Female Organs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(*b*) Of Parturition—																		
Puerperal Convulsions ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Other accidents of Childbirth	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	10
Order 10—Diseases of Bones and Joints																		
Caries, Necrosis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	5
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

TABLE IV.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES												DISTRICTS					Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	
Class VI.—Continued.																		
Order 11—Diseases of Integumentary System																		
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	12
CLASS VII.																		
DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE—																		
Order 1—Accident or Negligence																		
Fractures, Contusions ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	8
Gunshot, Wounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cut, Stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Burn, Scald	2	10	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	16
Poison	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Drowning	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	3	3	..	10
Suffocation	17	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	10	7	..	21
Otherwise	..	..	2	1	5	5	5	..	1	5	4	..	..	2	19	6	1	28
Order 2—Murder	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Order 3—Suicide																		
Gunshot Wounds	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Cut, Stab	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
Poison	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	9
Hanging	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	6
Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
CLASS VIII.																		
DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES—																		
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ..	90	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	46	33	2	91
Mortification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	6
Abscess	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Causes not specified or ill-defined	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3

Summary of Table IV.

Class	DISEASES	Number of Deaths
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES—	
	1. Miasmatic Diseases	380
	2. Diarrhœal Diseases	173
	3. Malarial Diseases	...
	4. Zoogenous Diseases	...
	5. Venereal Diseases	17
	6. Septic Diseases	22
II.	PARASITIC DISEASES	1
III.	DIETETIC DISEASES	12
IV.	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	629
V.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	422
VI.	LOCAL DISEASES--	
	1. Diseases of the Nervous System ...	344
	2. ,, Organs of Special Sense ...	2
	3. ,, Circulatory System ...	357
	4. ,, Respiratory System ...	440
	5. ,, Digestive System ...	166
	6. ,; Lymphatic System ...	1
	7. ,, Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	...
	8. ,, Urinary System ...	127
	9. ,, Reproductive System—	
	(a) Organs of Generation	1
	(b) Parturition ...	15
	10. ,, Bones and Joints ...	8
	11. ,, Integumentary System ...	12
VII.	VIOLENCE—	
	1. Accidents or Negligence ...	87
	2. Homicide	2
	3. Suicide	22
VIII.	ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES ...	105

TABLE V.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases **during Quarter ending April 1st, 1905.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES												DISTRICTS					Totals
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	
Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—																		
Order 1 – Miasmatic Diseases																		
Measles	32	117	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	83	77	2	167
Scarlet Fever	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
Whooping Cough	4	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	6	..	17
Diphtheria	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	16
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	4
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	6	2	1	9
Order 2—Diarrhœal Diseases																		
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	5
Order 5—Venereal Diseases																		
Syphilis	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Uretha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Order 6—Septic Diseases																		
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1	3	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	11	12	6	25	22	24	20	12	8	17	6	1	3	16	87	49	9	164
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	34	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	4	20	53	17	2	6	79	32	9	128
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES ..	96	50	11	14	19	30	44	28	36	86	45	9	21	34	213	163	37	470
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE ..	7	9	..	2	6	4	3	1	3	1	1	..	2	4	20	11	..	37
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED ..	29	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	12	2	34
TOTALS ..	217	214	46	44	53	63	70	43	55	125	110	27	32	68	527	377	63	1070

TABLE VI.

Deaths Registered at several groups of Ages from different classes of Diseases **during Quarter ending July 1st, 1905.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES												DISTRICTS					Totals
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	
Class																		
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES																		
Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases																		
Measles ..	11	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	25	19	..	50
Scarlet Fever ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Whooping Cough ..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	4	..	14
Diphtheria ..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	12
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	6
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	4
Order 2.—Diarrhœal Diseases																		
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
Order 5—Venereal Diseases																		
Syphilis ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Order 6—Septic Diseases																		
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	6
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES..	3	17	5	19	25	19	21	9	10	8	10	..	1	10	72	54	9	146
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	16	45	15	1	6	54	41	4	106
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES ..	65	43	6	8	18	28	38	31	24	44	29	7	7	23	159	128	24	341
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE ..	2	1	..	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	13	3	1	19
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	7	3	..	13
TOTALS ..	132	114	21	31	48	51	65	45	39	72	86	23	12	50	364	261	40	727

TABLE VII.

Deaths registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases **during Quarter ending September 30th, 1905.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES												DISTRICTS					Totals
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	
Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—																		
Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases																		
Measles	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	9
Diphtheria	..	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	2	2	17
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Order 2—Diarrhœal Diseases																		
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	129	14	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	..	..	3	7	80	60	1	151
Order 5—Venereal Diseases																		
Syphilis	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	7
Order 6—Septic Diseases																		
Erysipelas	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	8	12	8	20	19	14	19	16	11	14	6	1	3	12	79	45	9	148
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	29	13	1	4	44	39	6	94
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES	43	4	7	14	18	29	33	19	22	52	28	2	3	17	151	81	19	271
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	7	..	2	4	5	4	4	..	2	6	3	..	2	2	19	13	1	37
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED	29	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	19	14	1	36
TOTALS	265	48	26	40	47	50	61	38	39	92	67	16	12	46	428	263	40	789

TABLE VIII.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases **during Quarter ending December 30th, 1905.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES												DISTRICTS					Totals
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	
Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—																		
Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases																		
Scarlet Fever	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Whooping Cough	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5
Diphtheria	1	11	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	6	..	24
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	3
Order 2—Diarrhœal Diseases																		
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ..	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	6	..	13
Order 5—Venereal Diseases																		
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Order 6—Septic Diseases																		
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	7
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	4	7	8	18	23	35	26	12	6	23	8	2	3	14	88	89	8	172
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	33	16	1	5	48	38	2	94
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES ..	66	25	7	8	22	38	41	29	31	71	40	12	10	27	208	122	23	390
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE ..	3	2	2	..	2	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	11	4	1	18
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED ..	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	9	9	..	22
TOTALS ..	136	50	32	29	52	80	73	42	41	111	82	31	15	56	403	250	35	759

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 1905.

Quarter ending	The Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases*		Lung Diseases (excepting Phthisis)†		Phthisis		From all Causes	
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
April 1st, 1905 ...	214	4·26	198	3·9	82	1·6	1070	21·2
July 1st, 1905 ...	88	1·75	85	1·7	70	1·4	727	14·4
Sept. 30th, 1905	183	3·64	23	0·4	68	1·3	789	15·7
Dec. 30th, 1905 ...	49	0·98	123	2·4	94	1·9	759	15·1
THE YEAR 1905...	534	2·65	429	2·1	314	1·5	3345	16·6

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

† 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 1000 of Population and to 1000 Births.

DISEASES	Total Deaths	Deaths per 1000 of Population at all ages	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Births
(1) Principal Zymotic Diseases ...	534	2·65	94
(2) Pulmonary Diseases (excluding Consumption)	440	2·15	78
(3) Principal Tubercular Diseases ...	381	1·90	67

DIVISION II.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age from Wasting and Convulsive Diseases; also proportion of Deaths under one year per 1000 Births and per 1000 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	200	35	59
(5) Convulsive Diseases	83	14	25

NOTES.

(1) Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Continued Fever and Diarrhœa.

(3) Includes Phthisis (or Consumption), Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus, and other forms of Tuberculosis.

(4) Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Inanition, 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 1905, from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

YEAR	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
POPULATION	95220	96960	98731	100531	102363	104230	106130	108064	110034	112040	114083	116162	118280	120436	122632	124867	127144	129461	131821	134235	128332	129872	134441	137412	140448	143552	146724	149966	153279	156667	159893	162492	165153	167878	170672	173565	176497	179500	182576	185725	188885	191909	194960	198038	201075
DISEASES																																														
Small-pox	1	...	12	228	3	1	...	...	1	1	39	514	45	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	42	80	6	14	16	82	46	57	39	42	52	16	56	54	109	12	36	10	42	7	156	10	164	7	197	8	50	8	4	223	38	120	139	39	126	35	73	50	3	82	70	17	1	218
Scarlet Fever	5	225	134	17	20	34	15	107	295	119	30	5	12	36	47	457	36	16	11	9	25	40	16	9	5	18	26	12	11	19	9	18	32	14	7	19	11	31	22	11	15	14	27	22	11
Diphtheria	6	20	24	17	7	26	4	18	18	13	10	21	15	19	18	11	5	1	4	20	205	106	20	41	42	65	47	17	33	47	23	26	29	34	18	20	22	54	120	104	70	62	75	71	69
Whooping Cough	11	36	16	48	50	46	23	57	26	46	66	17	19	104	8	42	59	92	9	48	66	36	54	9	44	102	41	26	92	39	38	87	36	41	64	60	65	42	62	87	21	92	34	76	45
Fever	111	128	37	72	74	85	74	119	105	91	72	112	97	101	103	71	87	96	62	70	60	107	93	58	93	124	53	27	32	50	33	42	54	29	37	28	44	44	75	93	43	54	23	34	18
Diarrhœa	152	71	68	118	122	117	140	177	100	121	100	113	106	149	141	131	153	170	73	192	73	111	80	116	123	191	151	98	122	105	73	99	247	93	238	157	286	183	316	159	311	159	115	213	173
TOTALS	292	523	391	498	317	330	338	526	602	430	366	834	310	470	371	822	322	411	169	381	436	556	274	397	314	698	329	230	300	265	399	310	518	534	403	410	463	427	645	457	542	451	291	417	534

SMALL-POX.—After having enjoyed an immunity from small-pox in the previous year we had ten cases of this disease in 1905. The cases occurred as follows :—

	Date	Initials	Address	Age	Sex
1	May 15	F.M.	Oyster Street, Portsmouth ...	28	M.
2	June 20	J.B.	Broad Street, Portsmouth ...	42	M.
3	Aug. 4	M.C.	Warblington Street, Portsmouth	22	F.
4	Aug. 4	M.K.	Warblington Street, Portsmouth	45	F.
5	Aug. 4	F.C.	Warblington Street, Portsmouth	24	M.
6	Aug. 5	W.J.G.	Kent Street, Portsea ...	27	M.
7	Aug. 8	F.C.K.	Languard Road, Eastney ...	40	M.
8	Aug. 16	M.A.C.	Chance Street, Landport ...	78	F.
9	Sept. 11	E.R.	James Street, Southsea ...	34	F.
10	Sept. 13	E.G.	Cambridge Buildings, Portsmouth	45	M.

The first case, F.M., was a man who had tramped from Somerset, staying for a couple of days in Southampton on his way, and so far as I was able to judge from the indefinite and contradictory statements he made, it appeared the disease must have been contracted in Southampton. He had been sleeping in a common lodging house in Oyster Street.

The second case had contracted the disease through sleeping in the same bed at the common lodging house in Oyster Street. It is difficult to explain how the infection arose, as the bed had been removed to the Hospital and disinfected in the steam disinfector; after the occurrence of this second case the bed was destroyed.

In the cases at Warblington Street I was unable to discover the source of infection, two of the patients were hawkers and they used to go about with case 6 of 5 Kent Street, Portsea. I believe, however, the disease was contracted whilst tramping some neighbouring town. Case 7 was extremely difficult to explain, the patient, a labourer, had not been out of the town and I could not trace his connection with any previous case. The patient's own view was that he had caught the disease through working near the Locks Small-pox Hospital.

Case 8 was an old woman living at Chance Street; the source of infection was easily explained, as her married daughter lived in the house in Warblington Street, where the other cases occurred and she had visited this house at a date exactly corresponding with the period of invasion.

Case 9 was a woman living in James Street, Southsea; she had felt ill and was sent up to the Union Infirmary, where I first saw her. On making enquiries I found that her brother who was a night-watchman and who lived at Cambridge Buildings, Portsmouth, had been slightly ill some little time back, and on examining him I found undoubted evidence that he had recently had small-pox and was not even then free from infection. He was accordingly also removed to Hospital. There is no doubt that he was responsible for his sister's attack and he probably contracted the disease from Warblington Street.

All the cases, with one exception, No. 4, were mild in character and all recovered. All stated they had been vaccinated in infancy. Case 1 stated he had been vaccinated unsuccessfully two years previously; in case 6 no vaccination marks could be seen, as the patient's arm had been amputated at the shoulder; in case 4, although the patient said she had been vaccinated in infancy 45 years previously, no trace of vaccination marks could be seen. This was the only patient who had the disease in a severe confluent form; in all the others, although vaccination marks were present, they were old and very faintly foveated.

These cases, especially the ones occurring in Warblington Street, caused a great deal of work to fall on the Department, and owing to the crowded and dirty condition of the house and neighbourhood we had a very anxious time until we felt certain we had the disease under control. Thorough disinfection was carried out in all the cases and a quantity of bedding and clothing was destroyed and compensation granted. Every house in the neighbourhood of each case was visited, together of course with all the people whom we could

hear of who had been in contact either with the infected persons or with the infected houses, and they were warned of the danger and urged to get revaccinated. This resulted in about 70 persons being vaccinated.

In regard to the question of vaccination, I would repeat the views that I have expressed before, namely, that as it is purely a sanitary measure it should be administered by the Sanitary Authority, and not by the Guardians of the Poor. This is, so far as I am aware, the only public health measure administered by the Guardians, and it is not only illogical but inexpedient.

As the Medical Officer of Health is the responsible official in the district, to whom the public looks to take the necessary steps to control and prevent the spread of small-pox, it is ridiculous that one of the principal weapons he has for fighting the disease, namely, vaccination, should be wielded by a separate officer, neither under his control nor that of the Sanitary Authority, but under an entirely different body, namely, the Board of Guardians. There is a further objection: the Guardians are elected for the relief of the poor, but the vaccination officer is not appointed to vaccinate paupers only, everybody has a right to his services, and the fact that he is a poor law officer appointed by the Guardians for the poor might in some cases have a deterrent effect in preventing persons availing themselves of his services.

The Hospital at the Locks, Milton, again proved extremely valuable. Altogether, it was in use from May 15th till October 13th, the average duration of each patient's detention in hospital was 35·1 days.

I append the usual vaccination tables.

TABLE XII.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1905.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District	Number of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets as registered from 1st January to 30th June, 1905	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan. 1905, in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1905, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1905, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return)
		Col. 1	Col. 2		Col. 4. Number in respect of whom Certificates of Conscientious Objection have been received	Col. 5	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found	
		Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Smallpox		Dead Unvaccinated				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. North End and Buckland ...	840	739	4	...	9	63	17	6	2	...
2. Kingston and East Southsea	707	605	2	...	7	58	19	11	5	...
3. Portsea and Landport ...	750	648	...	...	4	74	14	7	3	...
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	504	463	...	...	2	28	5	3	3	...
Totals ...	2801	2455	6	...	22	223	55	27	13	...
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1904, inclusive.										
1. North End and Buckland ...	1694	1489	9	...	17	162	8	5	4	...
2. Kingston and East Southsea	1372	1192	4	...	15	140	10	5	5	1
3. Portsea and Landport ...	1538	1347	8	...	6	165	3	6	3	...
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	1005	888	2	...	7	89	7	7	5	...
Totals ...	5609	4916	23	...	45	556	28	23	17	1

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

Year	No. of Births returned in birth sheets so registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible to Vaccination	Had Small-pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vacc. Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to places unknown	No. of these births remaining	No. in respect of which Certificates of conscientious objections have been received
1895	4896	4183	29	...	547	31	28	69	9	...
1896	4920	4329	25	...	476	31	35	20	4	...
1897	4924	4303	25	...	473	31	68	18	8	1
1898	4973	4243	22	...	518	32	46	26	10	61
1899	4981	4171	37	...	645	18	36	21	7	23
1900	5036	4385	60	...	521	26	27	20	4	37
1901	5287	4564	16	...	587	14	38	18	2	41
1902	5192	4509	31	...	547	26	29	19	...	31
1903	5446	4831	12	...	471	23	35	24	...	50
1904	5609	4916	23	...	556	28	23	17	1	45
1905 (to June)	2801	2455	6	...	223	55	27	13	...	22

SCARLET FEVER.—There has again been a decline in the number of cases of scarlet fever in the Borough during the year, the number notified being 530, as compared with 726 and 1167 in the two previous years. Only 11 deaths were caused by scarlet fever, equivalent to 2·07 deaths per 100 cases. It is seen therefore that the disease still exhibits the mild type to which we have grown accustomed for many years.

The usual preventive measures have been adopted. Children have been kept away from school where necessary ; library books have been destroyed when found in infected houses ; printed instructions for guidance of patients have been distributed ; disinfectants have been left at infected houses, and infected rooms disinfected at the end of the disease.

274 or nearly 52 per cent. of the cases have been removed to the Isolation Hospital. My views on the value of the Isolation Hospital as a factor in the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever are well known to you, and I have seen no reason to modify the opinions expressed in my Report to you on the subject in October, 1903. I am still of opinion that as regards value received, the money expended on the isolation, or rather segregation of cases of scarlet fever in hospitals might be far better employed in other directions. I am glad to note that year by year there is a steady increase in the supporters of these views amongst medical officers of health.

Sanitary defects were found on 98 or 18 per cent. of the premises on which scarlet fever occurred.

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 1884-1905.

Year	Cases notified	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884 ..	266	9	3·38
1885 ..	314	5	1·59
1886 ..	343	18	5·24
1887 ..	647	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
1905 ..	530	11	2·07
Total (22 years) ..	12967	349	2·69

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 admitted for the years 1884-1905.

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	3	1·66
1892 ..	532	6	1·12
1893 ..	503	6	1·19
1894 ..	238	8	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	8	2·38
1905 ..	274	4	1·44
Total (22 years) ..	6049	123	2·03

DIPHTHERIA.—There was a decrease last year in both the number of cases and the number of deaths from this disease. The number notified was 457 against 601, and the deaths 69 compared with 71 in the previous year; it will be seen therefore, that although the disease was less prevalent it appeared slightly severer in type, causing a death-rate of 15·1 per cent. of the cases, compared with 11·8 in 1904.

The usual steps were taken for prevention of the spread of the disease and to ascertain its origin.

Sanitary defects were found in 132 or 29 per cent. of the houses in which cases of diphtheria occurred.

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 1905.

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
1905 ..	457	69	15·10
Total (22 years) ..	6298	1089	17·29

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 1905.

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	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
1905 ..	198	24	14·70
Total (22 years) ..	1935	244	13·54

TYPHOID FEVER.—In reporting on the prevalence of this disease I have the pleasing fact to record that the number of cases of enteric or typhoid fever reported was lower than in any previous year since the "Notification Act" came into force (1885). Never before have the notifications in one year gone below 200, but in 1905 the total number did not exceed 165. Still further, on examining our records of deaths from typhoid fever, which go back to the year 1861, I find that never in the history of the Borough have the deaths recorded from typhoid fever been so few in number as they were last year. In all there were only 18 deaths from this disease, and the nearest approach to this figure was in 1888, when the number was 27 and it must be remembered that the population in 1888 was 50,000 less than in 1905. The true proportion of the improvement can be better estimated by stating the number of deaths per 100,000 of population: in 1888 the total deaths numbered 18 per 100,000, in 1905 they only reached 9 per 100,000 from this disease.

The decline in the death-rate from this disease is the more satisfactory as typhoid fever is regarded by many sanitarians as being a good indicator of the sanitary condition of a community, for it is above all the common infectious diseases, the one that tends most rapidly to disappear under the improved conditions of modern sanitation. Regarded thus it is an indication of the steady improvement that has taken place in the public health of the Borough, and I trust the prevalence of this disease will never again reach the proportion it enjoyed in the decade 1866-1875, during which period, out of every 100,000 population, no fewer than 85 died annually from typhoid fever. The incidence of this disease during the past 45 years has been so instructive that I have arranged the following table, showing the deaths per 100,000 during each of the periods of 5 years since 1861.

Periods of Five years	Annual number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever
1861—1865 ...	90 per 100,000 pop.
1866—1870 ...	88 " "
1871—1875 ...	82 " "
1876—1880 ...	60 " "
1881—1885 ...	61 " "
1886—1890 ...	88 " "
1891—1895 ...	24 " "
1896—1900 ...	32 " "
1901—1905 ...	18 " "

This table shews that the decline in typhoid fever has been steadily maintained through the last 45 years, and one is justified in attributing it to the gradual improvement of sanitary conditions of the Borough.

According to our practice in infectious diseases each case has been visited to ascertain the cause, and in view of the now recognised connection between typhoid fever and shell-fish, special enquiries were made in this respect. It was found that 28 of the patients had eaten shell-fish within the disease incubation period ; of these 3 had had oysters, 21 had had cockles, and 4 had had winkles. In nearly every instance these were picked off the mud in the neighbourhood, from Langston

Harbour, Rudmore and adjoining places. In spite of repeated warnings certain of the public continue to eat these shell-fish without apparently caring from whence they come, and each year there are a certain number of cases of typhoid fever undoubtedly due to this cause. Another possible source of infection is through watercress; it was found that 17 of the patients had recently eaten watercress before being taken ill. It is difficult to speak definitely as to the part this article of food plays in the causation of typhoid; there is no doubt that many watercress beds are grossly polluted with the sewage from neighbouring cottages, but it is seldom we have been able to find the vendor of the cress and trace it to its source. People however would be wise not to eat large quantities of watercress unless they are satisfied it comes from an unpolluted source.

Sanitary defects of various kinds were found in 59 or 36 per cent. of the houses in which cases of typhoid occurred.

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 to 1905.

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
1905 ..	165	18	10·91
Total (22 years) ..	9456	1070	11·31

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 1905.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884 ..	2	..	..
1885 ..	6	..	..
1886 ..	66	4	6·06
1887 ..	37	1	2·70
1888 ..	35	..	..
1889 ..	48	6	12·50
1890 ..	114	5	4·38
1891 ..	51	4	7·84
1892 ..	81	6	7·41
1893 ..	94	3	3·19
1894 ..	53	3	5·85
1895 ..	83	4	4·82
1896 ..	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
1905 ..	57	7	12·50
Total (22 years) ..	1604	131	8·16

MEASLES.—After enjoying immunity from this disease in 1904 the Borough suffered from a marked prevalence in the first half of last year. Altogether there were 218 deaths registered from this disease, of which 167 occurred during the first and 50 during the second quarter of the year. 47 of the deaths occurred in babies under one year of age and 152 between the ages of one to five, so that 91 per cent. of the deaths were in children under five years.

We did all in our power to get control of the disease, such as detaining children from infected households from attending day school and Sunday school, visiting the houses, leaving disinfectants, and giving advice generally. The fact however that in the first place a child with measles is in an infectious condition before the parents have recognised it is suffering from measles, and so spreads the disease unsuspected, and that in the second place the disease is looked upon as a trivial complaint and not worth bothering about, are the real causes

why it always proves so difficult to prevent measles going through the town once it has got a start.

There was a threatened recrudescence of the disease at the end of October, two or three cases in the north end of the town were reported to me by Dr. Emmett. On the same day I drew up a printed memorandum on the subject of measles, which was issued by Mr. Bascombe (the Secretary to the Education Committee) to every teacher in the Public Elementary Schools, with a covering note requesting their special attention to the advice given therein. Fortunately, however, very few cases occurred and of these few none were attended by a fatal result.

I append a copy of the memorandum, in which I emphasize the very valuable assistance that school teachers can render in preventing threatened epidemics of what are known as the childish complaints. The principal of these is measles, but the teachers' assistance, intelligently applied, can afford also extremely good results in the case of scarlet fever, mumps, diphtheria, and whooping-cough.

The Memorandum sent out on this occasion read as follows :—

URGENT.

MEMORANDUM from the Medical Officer of Health to the Teachers of the Portsmouth Public Elementary Schools.

It has been brought to my notice to-day that there are a few, but only a few cases of Measles in the Borough. Now, therefore, before these cases have spread, is our only opportunity of preventing an epidemic of this disease in the Borough,

I am convinced, that if an epidemic is to be prevented it will be due entirely and solely to the prompt action of the teachers of this Borough.

The action I ask is as follows :

Let every child who shows any **suspicious** symptoms of Measles be **at once** sent home with a message to the parents, that it is sent away on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, and cannot be re-admitted

until it is in good health and free from cold, or provided with a medical certificate of freedom from sickness. On the same day the names and addresses of such children, together with the reason for their being sent home, should be forwarded to me at the Town Hall.

The suspicious symptoms to be noted by Teachers are identical with those of a cold; **a child sickening for Measles will present some or all of the following: flushed face, sneezing, cough, sickness, headache, shivering, and particularly watery eyes or running at the nose.** Lastly there is the characteristic mottled red rash of Measles. I mention this last because it does not appear till about the fourth day of the disease, and it is during these four days, before the rash appears, that the mischief in the causation of an epidemic of Measles is done.

I cannot emphasize too strongly this point, namely, that if an epidemic is to be prevented it will be done by the teachers **at once sending away any child who has any of the suspicious symptoms enumerated above. To wait to be certain that the child is going to have Measles before sending it away is fatal to any hopes of preventing an epidemic.**

This Memorandum is forwarded by the permission of the Secretary to the Education Authority. I do not believe that on any previous occasion has such an opportunity of arresting an outbreak of Measles at its commencement occurred. Whether we are to be successful or not will depend on the carefulness and prompt action of the Teachers of Portsmouth, to whom I confidently appeal for their heartiest co-operation. And to the Teachers of Portsmouth will belong the sole credit, if, as I hope will be the case, an epidemic of Measles is now prevented in this Borough.

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department, Portsmouth.
October 30th, 1905.

DIARRHŒA.—The number of deaths from epidemic diarrhœa was 173, being 40 less than in the previous year, and 40 less than the average for the past ten years. This disease commenced with two deaths during the last week in June and was at its worst during the last week in July, the whole of August and the first two weeks of September. The very great preponderance of deaths amongst artificially fed children as against those brought up on the breast was again as usual

marked. Out of 144 children who died under one year of age only 13 had been brought up on the breast.

All the houses in which deaths occurred were visited for the purpose of making enquiries and remedying any sanitary defects that might be found. These visits were made by the Female Inspector, and in this respect, as in others, I have found the services of a female inspector very valuable.

TABLE XVI.

Showing the relationship of TEMPERATURE and FATAL CASES of DIARRHŒA.

Week ending	Temperature of Air 4 feet above ground		Temperature of Earth Thermometers		Total Rainfall in inches	Deaths from Diarrhœa
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	1 ft. below ground	4 ft. below ground		
1905						
June 24th ...	68·17	58·14	64·1	58·1	·04	2
July 1st ...	70·78	58·14	65·3	59·8	·33	...
,, 8th ...	70·47	56·92	65·8	61·1	...	2
,, 15th ...	73·57	59·35	67·9	61·2	·60	3
,, 22nd ...	73·64	57·21	68·1	62·2	...	2
,, 29th ...	75·18	60·07	69·6	63·1	·19	10
Aug. 5th ...	70·64	57·50	67·5	63·9	·50	15
,, 12th ...	68·33	56·14	65·9	63·5	·22	16
,, 19th ...	71·00	57·42	65·8	63·2	·06	16
,, 26th ...	67·28	55·57	63·5	62·8	·86	26
Sept. 2nd ...	65·80	53·64	68·0	61·7	·87	22
,, 9th ...	67·25	58·64	62·4	61·1	1·16	16
,, 16th ...	63·65	49·64	58·0	60·8	·20	9
,, 23rd ...	63·27	52·40	57·4	59·6	·11	8
,, 30th ...	58·64	49·57	55·2	58·4	·86	6
Oct. 7th ...	56·64	45·91	53·1	57·3	·20	4
,, 14th ...	56·81	47·25	52·3	56·1	...	3
,, 21st ...	51·30	36·21	47·5	54·8	·17	1

TABLE XVII.

WEEKLY RETURN of Cases of Infectious Diseases reported in accordance with the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, during the year 1905.

WEEK ENDING	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Fevers		Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Croup	Total
				Enteric	Continued				
1905									
January 7	..	10	9	2	..	..	2	..	23
,, 14	..	1	9	2	..	..	1	..	13
,, 21	..	2	9	3	..	2	3	..	19
,, 28	..	12	12	..	1	1	..	..	26
February 4	..	5	8	2	..	1	..	..	16
,, 11	..	6	14	..	..	..	1	..	21
,, 18	..	6	11	3	..	1	2	..	23
,, 25	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	1	19
March 4	..	11	8	1	..	..	1	..	21
,, 11	..	6	13	2	..	1	3	2	27
,, 18	..	5	4	1	..	..	1	1	12
,, 25	..	4	14	1	..	..	..	..	19
April 1	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	9
,, 8	..	11	9	..	..	..	3	..	23
,, 15	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	8
,, 22	..	11	2	3	..	3	..	..	19
,, 29	..	6	7	..	..	..	1	1	15
May 6	..	4	3	2	..	..	3	..	12
,, 13	..	8	4	3	..	..	1	..	16
,, 20	1	9	3	2	..	..	1	..	16
,, 27	..	7	5	..	..	..	1	..	13
June 3	..	11	6	6	..	..	2	1	26
,, 10	..	7	9	5	1	..	3	..	25
,, 17	..	8	4	2	..	..	1	..	15
,, 24	1	10	5	7	..	1	3	..	27
July 1	..	8	2	3	..	..	2	..	15
,, 8	..	4	6	3	..	..	2	..	15
,, 15	..	14	9	2	..	2	2	..	29
,, 22	..	12	2	2	..	3	3	..	22
,, 29	..	8	9	7	..	..	1	..	25
August 5	4	17	10	3	..	..	..	..	34
,, 12	1	7	15	7	..	..	..	..	31
,, 19	1	11	10	7	..	..	1	..	30
,, 26	..	10	5	5	..	..	2	..	22
September 2	..	5	9	10	..	..	2	..	26
,, 9	..	21	18	8	1	..	3	..	51
,, 16	2	12	6	3	..	1	4	..	28
,, 23	..	9	18	7	..	..	3	..	37
,, 30	..	9	13	5	..	..	1	..	28
October 7	..	17	15	11	..	..	2	..	45
,, 14	..	24	6	3	..	2	3	..	38
,, 21	..	19	10	3	..	..	4	..	36
,, 28	..	25	10	3	..	..	4	1	43
November 4	..	20	23	5	..	..	6	..	54
,, 11	..	23	9	2	..	..	2	..	36
,, 18	..	8	11	4	..	..	8	..	31
,, 25	..	15	8	3	..	..	6	..	32
December 2	..	9	4	1	2	..	3	..	19
,, 9	..	17	14	..	..	..	5	..	36
,, 16	..	18	9	4	..	..	4	..	35
,, 23	..	5	11	2	1	1	3	..	23
,, 30	..	7	15	3	..	..	2	..	27
Grand Totals	10	530	457	165	6	21	115	7	1311

TABLE XVIII.

Showing the number of INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED to the Medical Officer of Health under the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1883, and under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts of 1889 & 1899.

Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Fever		Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas*	Membraneous Croup*	Totals
				Enteric	Continued				
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
1904 ...	...	726	601	223	13	13	84	7	1663
Totals ...	114	12172	5660	8858	759	247	244	14	28064
Means ...	5·7	608	283	443	38	12·3	61	3·5	1403
1905 ...	10	530	457	165	6	21	115	7	1311

* Not a notifiable disease in this Borough until the passing of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Extension Act, 1899.

TABLE XX.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED to the MILTON HOSPITAL (Small-pox Patients—the Locks Hospital) for the Years 1883 to 1905.

Diseases	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Small-pox ...	5	1	8	7	20	4	6	1	...	...	6	22	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	8	3	...	10
Scarlet Fever ...	1	13	16	29	56	120	278	384	180	532	503	238	177	352	413	436	333	198	270	339	572	340	274
Enteric or Typhoid ...		2	6	66	37	35	48	114	51	81	94	53	83	76	102	92	96	157	101	105	70	73	57
Diphtheria ...	...	4	6	11	27	23	18	69	52	27	12	38	46	38	37	118	225	211	170	197	211	220	198
Measles ...	1	2	1	11	4	8	5	1	22	...	6	22	15	10	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases ...	...	...	...	1	3	8	8	7	18	5	5	9	25	17	11	10	2	...	...	...	2	3	...
Totals ...	7	22	37	125	147	198	363	576	323	645	626	382	346	499	569	662	657	567	542	649	858	636	539

BACTERIOLOGY.—A large number of bacteriological investigations have again been performed in connection with infectious diseases in the Borough. As usual, the largest number were in connection with diphtheria, but a considerable number of sputa were also examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

Complete outfits for collecting the material necessary for examination in the various diseases are kept at the Health Department and supplied to medical men on application; the results of examinations are telephoned to them within twenty-four hours of receipt.

Altogether, 662 examinations have been made, being 125 more than in the previous year.

The following table shows the number and results of the examinations:—

Diseases	Result		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria ...	228	243	471
Tuberculosis ...	37	103	140
Enteric Fever ...	2	27	29
Other diseases ...	...	...	22
Total ...	267	373	662

WATER SUPPLY.—I have nothing to add to my previous remarks on this subject. Some uneasiness was caused in March by the cloudy appearance of the water, which of recent years has been of more frequent occurrence; on this occasion I visited the works, and on March 14th presented the following Report:—

SIR,

According to your instructions I have analysed the sample of water collected at North End on Sunday, the 12th inst. I attach a copy of the analysis and beg to report as follows on the subject.

The cloudiness of the Portsmouth water is due to small particles of sand and clay, *i.e.*, to particles of soil. I have reported before that these must gain access to the water either in the north of Hampshire, in the collecting area of the springs, or else in the neighbourhood of Havant. I now think I am justified in discarding the former alternative and in stating that the cloudiness is caused by particles of soil carried into the springs from the immediate neighbourhood of the waterworks. I have come to this conclusion because of the short interval which elapses between the heavy rains and the turbid condition making its appearance.

This was first drawn attention to in 1897, in a Report issued by the Local Government Board after an exhaustive enquiry into the Portsmouth Waterworks. The following occurs in the Report :—

> "A chalk water from deep springs should *not* be rendered turbid by the occurrence of rainfall . . . . . the occurrence of turbidity, therefore, in Portsmouth water is suggestive of the *access of surface water to that supply*. The apparent tendency of this turbidity to occur, not after isolated though heavy rainfalls, but after a series of wet days, suggests gradual saturation of soil in the neighbourhood of the springs and fouling of the water afforded by these springs only when the soil has been saturated down to their level.
>
> "As regards the Havant section . . . . the proximity to its springs and collecting basins of a score of houses, possibly on the unprotected chalk, on the northern boundary of these works; the pollution by sewage matters of the sheet of gravel over the chalk immediately to the north of the waterworks enclosure; the fact that the waterworks is skirted on two sides by a stream fouled by sewage and trade refuse ;—all these conditions are such as to justify serious apprehension regarding the liability of this section of the Portsmouth water supply to dangerous pollution, apprehension not removed by the protective influence, questionable in amount, of the puddle-trench surrounding the waterworks."

Since that date I have myself repeatedly called your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the water, and have advised filtration as the only remedy.

The Report of the Local Government Board, and my own Reports, have not, so far as I am aware, resulted in the Water Company taking any steps to construct the filter-beds that are needed.

The water is undoubtedly a splendid supply, but it is impossible to ignore the two facts that have an all-important bearing on its purity :—

1.—A considerable amount of subsoil gains access to the springs after one or two stormy wet days.

2.—There is an unsewered town abounding with cesspools immediately adjoining the waterworks.

In discussing the water supply and its supposed absolute safety for use, I have often heard the very good analytical results that are usually obtained quoted as arguments. Too much dependence must not, however, be placed on the analysis of the water. You may remember that during the epidemic of typhoid fever at Maidstone a few years back the water was reported to be perfectly safe, yet in spite of this it caused a fresh crop of typhoid cases.

The water supply of Worthing was always considered very good until suddenly the town found itself in the midst of a typhoid epidemic.

I do not wish to be unduly alarmist, and so far as I am aware no single case of sickness has ever been traced to the Portsmouth water. But should we be able to say the same if an epidemic of typhoid fever suddenly occurred at Havant? Would there not then be grave risk if on top of that epidemic there was a heavy rainfall and stormy weather similar to that we have experienced during the past few days? We might possibly suffer no injury in this town, but I think it is undeniable that we should be in grave danger. This risk the Water Company have it in their power to reduce to a minimum by the construction of proper filter-beds, and my advice is that the matter is of such urgency that no avoidable delay should be allowed to intervene.

I repeat the opinion that I have often before expressed—that the Portsmouth water supply can never be regarded as perfectly safe until efficient filter-beds are provided for the filtration of all water before its delivery to the inhabitants of this town.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. MEARNS FRASER.

The analysis of the sample referred to is given in the table of analyses. Since this time I believe the Water Company have recognised the necessity for providing filtration beds, and I hope in a short time these will be constructed. The springs and reservoirs of the Company have been visited by me on many occasions during the year, but I have no further suggestions as regards these than those which have been made in various reports on the subject which I have from time to time presented to you.

I have made the following Analyses of the public water supply during the past year :—

(The results are expressed in parts per 100,000)

Date	Place of Collection	Total Solids	Chlorine	Chlorine estimated as Common Salt	Nitrogen as Nitrates, and Nitrates	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 2 hours at 37°C.	Poisonous Metals	Sulphates and Nitrates	Total Hardness	Physical and Microscopic Characters
1905												
Jan. 16	Town Hall ..	29·0	1·9	3·06	0·26	traces	0·002	..	nil	nil	23·7	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
Feb. 14	Town Hall ..	29·5	1·8	3·0	0·28	traces	0·002	..	nil	nil	23·2	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
Mar. 2	Town Hall .	28·6	1·8	3·0	0·35	traces	0·0035	..	nil	nil	24·0	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
Mar. 12	House, North End	35·3	2·3	3·7	0·36	0·004	0·006	0·20	nil	nil	23·0	Light brown opaque colour, considerable amount of finely divided suspended matter. Deposit of fine clay and sand. Charring on ignition.
Mar. 21	Town Hall ..	29·4	2·1	3·4	0·36	traces	0·0035	0·03	nil	nil	23·6	Clear, very faint blue colour, free from suspended matter.
Apr. 11	Town Hall ..	30·1	2·1	3·4	0·36	traces	0·005	0·000	nil	nil	23·5	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
May 16	Town Hall ..	29·0	1·8	2·9	0·36	0·002	0·006	..	nil	nil	24·0	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
June 14	Corporation Yard ..	30·1	1·9	3·1	0·32	0·000	0·002	..	..	..	22·2	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
July 14	Corporation Yard ..	32·0	2·0	3·7	0·28	trace	0·001	..	nil	nil	21·5	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
Aug. 15	Corporation Yard ..	32·1	2·0	3·7	0·28	0·000	0·006	..	nil	nil	22·0	Clear, colourless, a small amount of suspended (vegetable) matter.
Sep. 16	Town Hall ..	30·1	2·0	3·7	0·26	traces	0·004	0·004	..	..	22·0	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
Nov. 14	Town Hall ..	29·8	1·9	3·0	0·26	traces	0·002	..	nil	nil	23·0	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
Dec. 18	Town Hall ..	28·0	1·9	3·0	0·30	traces	0·007	..	nil	nil	23·0	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.—The slaughter-houses in the Borough have been as usual kept under as close observation as possible. As I have before frequently remarked, the inspection of meat for food can never be really satisfactory until there is a public abattoir, it is obvious that with nearly 100 slaughter-houses in constant use in different parts of the town all the meat sold cannot be systematically inspected. Convinced, however, as I have long been of its great value, yet under existing legislation a public abattoir does not come within the range of practical politics; my reasons for this opinion, as you may remember, were stated at length in my Annual Report for 1904.

During the last year Inspector Monkcom has attended the neighbouring cattle markets, a practice that has been found very useful. Any diseased animals that are sold to Portsmouth purchasers can thus be traced and steps taken to prevent their being used for food.

One cannot but be struck with the need for qualified inspectors to attend the country markets, where animals in the last stages of tuberculosis are sometimes sold. Not long ago, this year, a couple of cows, very advanced in tuberculosis, were bought at Chichester market for a sum of ten shillings each by a Portsmouth dealer; fortunately, we were able to get possession of these and destroy them, and so prevent any harm resulting. It must be obvious to anyone that a cow diseased to such an extent as to fetch ten shillings in open market must be unfit for food, and the sale of such animals ought not, and with proper inspection would not, be permitted.

In this connection one is reminded of another danger. Some of these tubercular cows have evidently been milked up to the time of their being sent to market. It is very uncomfortable to think that the milk from these animals has found its way into this or neighbouring towns.

The inspection of cows and cowsheds in small urban and rural districts is notoriously lax, but if the local sanitary authorities of these districts will not carry out their obligations there seems nothing to be done.

Altogether, the inspection of the meat and milk supply of this country must be regarded as very unsatisfactory. At one time we in this country were in a position to boast of our superiority in matters of public health over other nations; nowadays, however, we have allowed ourselves to fall a long way behind other European countries in some of the most important sanitary measures, and in nothing, I think, are we more lax than in the protection of the public from the use for food of diseased meat and infected milk.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890-1903.—I have to report that a considerable amount of work was effected under these Acts during the past year, and a large number of insanitary dwelling-houses have been dealt with. As it may appear strange that not much use has been made of these Acts in dealing with insanitary property before 1905, it may be as well to give the reasons, which are as follows. Up to the middle of 1904, under the old Building Bye-laws, a house that was in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health unfit for habitation could be closed by the Council on the presentation of a certificate to that effect by the Medical Officer of Health ; but in several ways this bye-law was not satisfactory, notably in that when a house had been so closed our powers ended and we could not proceed to get it demolished, so that, although it was not inhabited, yet it could not be taken away to give increased air space, and as a rule it simply remained a standing eyesore until it collapsed from age. A number of houses were dealt with, however, under this section, which, for many years, although not satisfactory, yet afforded the best means we possessed for dealing with unhealthy houses. When the new Building Bye-laws came into force in the middle of 1904, the Local Government Board refused to approve of the inclusion in them of this closing section, and recourse had then to be had to the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. These latter had, fortunately, towards the end of 1903, been amended by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, the amending section particularly valuable in dealing with unhealthy dwelling-houses being No. 8, which

gave the Local Authority power to apply direct in a court of summary jurisdiction for a closing order without first, as had been necessary previously, serving notices to abate nuisances on the owner of the property in question. Before the Act of 1903 it was imperative, before a closing order was applied for to the Magistrates, to serve a notice on the owner of the dwelling-house to do certain specified repairs in order to make the house fit for habitation; as, however, in the cases one wanted to deal with, the house, from its original defective structure and from its want of air space and general surroundings, was unfit for habitation—no matter what was done to it—it is obvious the Act was not in that respect of very much service. But under the Amending Act these preliminary notices became unnecessary, and if now the Local Authority forms the opinion that a house is "not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, or is in such a state that the occupation thereof should be immediately discontinued," application may be made straight away to the Magistrates for a closing order, and this in turn may be followed up by a demolition order. This Amendment Act came into force in August, 1903, but as the prescribing forms referred to in the Act were not issued by the Local Government Board till January 7th, 1905, no steps were taken before the Magistrates till after that date. Since then, however, as the following tabulated statement will show, a large amount of work has been done under the Acts, and we have found the Act of 1890 as amended by that of 1903 of very great use.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts I have made written representations to the Local Authority that the following dwelling-houses were unfit for human habitation, with the results appended.

Dwelling-house	Date of representation	Subsequent action
1 Guernsey, Court, Portsmouth	Oct. 4, 1904	Closing orders were obtained from the Magistrates for all these houses on Jan. 24th, 1905, and the Health Committee has subsequently recommended that a Demolition Order under the Act be made.
2 do. do.	do.	
3 do. do.	do.	
4 do. do.	do.	
5 do. do.	do.	
6 do. do.	do.	

Dwelling-house	Date of representation	Subsequent action
6 Hampton Court, Portsea	Oct. 4, 1904	Houses repaired by owner, and no further proceedings taken at present.
7 do. do.	do.	
8 do. do.	do.	
28 Hampton Street, Southsea	Oct. 4, 1904	House repaired by owner, and no further proceedings taken.
63 Prince George Street, Portsea	Oct. 4, 1904	Closing order granted by Magistrates on Feb. 7th, 1905. House subsequently put into thorough repair and order withdrawn on Oct. 19th, 1905.
9 St. George's Passage, Portsea	Nov. 16, 1904	Closing order granted by Magistrates Feb. 7th, 1905.
1 No. 1 Court, Inner Camber	Jan. 18, 1905	Closing order granted by Magistrates March 21st, 1905.
3 Oxford Street, Landport	Sep. 4, 1905	Houses repaired by owner, and no further proceedings taken.
5 do. do.	do.	
1 Dean Street, Portsea	Sep. 20, 1905	Closing orders granted by Magistrates on Jan. 16th, 1906. Houses subsequently demolished.
2 do. do.	do.	
3 do. do.	do.	
4 do. do.	do.	
50 Town Street, Landport	Sep. 5, 1905	Proceedings withdrawn on house being put into satisfactory condition.
1 Hobbs' Court, Portsea	Sep. 20, 1905	These came before the Magistrates on Dec. 19th, 1905, but were adjourned as they were governed by a point of law that had arisen in connection with 3 King's Bench Alley. The point of law was decided in the High Court in favour of the Corporation, and the houses were subsequently demolished by the owner.
2 do. do.	do.	
3 do. do.	do.	
4 do. do.	do.	
5 do. do.	do.	
6 do. do.	do.	
7 do. do.	do.	
8 do. do.	do.	
9 do. do.	do.	
10 do. do.	do.	
11 do. do.	do.	
12 do. do.	do.	
1 King's Bench Alley, Portsea	Sep. 20, 1905	This was adjourned by the Magistrates on Dec. 19th, 1905, pending an appeal on 3 King's Bench Alley.
3 do. ...	do.	Closing order granted by Magistrates appealed against on a point of law; subsequently decided in the High Court in the Corporation's favour.
12 Southampton row, Portsea	Sep. 20, 1905	Adjourned pending result of appeal in similar case,
13 do. do.	do.	

Dwelling-house	Date of representation	Subsequent action
1 Gardner's Buildings, Portsea	Oct. 10, 1905	
2 do. do.	do.	
3 do. do.	do.	Closing order granted by Magistrates on Nov. 28th, 1905. Houses subsequently demolished by owner.
4 do. do.	do.	
5 do. do.	do.	
6 do. do.	do.	
7 do. do.	do.	
8 do. do.	do.	
16 King's Bench Alley, Portsea	Sep. 20, 1905	Acquired by Corporation.
17 do. do.	do.	
1 Spearing's Court, Portsea	Sep. 20, 1905	Closing order granted by Magistrates Nov. 28th, 1905. Demolition order in progress.
2 do. do.	do.	
3 do. do.	do.	
4 do. do.	do.	
23 Havant Street, Portsea	Nov. 15, 1905	House demolished by owner.
6 King's Bench Alley, Portsea	Dec. 20, 1905	Closing order granted by Magistrates March 20th, 1906.
8 do. do.	do.	
9 do. do.	do.	
7 do. do.	do.	Adjourned pending result of appeal on point of law. Order subsequently granted.
12 do. do.	do.	Acquired by Corporation.
3 Daniel Place, Portsea	Dec. 20, 1905	Application for closing orders heard by Magistrates on Feb. 13th, 1905. The Magistrates deferred their decision, to see if the Corporation could come to some arrangement with the owners. Closing Orders subsequently made.
4 do. do.	do.	
5 do. do.	do.	
6 do. do.	do.	
7 do. do.	do.	
8 do. do.	do.	
9 do. do.	do.	
10 do. do.	do.	
11 do. do.	do.	
House at rear of 6 Frederick Street, Portsea.	Dec. 20, 1905	Closing order obtained on Feb. 13th, 1906. House subsequently demolished by owner.
97 Charlotte Street, Landport	Dec. 20, 1905	Closing order granted Mar. 20th, 1906.

It will be seen, therefore, that I have submitted representations advising the closing of 68 dwelling-houses.

The Magistrates have granted closing orders in 31 cases.

Seven houses were forthwith put in a fit state of repair on service with notices under the Act.

Four houses were acquired by the Corporation at a small cost.

In the case of 16 houses the hearing of the application was adjourned to await the result of an appeal to the High Court (since decided in our favour).

One of the houses was demolished by the owner before the application came before the Magistrates.

The decision of the Magistrates in the case of nine houses has been adjourned to see if the Corporation cannot come to some agreement with the owner.

I may mention here that Nos. 10 and 11 King's Bench Alley, which were also unfit for occupation, were acquired by Alderman Scott Foster and presented to the Corporation, and have since been demolished.

I may possibly be pardoned for referring, with a certain amount of satisfaction, to the fact that in no single instance was our application before the Magistrates dismissed; and further, that, with the exception of Mr. Cogswell, the architect, who drew up the necessary plans, and Dr. Lauder, who gave evidence on one occasion, these cases have been presented to the Court supported solely by the evidence prepared by myself and other officers of the Health Department, therefore no long bill for outside expert evidence has been incurred. I would also add that the whole of the applications were very ably conducted by Mr. Etherton, the Deputy Town Clerk, to whom our success is in a large measure due.

Up to the present our efforts have resulted in a considerable amount of slum property being closed; this is being followed up by demolition of the houses, affording a corresponding increase of fresh air and sunlight into the areas concerned. A few more years steady work of a similar nature cannot fail to effect a marked improvement in the healthiness of some of the old and more overcrowded parts of the Borough.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.—A considerable amount of work has again been done under the provisions of the above Act. Altogether, 4340 visits have been paid by Inspector Gray and Miss Monk, the latter visiting workshops where females are employed.

There is still a little trouble in getting accurate lists of outworkers sent in by employers at the times specified in sec. 107 of the Act ; the delay in some cases was so inexcusable that it was necessary to take proceedings against two persons, and in both cases convictions were obtained and fines inflicted.

These returns, as mentioned in my last Report, I have not up to the present found of any great value, and I notice in the reports of Medical Officers of Health of other large towns similar comments on the disproportion between the great amount of work involved in collecting and keeping these lists and the small benefit resulting.

The visits paid, nuisances abated, and work done generally under the Act, are tabulated in the forms suggested by the Home Office, a reference to which will probably give all the information desired.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES. WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	234	6	..
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	3791	261	1
WORKPLACES	532	25	1
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES	1074	65	..
Total	5631	357	2

2.—Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—**				
Want of cleanliness	99	99	..	..
Want of ventilation	13	12	..	..
Overcrowding	14	14	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	..	..
Other nuisances	392	377	..	2
†Sanitary accommodation — insufficient	3	3	..	..
†Sanitary accommodation — unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	..
†Sanitary accommodation — not separate for sexes	2	2	..	..
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	46	46	..	..
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (s. 107)	2	2	..	2
Giving out work to be done in premises which are unwholesome (s. 108)	..	..	..	..
Giving out work to be done in premises which are infected (s. 110)	..	..	..	..
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (s. 109)	..	..	..	..
Other offences	..	..	..	..
Total	574	558	—	4

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted in this Borough. The standard of sanitary accommodation usually followed is one w.c. per 25 persons.

3.—Other Matters.

Class		Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)		125
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspectors	8
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	8
Other		5
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—		
Certificates granted during the year		..
In use at the end of the year		4

Homework:—	Number of Lists	Number of Outworkers
*List of Outworkers** (s. 107):—		
Lists received	115	1745
Addressses of outworkers forwarded to other Authorities ..	52	
Addressses of outworkers received from other Authorities	20	

Homework in unwholesome or infected premises:—	Wearing Apparel	Other
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108)	..	..
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	53	2
Orders prohibiting homework in infectious premises (s. 110) ..	..	..

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year ..			
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses ..	181	
	Tailors ..	397	
	Dress and Mantle Makers	421	
	Milliners ..	96	
Total number of workshops on Register ..			1710

* The Lists should be received twice in the year. The year's figures required in the Table are those obtained by adding together the two half-yearly totals.

NUISANCES IN RESPECT OF WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, &c.

Drains repaired	60
,, cleansed	17
Workshops and workplaces cleansed ...	99
,, ,, ventilated ...	13
Bakehouses cleansed	46
Overcrowding in workshops discontinued ...	14
Laundry floors drained	3
Sanitary accommodation provided ...	3
Separate sanitary accommodation for sexes provided	2
W.C. fittings repaired	41
Paving ,, ...	31
Spouting ,.	43
Floors ,, ...	18
Roofs ,, ...	24

Yard traps removed from bakehouses	...	2
New w.c. pans provided ...	...	11
Water closets cleansed ...	...	11
,, ventilated ...	...	5
Flushing cisterns to water closets provided	...	37
Ventilating shafts repaired or raised	...	8
Yards and stables drained ...	...	8
,, ,, cleansed ...	...	10
Ice cream stores ,, ...	...	4
Ironing stoves ventilated ...	...	4
Manure pits constructed ...	...	5
Manure and refuse removed ...	...	16
Smoke nuisances abated ...	...	6
Animals removed ...	...	5
Pan closets removed ...	...	2
Space under flooring ventilated ...	...	1
Other nuisances ...	...	25
	Total	574

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Trade	No. of Workshops	Persons employed— Male	Female	Totals
Bakers ...	181	732	1	733
Blindmakers ...	2	8	—	8
Bootmakers ...	80	220	--	220
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	—	3
Cutler ...	1	2	—	2
Coachbuilders ...	14	133	—	133
Corset makers ...	9	2	38	40
Cork cutters ...	3	3	—	3
Cooper ...	1	3	—	3
Cycle makers ...	41	150	—	150
Dress and mantle makers	421	—	1820	1820
Drug packers ...	2	2	14	16
Firewood cutters ...	35	102	—	102
Fitters ...	9	48	—	48

Trade	No. of Workshops	Persons employed— Male	Female	Totals
French polishers ...	7	30	—	30
Furriers ...	3	—	7	7
Gluemaker ...	1	4	—	4
Gutscraper ...	1	6	—	6
Jewellers ...	21	63	—	63
Laundries ...	80	—	527	527
Lathrenders ...	3	12	—	12
Lampmaker ...	1	—	4	4
Milliners ...	96	—	450	450
Optician ...	1	4	—	4
Plaster modellers ...	2	10	—	10
Pea packer ...	1	—	24	24
Plumbers ...	13	58	—	58
Picture-frame makers, etc.	20	90	—	90
Photographers ...	23	44	—	44
Piano makers ...	2	20	—	20
Pincushion makers ...	3	4	13	17
Rag sorters ...	4	28	—	28
Smiths ...	27	107	—	107
Sugar boilers ...	7	25	—	25
Sewing machine maker	1	6	—	6
Stonemasons ...	6	70	—	70
Saddlers ...	11	34	—	34
Shirtmakers, etc. ...	9	—	30	30
Scalemaker ...	1	6	—	6
Sailmaker ...	1	3	—	3
Tailors ...	397	970	1708	2678
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 ...	25	80	3	83
Umbrella makers ...	3	9	—	9
Wheelwrights ...	15	60	—	60
Whitesmith ...	1	2	—	2
Wire mattress maker	1	4	2	6
Zinc worker ...	1	2	—	2
Miscellaneous trades ...	11	45	10	55
Totals	1710	3738	4751	8489

THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.—I am glad to be able to report that the effect of this Act has been markedly beneficial in the Borough. The Act is of course not perfection, and dealing as it does with a subject new to legislation, it was only to be expected that a number of eventualities would arise which had not been foreseen ; but, doubtless, after it has been in force for a few years, the experience so gained will indicate sufficiently clearly the lines upon which it may be advantageously amended. The same remarks also apply to the Rules issued under the Act by the Central Midwives Board. The Rules order certain books and registers to be kept by all midwives ; but as some of these are unable to read or write, they are, however willingly, unable to keep these satisfactorily. Further, with regard to the appliances, midwives are to take with them to confinements, it is unwise, in my humble opinion, to entrust them with catheters, for the old style of midwife armed with a catheter is a most dangerous creature, and almost certain to do more harm than good if she attempts to use it. In a few years' time, however, as the old style of midwife is replaced by her more modern and properly trained successor, there will be little difficulty in carrying out the rules, and the Board could hardly have been expected to draft rules which would be suitable to both the modern and the old midwife.

It has been deemed advisable in this Borough to supplement the Rules issued by the Central Midwives Board by certain instructions which go more into detail in various points, such as the use of disinfectants, care of the hands, etc., and which endeavour to put before midwives in their proper order the various steps they should take at a confinement, by following which it is hoped they will gradually acquire orderly and systematic habits, which are the first steps towards cleanliness and efficiency. In drawing up these instructions, which are here reproduced, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the very excellent " Instructions to Midwives " drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health of Manchester for use in that City.

THE PORTSMOUTH LOCAL SUPERVISING AUTHORITY ISSUE THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS WHICH MIDWIVES PRACTISING IN THIS BOROUGH ARE TO OBSERVE IN CARRYING OUT THEIR PRACTICE.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

Midwives are advised to obtain a copy of the Midwives Act, 1902 (price 1½d.), together with a copy of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board (price 4d.), and to make themselves thoroughly familiar with their provisions.

Failure to comply with these will render Midwives liable to suspension.

CLEANLINESS OF PERSON.

Midwives must be scrupulously clean in every way. Nothing is so important in successful Midwifery as absolute cleanliness. They must wear a dress of washable material and over it a clean apron. The dresses must be so made that the sleeves can be detached or readily rolled up above the elbows. If gloves are worn they must also be of washable material.

Midwives should, if possible, have a fixed bath in their houses, but in any case should take a bath at least twice a week. They should exercise the greatest care to see that the hands and arms are kept free from roughness and the nails perfectly clean.

THE MIDWIFE'S BAG.

The bag should have several detachable washable linings, and as soon as one becomes soiled it should be changed for a clean one. A clean lining should in any case be put in once a week. It should contain :—

(1.) A vaginal douche tin or syphon douche in preference to the ordinary syringe. Glass nozzles should be used.

(2.) An enema syringe, carried in a separate box.

NOTE.—The vaginal syringe must never on any account be used for giving enemas, or the enema syringe for giving vaginal injections.

(3.) A pair of scissors, preferably with detachable blades.

(4.) An accurate clinical thermometer.

(5.) A nail brush and soap.

(6.) Stout linen thread for tying the cord. This should be boiled and carried in a bottle.

(7.) A bottle of "Cyllin" antiseptic. This should be used in strength of one teaspoonful to a quart of water for douching and washing the external parts of the patient. For other purposes —washing the hands, washing instruments, etc., twice this strength or one teaspoonful to a pint of water should be used.

(8.) A bottle of solution of boracic acid for washing the eyes.

NOTE.—Boracic acid solution is made as follows:– Buy 2ozs. of powdered boracic acid from a chemist, put it in a clean, large glass-stoppered bottle and add one quart of recently boiled water; shake bottle vigorously and allow to stand. The boracic acid solution is then ready for use, and some can be placed in a smaller bottle to be carried in the midwife's bag.

(9.) A collapsible tin of lano-cyllin or other lubricant for smearing the fingers, catheters, douche nozzles, and enema nozzles before they touch the patient.

The bag itself should be thoroughly washed each week when the lining is changed.

MANAGEMENT OF THE LABOUR.

1. Before the birth takes place the Midwife must prepare the bed in such a manner that discharges cannot soak through, and that only clean articles can come in contact with the person of the woman in labour.

2. Hot water, basins, and other materials which will be required should be procured and arranged in an orderly manner.

3. The Midwife must now prepare her arms, hands, and nails in the following manner:—First, the sleeves of the dress must be rolled well above the elbow, the arms and hands well washed with soap and warm water, and the nails well scrubbed with a nail brush. The arms, hands and nails must then be disinfected by washing in a basin containing a solution of "Cyllin," two teaspoonsful to a quart of water. This process of washing is of the utmost importance and must be performed slowly and thoroughly; it should occupy at least five minutes, and, in addition, the hands should be kept for two minutes in the disinfectant solution.

4. The external parts of the patient must now be cleansed with soap and warm water and afterwards with solution of "Cyllin" disinfectant (one teaspoonful to a quart of warm water), recently boiled linen rags or lint or asceptic cotton wool being used. The cotton wool must be burnt after use, but lint or rags may be used again after being washed and boiled for five minutes.

5. As few external examinations as possible should be made, but before each the above procedure of washing must be repeated, and finally the fingers smeared with antiseptic lubricant. The nails should be kept short.

6. The Midwife must not leave the patient after the second stage of labour has commenced. The Midwife must not attempt to hurry the labour.

7. The cord must be carefully tied after it has ceased to pulsate, and cut with scissors that have been previously disinfected. Great care must be exercised so as not to drag on the cord away from the child.

8. The placenta and membranes must be carefully examined to see if they are complete; the placenta should be examined flat.

9. After the expulsion of the after-birth, the Midwife must remove all soiled clothing and material from the bed.

10. A binder must then be carefully and firmly applied.

11. The external parts must then be washed with a solution of "Cyllin" (one teaspoonful to a quart of water).

12. A perfectly clean dry pad, which has previously been boiled, should then be applied to the parts, and the woman made comfortable.

13. The child should then be attended to.

CARE OF THE CHILD.

1. As soon as the baby's head is born the Midwife must wipe the eyes with a clean boiled cloth dipped in a solution of boracic acid, and when the cord has been tied the eyes should be again washed with warm boracic acid lotion, the lids being held open to thoroughly wash them.

2. The child should be wrapped loosely in woollen material until the mother has been attended to. After this the Midwife must examine to see that the child is naturally formed.

3. The child should be washed and dressed before a fire or in a warm room, the skin being cleansed with Castile soap and water not too warm.

4. The cord must be carefully sprinkled with a mixture of equal parts of boracic acid and starch powder and then dressed with boiled linen; the binder must not be too tight; the child should be warmly but loosely dressed. The face should not be covered.

5. On the appearance of any signs of inflammation or matter about the eyes a medical man should be called in.

6. If the child is apparently born dead the Midwife must try methods of resuscitation, but if it remains weak a Doctor must be called in.

7. **The mother must in all cases be encouraged to suckle the child herself.** A child that is not suckled has not half the chance of living that a breast-fed infant has.

CARE OF THE MOTHER.

The Midwife must not leave the case for at least an hour after the birth of the child. Before leaving she must take and record the pulse and temperature of the woman, and must not leave unless the uterus has well contracted and the pulse is good.

If the confinement takes place in the day-time the patient should be revisited before 9 p.m. at night, and made comfortable for the night. She must in any case revisit the patient within twelve hours of the confinement.

If there has been much loss of blood the patient must be revisited at a shorter interval. She must ascertain if the patient has passed water, record the temperature, and note the amount of discharge.

She must instruct the patient to keep in bed for ten days, and during that period must visit daily, and on each occasion must take and record the pulse and temperatnre. These must be kept and produced, if required by the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector under the Midwives Act.

The Midwife must each day wash the mother and child. She must see that the external parts of the mother are kept clean, and must pay special attention to the eyes, the mouth, and the cord of the child. She must make the mother's bed each day or see that it is made in her presence, and see that everything in connection with the mother is clean.

She must note the amount and odour of the discharge when cleaning the woman, must ascertain if she is sleeping and taking her food well. Must be on the look out for any swelling of the legs or any pain in the abdomen, and must examine the nipples and breasts. A daily record of the patient must be kept and produced when required. The Midwife must make herself thoroughly acquanted with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board with reference to the calling in of a medical man.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY MIDWIVES IN CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

If any patient has a rise of temperature continuing over 24 hours, a rigor, vomiting, foul-smelling discharges, acute pain in the abdomen, or any of the symptoms which are suggestive of puerperal fever, the Midwife must proceed as follows :—

(1.) She must at once cause a Medical Practitioner to be sent for.

(2.) She must enter a record of having done so, with her reasons for doing so.

(3.) She must within 12 hours send a copy to the Medical Officer of Health.

As soon as the medical man arrives the Midwife must either cease attendance on the patient or must at once give up her other cases. In any case no Midwife must go to another case on the same day as she has seen a puerperal case.

If the Midwife ceases to attend the puerperal case she must at once hand over all the clothes she had on while she attended the case to the Local Supervising Authority for disinfection. She must disinfect her bag and everything it contains to the satisfaction of the Authority, and must also take a hot bath and thoroughly disinfect her person. The hair must also be disinfected.

It is most important to thoroughly disinfect the hands, arms, and finger nails, and the procedure described on page 58 must be carefully followed.

When the directions given above have been carefully followed out the Midwife must report herself to the Medical Officer of Health or the Inspector under the Midwives Act, and she will then usually be allowed to continue her practice.

Neglect to follow out these instructions will probably lead to the suspension of the Midwife, and her being reported to the Central Midwives Board.

If a Midwife desires to consult the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector under the Midwives Act she can do so by calling at the Health Department, Town Hall, between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning or 5 and 6 in the afternoon.

Printed instructions on the Feeding of Babies can be obtained at the Health Department.

In reporting on the working of the Midwives Act, I must refer to the excellent work that has been done by the Inspector (Miss Monk). She has visited the midwives systematically, and has devoted a considerable amount of time to individual instruction. She has also paid a number of visits to the cases attended by midwives. The result has been such a marked improvement in the cleanliness, care, and attention exhibited by the midwives as I feel certain could not have been obtained except by the services of a competent inspector.

From the knowledge gained by the work done under the Midwives Act there has been very forcibly brought home to me of the necessity for a Maternity or Lying-in Hospital in this town. Numbers of the cases visited by the Inspector have been found to be in insanitary surroundings, and completely destitute of food and clothing. These people will not, because of its associations, go into the Union, but, I believe, would be glad to take advantage of a Lying-in Hospital which was free of the taint of pauperism. Such an institution would, I am convinced, be of the utmost service to the Borough in many ways—directly in the relief afforded to poor women in time of greatest stress, but also indirectly in its educational influence, in the prevention of infantile mortality, and possibly in the establishment of a training school for midwives.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.—In February of last year I was directed to attend a conference held in London on School Hygiene; consequently, in March I presented a Report embodying the points which I considered most worthy of your attention. This Report, which is too long to reproduce here, was forwarded by the Health Committee to the Education Committee, and duly considered.

The subject naturally possesses for anyone concerned with the health of a town a very great interest. It is on the healthy upbringing of the children that the future health of the community must obviously to a large extent depend, and, moreover, is a matter that I am afraid has not received so much attention from sanitary authorities as it merits.

As I took an opportunity in the Report above referred to of putting my views before you, it is unnecessary again to go into the matter at length, more especially as the question of medical supervision is now being considered by the Education Committee. There can be no room for doubt, however, that in the intelligent care of the health of the children in the public elementary schools of this Borough we have one of the most important factors for securing a healthy adult population in the future.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN PORTSMOUTH IN 1905.

Station situated in Victoria Park. Lat. 50° 48′ 4″ W. long. 1° 55″ N.

Nothing of an unusual character occurred in the atmospheric conditions throughout the year.

Extremes.—No extraordinary high temperature was recorded, although during the month of July a fairly high temperature in the shade was kept up, a mean of 73° being registered, and on two occasions during this month the thermometer reached 80°.

For some years past Portsmouth has been free from heavy snowfalls, and on three occasions only this year did snow fall, and then but very slightly, and not sufficiently to cause any inconvenience.

The same might be said of thunder, lightning, and hail. On seven occasions only was lightning discernible, and then not to any great extent.

Barometer.—The mean barometer reading was 30·021. The fluctuations were more numerous than in the previous year, but no great width of range occurred within twenty-four hours. The highest observed reading of the barometer (reduced to 32 F. and mean sea level) was 30.969 on January 28th, and the lowest 28·881 on November 13th.

Sunshine.—The sunshine is registered by means of a Jordan's Recorder, and 1685¼ hours of bright sunshine were recorded.

Temperature.—The temperatures are recorded on the Fahrenheit scale. The mean temperature in the shade was 51·25°.

Maximum.—The mean maximum temperature was 56·95°, the highest recorded being 80° on July 21st and 26th.

Minimum.—The mean minimum temperature in the shade was 45·55.

Maximum in Sun.—The highest maximum temperature in the sun was 139 on July 30th.

Minimum on Grass.—The lowest minimum temperature on the grass was 50° on January 15th and November 21st.

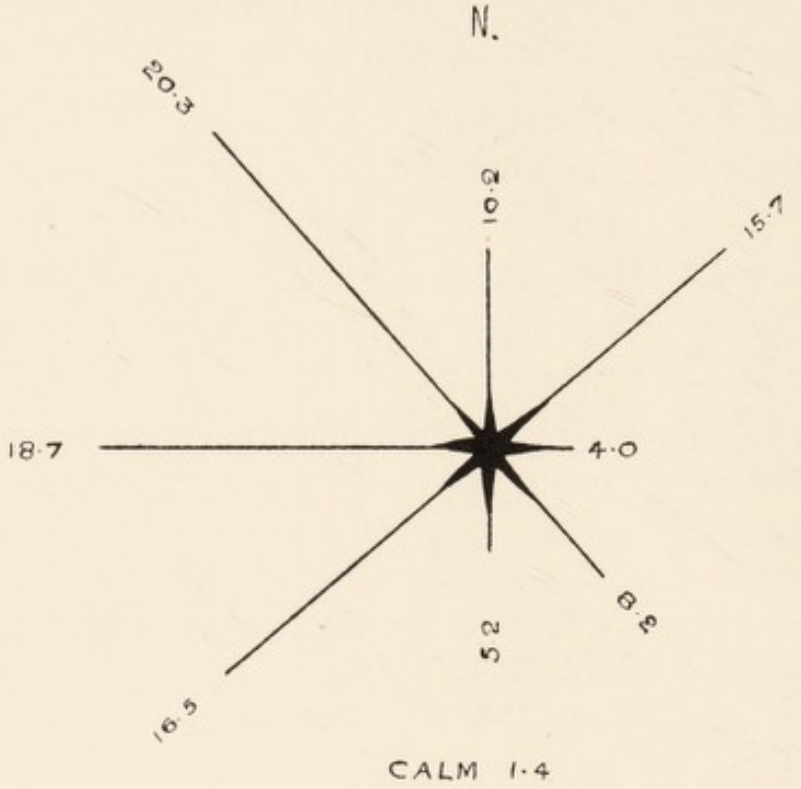
Humidity.—The mean of the atmosphere's humidity was 78·7, which, considering the position of the town and the height of the ground above sea level, is very satisfactory.

Frosts.—On 22 occasions the minimum thermometer in the shade, four feet above the ground, fell to and below freezing point. The greatest amount of frost registered at this height was 7°. The minimum thermometer on the grass fell to or below 32° on 79 occasions, the lowest temperature reached on the grass being 15° on January 19th and November 21st. As late in the year as May 24th 3° of frost on the ground were registered.

Winds.—The general directions of the wind experienced are north-westerly, south-westerly, and westerly. There is no anemometer or anemoscope wind vane fitted up at the station,

consequently the direction and strength of the wind is made by personal observation, and from these on six occasions only, January 10th and 15th, March 11th, September 9th and 10th, and on November 23rd, did the velocity travel or reach more than 36 miles an hour.

The following shows the percentage of direction of the wind throughout the year :—



Thunder Storms.—Thunder was heard on five occasions, lightning occurred on seven occasions, and hail fell four times only.

Snow.—The following are the dates of snowfall :—January 1st, few snowflakes ; January 2nd, slight fall ; and January 16th, at 6 a.m., for three hours.

Fog.—We might say we are practically free from fogs, the few that occurred being of very short duration.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall registered during the year was below the average, being 24·05 inches. On 153 days only did one-hundredth of an inch or more fall. The greatest fall in 24 hours during the year was 2·35 inches on June 5th, when rain commenced at 6 o'clock a.m. and continued the whole day.

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.

1905	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 ...	1·07	10	·90	16th
February ...	·51	9	·22	25th
March ...	4·43	22	·75	10th
April ...	1·57	16	·38	10th
May ...	·41	4	·15	1st
June ...	3·93	17	2·35	5th
July ...	·25	3	·15	23rd
August ...	2·47	15	·57	26th
September ...	2·38	14	·68	9th
October ...	1·88	10	·47	30th
November ...	4·51	22	·71	10th
December ...	·63	11	·16	5th
Total ...	24·05	153	2·35	June 5th

The following table shows the Total Rainfall for the past 16 years.

Year	Total rainfall in inches	Number of rainy days	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of greatest fall
1890 ..	21·65	171	1·11	July 17th
1891 ...	31·24	182	1·52	Aug. 20th
1892 ...	23·27	146	1·11	Aug. 18th
1893 ...	23·15	157	0·88	July 4th
1894 ...	35·88	187	1·78	Nov. 11th
1895 ...	27·60	147	1·17	Oct. 30th
1896 ...	25·54	156	1·31	Sept. 2nd
1897 ...	28·87	163	1·13	Aug. 26th
1898 ...	22·66	142	1·45	Nov. 23rd
1899 ...	25·63	118	3·25*	July 23rd
1900 ...	28·40	171	0·98	Jan. 6th
1901 ...	24·31	131	1·30	June 30th
1902 ...	24·22	148	1·14	Aug. 18th
1903 ...	35·18	181	1·80	Sept. 4th
1904 ...	26·70	177	1·36	May 20th
Means ...	26·95	162	Greatest fall in 24 hours 3·25	July 23rd
1905 ...	24·05	153	2·35	June 5th

* Fell between 1.30 and 3 o'clock p.m. Sunday, July 23rd.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made a

DATE — Week ending	Barometer reduced to Sea Level and 32° F.	TEMPERATURE									
		IN SHADE						IN SUN		ON GRASS	
	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean of Max. and Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Blk. Bulb in vacuo Mean	Bright b. in vacuo Mean	Mean Min.	Lowest Min.
1905											
January 7	30·271	42·77	47·21	38·07	42·64	54·5	25·	64·3	51·4	33·4	20·
,, 14	30·296	42·46	48·43	37·8	43·1	52·	29·	75·07	56·86	28·64	18·
,, 21	29·952	35·7	42·64	31·36	37·	48·	26·	71·8	48·41	27·1	15·
,, 28	30·551	37·43	44·14	32·93	38·53	47·	25·5	68·93	50·7	25·6	16·
Feb. 4	30·443	42·97	49·71	38·5	44·1	52·	30·5	87·7	63·1	32·4	21·
,, 11	30·452	45·36	48·76	43·64	46·2	51·	37·	75·	55·6	40·3	27·5
,, 18	30·416	44·9	49·94	40·42	45·18	54·	33·5	89·5	63·9	34·3	24·
,, 25	30·125	38·9	43.24	37·04	40·14	47·5	34·5	82·5	55·4	32·2	27·
March 4	29·710	40·2	46·37	34·79	40·58	47·6	28·5	90·4	63·	29·21	19·
,, 11	29·825	44·8	49·54	39·71	44·62	52·	38·	96·7	63·	37·6	30·
,, 18	29·352	46·8	52·33	44·02	48·17	57·5	39·5	107·7	71·6	39·6	35·
,, 25	29·872	48·3	53·36	43·11	48·23	57·	39·5	106·2	70·3	35·5	27·
April 1	29·988	48·2	54·	42·78	48·39	55·5	39·5	110·4	73·6	37·2	30·
,, 8	29·994	46·37	52·04	41·7	46·87	57·5	34·4	102·4	68·3	38·2	27·
,, 15	29·659	49·4	53·52	44·65	49·1	58·2	39·7	103·5	69·5	39·6	31·5
,, 22	29·918	45·4	50·69	40·35	45·52	54·5	37·	102·	66·7	37·2	33·
,, 29	29·924	50·6	54·61	44·	49·3	56·6	38·	108·3	72·7	40·1	30·
May 6	29·894	50·7	58·72	44·17	51·44	66·	40·5	106·5	80·07	38·8	34·
,, 13	30·289	57·08	62·75	45·8	54·27	68·	43·	122·5	79·5	38·9	34·
,, 20	30·169	55·9	66·11	45·71	55·9	71·	42·	124·7	84·5	42·5	38·
,, 27	30·043	54·1	59·64	42·85	51·24	64·3	38·	121·2	80·9	37·5	29·
June 3	30·122	61·5	68·47	54·5	61·48	74·5	49·	125·3	89·6	49·6	41·
,, 10	29·905	54·2	59·9	51·3	55·6	70·	48·	94·4	68·8	50·	47·
,, 17	29·809	61·07	66·21	54·35	60·28	72·	51·	119·1	84·7	51·2	46·
,, 24	30·162	62·3	68·17	58·14	63·15	74·	53·5	126·6	88·07	50·4	47·
July 1	29·882	64·6	70·78	58·14	64·46	75·3	55·	126·8	90·8	54·4	47·5
,, 8	30·127	65·4	70·47	56·92	63·69	75·	52·	124·9	85·07	52·3	45·
,, 15	30·142	67·8	73·57	59·35	66·46	78·	54·	131·2	94·2	57·3	54·
,, 22	30·115	66·7	73·64	57·21	65·42	80·	53·5	132·4	94·4	52·6	46·5
,, 29	30·004	68·2	75·18	60·07	67·62	80·	58·	128·8	93·2	56·2	53·
August 5	29·815	64·1	70·64	57·5	64·07	73·	51·5	129·7	92·5	54·5	48·
,, 12	30·044	63·4	68·33	56·14	62·23	71·	52·	125·1	88·4	51·4	44·5
,, 19	30·081	66·1	71·	57·42	64·21	74·	52·5	127·2	91·2	51·8	46·
,, 26	29·873	62·07	67·28	55·57	61·42	69·	45·5	123·2	87·	49·8	38·
Sept. 2	29·825	59·1	65·8	53·64	59·72	68·	48·5	119·8	84·8	51·2	41·
,, 9	29·886	61·6	67·25	58·64	62·94	72·	55·	119·1	85·6	55·6	51·5
,, 16	30·170	58·	63·65	49·64	56·64	66·	45·	119·5	82·07	44·8	38·
,, 23	30·099	56·8	62·37	50·24	56·3	64·5	46·	113·	75·8	45·2	40·
,, 30	29·770	54·4	58·64	49·57	54·10	61·7	46·	97·1	69·8	46·9	38·5
October 7	29·933	51·5	56·64	45·91	51·25	59·	39·4	106·9	73·2	41·6	33·
,, 14	30·326	51·2	56·81	47·25	52·03	59·5	38·7	91·02	66·8	41·8	33·
,, 21	30·035	43·8	51·3	36·21	43·75	56·2	30·	93·5	64·8	30·3	19·
,, 28	30·221	42·2	51·44	34·42	42·93	55·5	29·	95·8	66·4	26·8	19·5
Nov. 4	29·458	50·02	54·54	45·94	50·24	57·	42·5	93·6	66·4	39·6	31·
,, 11	29·719	44·4	51·8	39·14	45·47	55·5	34·	82·2	60·1	32·3	24·
,, 18	29·658	40·1	43·24	37·6	40·42	50·7	31·	70·8	51·1	33·07	22·
,, 25	29·910	38·2	47·52	32·14	39·83	54·7	24·	69·2	53·07	25·5	15·
Dec. 2	29·860	45·1	49·8	39·71	44·75	55·	38·	69·2	53·4	35·	32·
,, 9	30·146	45·01	49·17	41·52	45·39	54·5	37·	66·7	53·5	37·6	28·
,, 16	30·650	38·4	45·8	35·18	40·45	40·45	30·3	60·	48·5	28·8	21·
,, 23	30·309	45·1	47·75	41·64	44·69	44·6	37·	61·3	51·7	36·5	25·
,, 30	29·900	43·3	46·96	40·2	43·58	49·2	35·6	65·6	51·6	35·1	24·5
Sums ..	1561·099	2664·01	2961·87	2368·6	2665·09	3161·55	2101·	5226·32	3695·62	2115·02	1705·5
Means ..	30·021	51·23	56·95	45·55	51·25	60·79	40·04	100·5	71·6	40·67	32·7

PORTSMOUTH during the 52 weeks ending December 30th, 1905.

Mean of Earth below ground		Wet Bulb	Humidity Mean, 9 a.m.	Total Bright Sunshine (Jordan's Recorder)	Amount of Cloud Mean, 9 a.m.	WIND — Number of Days								RAINFALL			
1 ft.	4 ft.	Mean 9 a.m.				N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Total (inches)	No. of days 0·01 inch or more rainfall	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of greatest fall
																	1905
41·8	46·2	41·94	93·	6 35	55	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	·06	3	·03	Jan. 2
42·5	46·36	40·54	85·	18	43	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	·07	3	·03	,, 9 & 11
37·7	44·93	33·76	83·	18 50	48	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	·90	1	·90	,, 16
37·7	43·6	35·5	83·	18 50	50	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	·02	2	·01	,, 22 & 24
39·64	43·2	40·77	83·	26 5	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	·02	1	·02	,, 31
44·7	44·66	43·96	88·5	8 10	48	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	·01	1	·01	Feb. 7
44·5	45·4	43·07	86·5	19 10	45	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	·02	2	·01	,, 15 & 16
41·5	44·07	37·2	86·5	25 45	37	3	2	..	(1 ca	lm)	..	..	1	·26	4	·22	,, 25
40·61	44·6	37·25	76·	25 25	37	1	1	..	.	..	3	1	1	·26	5	·20	,, 26
44·	44·3	42·6	84·	14 35	57	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1·77	6	·75	Mar. 10
46·3	46·1	46·	79·	42 30	40	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	1·99	7	·60	,, 13
47·7	47·2	45·4	79·	53 5	28	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	·40	2	·28	,, 23
48·1	48·1	45·6	81·	44 55	40	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	·23	4	·14	,, 26
48·4	48·9	43·9	81·5	23 10	58	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	·25	4	·12	Apr. 7
48·9	48·6	47·3	85·	27 40	62	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	·79	5	·38	,, 10
47·8	49·4	41·8	74·	16 5	65	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	·01	1	·01	,, 16
46·2	48·9	46·6	73·4	28 45	55	..	..	..	.	..	2	1	4	·36	5	·11	,, 26 & 28
51·9	50·2	46·4	72·	64 40	38	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	·39	3	·16	,, 30
55·3	51·8	48·8	55·	72 30	8	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	0	..	..
55·7	53·1	49·8	64·	58 5	17	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	·12	1	·12	May 16
55·7	53·8	47·8	62·5	65 40	14	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	0	..	..
61·5	55·2	56·9	73·5	48 30	31	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	·08	2	·06	,, 30
57·9	56·2	51·6	82·	9 20	63	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	2·98	7	2·35	June 5
59·8	55·6	57·1	77·	45 30	48	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	·56	4	·38	,, 16
64·07	58·1	56·8	69·5	65 30	42	..	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	·04	1	·04	,, 18
65·3	59·8	60·1	74·5	46 10	37	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	·33	4	·16	,, 25
65·8	61·1	60·07	70·5	57 15	31	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	0	..	..
67·9	61·2	63·1	75·	51 10	46	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	·06	1	·06	July 10
68·1	62·2	59·7	65·	58 20	26	..	..	..	1	(1 ca	lm)	3	2	..	0	..	..
69·6	63·1	63·5	74·5	48	37	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	·19	2	·15	,, 23
67·5	63·9	58·2	68·	50 50	44	..	(1 ca	lm)	..	2	1	2	1	·505	3	·27	Aug. 3
65·9	63·5	58·6	73·	47 40	44	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	·22	3	·17	,, 6
65·8	63·2	60·6	70·5	52 50	34	..	..	2	2	..	1	2	..	·06	1	·06	,, 19
63·5	62·8	57·5	74·	37	39	..	..	..	2	.	..	3	2	·86	5	·57	,, 26
60·8	61·7	55·4	77·5	25 20	52	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	·87	4	·42	,, 28
62·4	61·07	58·9	83·5	24 50	65	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1·165	5	·68	Sep. 9
58·	60·8	53·4	73·	51 40	23	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	·205	3	·15	,, 11
57·4	59·6	53·1	77·	31 15	50	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	·11	1	·11	,, 22
55·2	58·4	51·1	78·5	17 30	54	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	·865	4	·58	,, 26
53·1	57·3	47·2	72·	27 5	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	·20	3	·18	Oct. 4
52·3	56·07	48·2	79·5	18 20	57	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	0	..	..
47·5	54·8	39·8	72·	39 20	20	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	·17	2	·10	,, 15
44·2	52·4	40·5	86·5	39 5	30	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	·23	2	·17	,, 28
48·8	51·1	48·05	86·	21 20	49	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	2·54	7	·47	,, 30
45·3	51·	43·3	90·5	18 15	57	1	(1 ca	lm)	1	..	2	..	2	1·16	5	·71	Nov. 10
44·6	49·8	38·2	85·	14 25	39	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	·59	4	·44	,, 12
39·9	47·7	36·9	88·	12 55	56	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	·53	4	·24	,, 22
43·4	47·	43·4	87·	7 10	60	1	1	(1 ca	lm)	2	1	1	..	·985	6	·40	,, 26
43·8	46·5	43·8	90·5	10 40	50	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	·41	5	·16	Dec. 5
41·2	46·9	37·1	88·5	11 10	57	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	·005	0	·005	,, 13
42·9	46·2	43·2	85·5	6 35	60	1	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	·04	2	·03	,, 18
43·1	46·3	42·1	90·	8 15	60	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	·16	3	·07	,, 27 & 28
2693·22	2734·46	2493·41	4092·4	1681 45	2268	37	57	14	30	19	60	68	74	24·05	153	2·35	June 5
51·79	52·58	47·95	78·7	32 20	43·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF SOUTHSEA DURING THE WINTER MONTHS 1905

as compared with three other South Coast Health Resorts.

Meteorological Station	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH		
	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall
Southsea ...	40·3	74·6	1·07	43·8	74·9	0·51	46·4	159·2	4·43
Brighton ...	40·2	72·7	·88	43·0	85·4	0·67	45·9	150·5	4·31
Eastbourne ...	41·1	92·2	1·23	43·6	81·0	0·89	45·6	140·8	4·80
Ventnor ...	42·0	88·7	1·14	43·8	79·0	0·77	46·1	132·5	4·45

Meteorological Station	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall
Southsea ...	47·9	136·8	1·88	43·6	60·9	4·51	43·4	40·2	0·63
Brighton ...	47·1	125·7	2·01	43·5	63·3	5·46	42·5	50·3	0·68
Eastbourne ...	...	121·5	1·94	45·1	60·8	5·23	43·6	38·5	1·28
Ventnor ...	48·6	129·6	2·62	45·2	79·7	4·82	44·1	54·8	0·62

Milton Hospital.

The following is the report by the Medical Attendant on the cases of infectious disease treated at the Milton Hospital :

To the Chairman and Members of the Hospital Committee.

GENTLEMEN,—

The total number of admissions during the year was 529, with 35 deaths. The combined mortality in respect of all cases was 6·6 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of scarlet fever cases admitted was 274 ; discharged, 252 ; remaining, 18. The number of deaths was 4, the mortality being 1·4 per cent. Of these one died from acute pulmonary tuberculosis, one from measles 24 hours after admission, one two days after admission, and one from endocarditis. Had the recovery rate of the first three quarters of the year been maintained, we should have had a year without any deaths from scarlet fever. Although the death-rate was low, many of the patients had the usual troublesome complications. Thirty-seven had nasal discharge, either on admission or during their stay in hospital, and in 16 of these the bacillus of diphtheria was found. Thirty-one had discharge from either one or both ears, 44 enlarged glands, 7 had kidney disease. It will thus be seen that scarlet fever, although not a very fatal disease, is one giving rise to troublesome complications, some of which cause permanent injury and are difficult to cure. Five cases admitted as scarlet fever with no rash developed the disease soon after admission.

Diphtheria.—There were 198 admissions and 24 deaths; 159 were discharged, and 18 remaining. The mortality was 14·7 per cent. Of these several were moribund on admission, one died in five hours, one in seven hours, two in eight hours, one in ten hours, and one in sixteen hours, the remainder living longer than 24 hours.

Measles.—One child admitted as scarlet fever had a measle rash on admission, and died in 24 hours with acute broncho-pneumonia. Three others contracted the disease and recovered.

German Measles.—One case admitted with a good scarlet fever rash developed German measles eight days after admission. No other case followed.

Enteric Fever.—There were 57 admissions, seven died, 46 were discharged, and three remained. The mortality per cent. was 12·5.

Illness of Staff.—The Sister of the diphtheria ward contracted the disease and recovered, this being her second attack. One ward maid contracted scarlet fever and recovered.

During the year the foundation-stone of a new block was laid, and the building is now nearly completed. I trust the year 1906 may see the commencement and completion of a new laundry, a very much needed improvement.

I have to thank the Matron and Nursing Staff for their valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McGREGOR,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE XIX.

MILTON HOSPITALS.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED
during the Year 1905.

Diseases	Ages								Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 and over	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	1	10
Scarlet Fever ...	...	54	190	20	10	...	...	...	274
Typhoid Fever ...	...	5	26	14	9	2	...	1	57
Diphtheria ...	...	52	112	21	11	1	1	...	198
Totals ...	...	111	328	57	33	7	1	2	539

APPENDIX.

Table I.—For Whole District.

Year	*Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Deaths under 1 year of age		Deaths at all ages—Total		Total Deaths in Public Institutions
		No.	†Rate	No.	Rate per 1000 Births Regd.	No.	†Rate	
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
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
1904 ...	198,038	5,579	28·27	791	141	3,333	16·88	625
Averages for 10 years, 1895-1904	184,133	5,128	27·75	797	155	3,211	17·46	562
1905 ...	201,975	5,641	28·02	755	134	3,345	16·62	596

* Revised according to census returns of 1901.

† Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

APPENDIX.—Table II.

Names of Localities	WHOLE BOROUGH				PORTSMOUTH				PORTSEA				KINGSTON				LANDPORT				SOUTHSEA			
Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year
1895	170,672	4,868	3,129	856	6,845	129	71	23	15,170	336	180	63	64,500	2,146	1,049	358	70,084	2,035	1,146	356	14,073	222	206	32
1896	173,565	5,006	3,030	785	6,834	157	83	18	15,000	458	200	57	66,000	2,243	936	308	71,408	2,078	1,090	333	14,323	179	203	20
1897	176,497	4,897	2,974	819	6,809	108	70	13	14,750	318	161	32	67,750	2,250	985	360	72,611	2,048	1,052	360	14,577	173	186	11
1898	179,500	4,971	3,048	681	6,800	170	84	24	14,500	333	204	53	69,250	2,219	1,531	303	73,877	2,063	1,075	282	15,073	186	154	19
1899	182,576	5,000	3,737	986	6,500	..	95	31	14,200	..	218	62	72,050	..	1,349	462	74,033	..	1,326	380	15,823	..	186	11
1900	185,725	4,995	3,359	771	6,200	..	79	28	14,000	..	248	70	73,072	..	1,607	328	75,603	..	1,224	317	16,850	..	201	28
1901	188,885	5,267	3,367	858	6,500	..	90	30	14,200	..	234	66	73,670	..	1,621	438	76,803	..	1,230	293	17,812	..	192	31
1902	191,909	5,284	3,269	800	6,500	..	74	18	14,500	..	195	46	75,694	..	1,620	405	77,103	..	1,197	317	17,812	..	183	14
1903	194,960	5,431	2,867	620	6,671	..	70	13	13,533	..	211	38	77,468	..	1,436	326	78,476	..	983	233	18,612	..	167	10
1904	198,038	5,579	3,333	791	6,671	..	68	17	15,433	..	186	49	77,768	..	1,750	410	79,276	..	1,113	281	18,890	..	216	34
Avgs. of 10 years '95-'04	184,233	5,130	3,211	797	6,633	141	78	21	14,528	361	204	53	71,822	2,214	1,388	370	74,927	2,056	1,143	315	16,384	188	189	21
1905	201,975	5,641	3,345	755	6,671	..	71	..	15,433	..	222	..	79,455	..	1,740	..	81,276	..	1,136	..	19,190	..	176	..

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED during the Year 1905.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notifiable in Whole District							Total Cases Notified in each Locality					No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality					
	At all ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	Total
Small-pox	10	..	..	..	2	7	1	6	1	2	1	..	6	1	1	2	..	10
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	457	3	116	255	44	39	..	10	32	194	193	28	3	18	69	99	9	198
Membraneous Croup ..	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	115	4	3	17	8	8	15	4	5	71	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	530	3	131	355	27	14	..	8	8	292	200	22	1	3	137	125	8	274
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	165	..	17	61	43	42	2	5	14	71	65	10	..	2	23	29	3	57
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	6	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	21	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	..	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1311	11	274	691	128	129	18	33	60	650	507	61	10	24	230	255	20	539

APPENDIX. TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in Whole District at subjoined ages							Deaths in Localities (at all ages)					Deaths in Public Institutions
	All ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	218	43	152	22	..	..	1	4	7	109	96	2	4
Scarlet Fever	11	..	6	3	..	2	..	..	..	7	4	..	4
Whooping Cough	45	20	24	1	..	..	..	..	4	28	13	..	
Diphtheria or Membraneous Croup	69	1	35	32	..	1	..	..	3	53	11	2	28
Croup	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Fever (Typhus .. .. / Enteric .. .. / Other continued ..)	18	..	2	2	6	7	1	1	1	11	4	1	10
Epidemic Influenza	19	..	2	..	..	11	6	..	..	11	5	3	2
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	173	144	16	..	..	7	6	3	7	90	72	1	10
Enteritis	18	12	..	2	..	3	1	1	6	9	2	..	..
Puerperal Fever	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	3	2	..	1
Erysipelas	5	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4	1	..	2
Other Septic Diseases	17	3	2	2	2	7	1	1	1	10	4	1	1
Phthisis	314	7	8	9	72	204	14	4	31	176	97	6	71
Other Tubercular Diseases	67	14	32	11	3	6	1	..	6	25	22	2	12
Cancer, Malignant Disease	183	..	..	..	2	114	67	4	12	83	64	20	37
Bronchitis	261	78	40	2	..	51	90	12	29	116	92	12	21
Pneumonia	144	45	30	4	3	47	16	2	14	72	51	5	16
Pleurisy	8	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	2	4	2	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	25	2	5	1	..	10	7	1	2	13	5	4	3
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	30	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	5	9	13	3	3
Venereal Diseases	17	9	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	13	4	..	11
Premature Birth	111	110	1	..	..	..	..	3	11	44	49	4	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	15	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	11	4	..	..
Heart Diseases	341	4	4	6	15	185	127	11	17	164	120	29	45
Accidents	87	19	12	4	7	34	11	4	7	52	23	1	28
Suicides	22	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	2	10	8	2	30
All other causes	1120	242	50	24	27	289	488	20	56	609	359	76	256
All causes	3345	755	424	125	144	1055	842	71	222	1740	1136	176	596

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.

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

From Foreign Ports	...	420
,, Coasting ,,	...	446
,, places on the Solent	...	7478
Total	...	9344

The following are the nationalities of the foreign vessels :

French	... 57	Danish	... 11	Spanish	... 4
Norwegian	... 30	Russian	... 19	Brazilian	... 1
Swedish	... 8	Belgian	... 2	Chilian	... 1
German	... 21	American	... 1	Italian	... 7
Dutch	... 4				

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 Nuisances

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting my twentieth Annual Report of the work performed by your Inspectors of Nuisances during the past year.

During this period 3,696 notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, and the following works have been carried out under the supervision of your officers, viz. :—

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains cleansed ...	267
,, repaired or relaid with watertight joints	1459
,, ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired or raised	119
Sink waste pipes disconnected from drains ...	16
Rain water ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	18
Soil pipes repaired ...	39
,, removed outside houses ...	16
Pan closets removed and replaced by approved pattern	7
New water-closet pans provided ...	923
Water-closet fittings repaired ...	321
Water-closets repaired ...	49
Flushing cisterns provided to w.c.'s ...	413
Extra water-closet accommodation provided ...	3
Separate ,, ,, ,, ...	2
Waste pipes provided, repaired, or trapped ...	178
Glazed earthenware sinks provided ...	72
Yards drained ...	18
Laundry floors drained ...	3
"Bell" traps removed ...	4
Gullies removed from bakehouses ...	2

DEFECTS IN CONNECTION WITH DWELLING HOUSES, WORKSHOPS, &c.

Spouting provided or repaired ...	658
Roofs repaired ...	497
Outside walls repaired or protected	85
Sashes, lines, and frames repaired or renewed	457
Stairs, doors, or flooring repaired ...	465
Space under flooring ventilated ...	29
Houses or portions of houses cleansed ..	595
Walls and ceilings repaired ...	277
Galvanized iron dustbins provided ...	14
Yard paving repaired or removed ..	723
Urinals repaired ...	8
,, cleansed ...	8
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses discontinued	37
,, workshops ,, ...	14
Deadwells filled in ..	6
Yards cleansed ...	36
Courts limewashed ...	2
Cellars ,, ...	3
Ice cream stores cleansed ...	4
Smoke nuisance abated ...	7
Ironing stoves ventilated ...	4
Workshops cleansed ...	99
,, ventilated ...	13

OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.

Manure removed ...	62
Refuse ,, ...	66
Bones, rags, and fat ...	6
Cesspits cleansed ...	10
Human excrement removed ...	5
Stagnant water ,, ...	23
Bedding cleansed ...	14
Animals removed ...	22

SLAUGHTERHOUSES, BAKEHOUSES, STABLES, STIES, &c.

Slaughterhouses cleansed and limewashed ...	28
Bakehouses ,, ,, ...	18
Cowstables ,, ,, ...	6
Stables ,, ,, ...	36
,, drained ...	8
,, paved ...	16

Sties paved and drained	...	8
,, cleansed and limewashed	...	14
Manure pits provided	...	32

BYE-LAWS.

Notices under Slaughterhouse Bye-laws complied with		9
,, ,, Nuisance ,, ,,		37
,, ,, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Bye-laws complied with	...	3
,, ,, Common Lodging-house Byelaws complied with	...	2

The following articles of food have either been given up by the owners or seized after examination by your Inspectors, and destroyed as being unfit for the food of man, viz. :—

Carcases of beef	(English)	..	12
,, mutton	,,	...	15
,, pork	,,	...	12
Quarters of beef	,,	...	8
Pieces of meat	,,	...	4cwt. 2qrs.
Ditto	(Colonial)	...	4cwt. 0qrs. 7lbs.
Loins of pork		..	4
Sets of bullocks' lungs		...	2
Ox kidneys	(Colonial)	... cases	3
,, ,,	,,	...	351
Pigs' hearts	,,	...	21
Sheeps' plucks	,,	... cases	4
,, ,,	,,	..	128
Pigs' ,,	,,	...	8
Ox tails	,,	...	11
,, livers	,,	.. cases	2
,, ,,	,,	...	53
,, ,,	(English)	...	2
Tripe	(Colonial)	... kegs	16
Ox hearts	,,	...	35
Sets of offal		...	2
Fowls	(English)	...	16
,,	(Colonial)	...	56
Ducks	(English)	...	2
Rabbits	,,	...	44
,,	(Colonial)	...	84
Mixed fish		... barrel	1
Bream		... ,,	1
,,		... boxes	3

Turbot	...	box	1
Whiting	...	barrels	6
,,	...	boxes	2
Mackerel	...	fish	120
,,	...	boxes	41
Codfish	...	,,	48
Codling	...	,,	31
Dories	...	,,	3
Soles	...	,,	5
Bloaters	...	,,	96
Hake	...	,,	3
,,	...		14
Haddock	...	boxes	135
,,	...	barrels	4
Kippers	...	boxes	92
Herrings	...	,,	21
,,	...	barrel	1
Smelts	...	boxes	9
Sprats	...	barrels	3
Dogfish	...	,,	4
Pilchards	...	box	1
Winkles	...	bags	3
Shrimps	...	gallons	140
,,	...	baskets	4
Prawns	...	gallons	2
Bananas	...	bunches	64
Plums	...	boxes	25
Cherries	...	,,	100
Grapes	...	barrels	20
Greengages	...	basket	1
Damsons	...	gallons	4

GENERAL INSPECTION.

During the year 7,098 houses were thoroughly inspected, and notices served to abate any nuisances found existing.

12,407 re-inspections to property under sanitary notices were made during the progress of the necessary repairs.

618 complaints were received at the office, and received attention.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

4,148 visits have been made to the various slaughter-houses. I am again pleased to be able to report that, with very few exceptions, they have been well kept, and in

accordance with the bye-laws. The Cattle Dealers' and Master Butchers' Association are endeavouring to assist us in preventing blood, offal, etc., being sent into the drains, and so getting into the sewers of the borough, and have issued bills to all having slaughterhouses, containing instructions to slaughtermen with that object. I much appreciate their co-operation.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

283 persons applied during the year to be registered as Dairymen and purveyors of milk, fifteen being cowkeepers. Owing to the extension of the borough boundaries, one extra cowshed, containing nine cows now comes under our jurisdiction. 2,371 visits of inspection have been made.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

During the year one extra common lodging-house has been added to the register, making twenty-one now in use, there being accommodation for 475 persons. Considerably more attention has been paid to these houses than formerly, 1,222 visits having been made this year, compared with 616 last year.

WORKSHOPS.

4,340 visits have been made to the various workshops and outworkers' premises during the year, as well as 270 visits under the Shop Hours Act. Miss Monk, who was appointed in March last, and who commenced her duties in April, has made 1,499 visits to workshops and workplaces where females have been employed. Inspector Gray has also paid 1,291 visits to bakehouses.

INFECTIOUS AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

1,764 visits have been made to premises where infectious or zymotic diseases existed. 301 houses where fatal cases of tuberculosis have occurred have been visited, the majority of visits being made by Miss Monk. A still larger number of the rooms occupied by victims to consumption have been disinfected by means of Formalin gas. Arrangements for the

removal of 535 persons to the Infectious Diseases Hospital have been made, and 1,915 rooms were disinfected by the disinfector.

THE MIDWIVES ACT.

Since Miss Monk's appointment, she has made 894 visits in connection with work under the above Act.

DRAINAGE.

4,774 drains were tested or re-tested, of which 1,090, or 22·8 per cent., were found defective.

An examination has been made of the Portsmouth Grammar School, and a report on the drains sent to the Managers, who at once, at considerable cost, carried out the requirements of the Authority.

During the whole of the year the Portsmouth Guardians have been relaying the drains of the Workhouse, in accordance with the resolutions passed last year. This work has been superintended and tested by the water test by Inspector Turner, who has also kept a proper record of all the work carried out.

Inspector Turner has also tested or re-tested 2,122 drains and the inside sanitary fittings of 968 houses.

A large amount of work in relaying drains under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act has been carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Staff, and tested by Inspector Turner. The drains of a good many houses have also been relaid at the cost of the Local Authority, they coming within the definition of "sewers."

With regard to this question of "drain v. sewer," I beg to bring to your notice an extract from the Bristol Corporation Act, 1905, from which it will be seen that the Corporation, under that Act, can recover the cost of repairing drains from the owners :—

SECTION 34, BRISTOL CORPORATION ACT, 1905.

(1.) Where two or more houses are connected with a single private drain which conveys their drainage into a public sewer, the Corporation shall have all the powers conferred by Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Corporation may recover any expenses incurred by them in executing any works under the powers conferred on them by that section from the owners of the houses in such proportions as shall be settled by the City Surveyor or (in case of dispute) by arbitration under the Public Health Act, 1875, or by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and such expenses shall be recoverable summarily as a civil debt, or the Corporation may declare them to be Private Improvement Expenses and recover them accordingly.

(2.) Section 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890, shall cease to be in force in this city.

(3.) For the purpose of this section, the expression "drain" includes any sewer or drain, whether constructed before or after the passing of this Act, which has two or more houses or premises (whether belonging to the same or different owners), are at the date of the passing of this Act, or may at any time hereafter be, connected, or which is used, or capable of being used, or intended to be used, for the conveyance of the drainage of such houses or premises, directly or by means of any other sewer or drain, to any public sewer situated under a street repairable by the inhabitants at large, but shall not include any sewer which has been constructed to the satisfaction of the Corporation under Section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or any sewer which has been constructed by the Corporation for the effectual drainage of the city.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year 962 samples have been taken for analysis, 90 being returned as adulterated, a percentage of 9.34.

Last year 997 samples were taken, 72 being returned as adulterated, a percentage of 7·2.

Of the 962 samples collected, 642 were milks, including skim and separated milks, of which 72 were adulterated, a percentage of 11·2.

Forty-three samples of milk were taken on Sundays and holidays, five being adulterated, a percentage of 11·6.

The number of milks taken on delivery, principally farmers' milk at the Railway Station, were 123, and of these 15 were adulterated, a percentage of 12·1.

Of this number 13 were milk shewing a deficiency in fat, and two were separated milk which shewed the addition of water.

The collection of these milks entailed early and late visits to the station, samples being taken as late as 11.40 p.m. and as early as 1.30 a.m.

The number of samples purchased from vendors was 511, of which 55 were adulterated, a percentage of 10·7. Of this number 39 shewed a deficiency in fat, and 16 shewed the addition of water.

The adulterated samples in farmers' milk varied from 3 to 15 per cent., a mean deficiency of 8·8, and in the samples purchased from purveyors 3 to 83 per cent., a mean deficiency of 13·6.

Of the 72 adulterated milks, in 14 cases letters of caution were sent by the Medical Officer of Health to the vendors and farmers. In three cases no proceedings were taken, as samples were afterwards taken on delivery to the vendor and found to be adulterated ; and in the other cases not more than one case was proceeded with, although there were other cases against the same persons.

The samples sent in by private persons were eight milks, two creams, and two drugs, and of these two milks were adulterated.

Of butter, including bread-and-butter, 140 samples were taken, 13 being adulterated, a percentage of 9.28.

One sample of butter, purchased from a hawker in the street, turned out on analysis to be margarine, although sold as Devonshire butter at 1s. per lb.

PROSECUTIONS AND FINES.

Public Health Act.

Initials	Offence	Result
J.S.H.	Non-compliance with notices to abate nuisance at 4, Durham Street ..	Order to abate in 21 days and pay 8/- costs
do.	do. at 6, do. ..	do.
do.	do. at 10, do. ..	do.

Initials	Offence	Result
A.H.B.	Non-compliance with Magistrates' order to abate nuisance at 17, South Road ..	Fined 6d. a day for 29 days in each case. Fines £3 10s., and costs £2 11s. 6d. Total, £6 2s.
do.	do. 19, do. ..	
do.	do. 23, do. ..	
do.	do. 25, do. ..	
do.	do. 27, do. ..	
H.H.	Non-compliance with notices to abate nuisance at 89, Palmerston Road ..	Order to abate in 14 days and pay 15/- costs
J.K.	do. at stables in North End Avenue	Order to abate in 14 days and pay 8/6 costs.
J.S.	do. at 60, Sackville Street ..	Withdrawn on payment of costs, 18/- Work done at hearing of case

Total, £9 8s.

Towns Police Clauses Act.

One person was proceeded against for slaughtering sheep on unlicensed premises, and was fined £1.

Factory and Workshops Act.

Two persons were proceeded against under this Act for failing to send in lists of outworkers, as provided by the Act. One was fined £1 12s., and the other 15s., total £2 7s.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903.

During the year 40 applications have been made to the Magistrates for the closing of premises as being unfit for human habitation. In 25 cases the applications have been granted, and closing orders made. Fifteen cases have been adjourned, pending an appeal to the High Court on a point of law.

Nuisance Bye-laws.

Three persons have been summoned under Nuisance Bye-law 13 with respect to drainage of stables, sties, etc., and they were each fined £1, including costs.

Food and Drugs Act.

During the year 41 informations were laid respecting the adulteration of milk. There were 31 convictions, and fines and costs amounting to £63 10s. 6d. being inflicted. Six cases were dismissed, chiefly on warranty being produced; three cases were withdrawn, and in one case judgment was suspended. Five milksellers were fined a total of £2 17s. for not having their names and addresses marked conspicuously on their receptacles. Two dairymen were fined respectively £5 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. for refusing to serve Inspector Hobbs with milk for the purpose of analysis when demanded. Three persons were fined a total of £8 7s. 6d. for selling margarine as butter, and one refreshment-house keeper was fined 10s. 6d. for selling bread-and-margarine as bread-and-butter, whilst the case against another was withdrawn on his producing a warranty. One person was fined £2 for selling coffee containing 23 parts of chicory. The total fines and costs amounted to £83 3s.

Margarine Act.

Proceedings were instituted against three persons under this Act, but the summonses were not proceeded with, as each defendant was fined under the Food and Drugs Act for the same offence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. L. BELL,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Diseases of Animals Act.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1905.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.—The following are the numbers of animals arriving in the Borough by rail, etc., which were inspected :—

Beasts	8,144
Sheep	26,224
Calves	3,916
Pigs	17,516
	55,800

INSPECTION OF CATTLE TRUCKS, HORSE BOXES, AND TOW BOATS :—

Cattle Trucks	2,852
Horse Boxes	975
Tow Boats	197
	4,024

There was a certain amount of neglect on the part of the Railway Authorities in complying with the requirements of the Act for cleaning horse boxes. This was stated to be due to want of accommodation, owing to alterations, but it is hoped this will shortly be remedied.

SWINE FEVER.—No outbreak of this disease occurred during the year. Orders of the Board of Agriculture were in force declaring the Borough of Portsmouth and the surrounding counties Infected Areas under the Swine Fever Infected

Areas Order, 1896. This necessitated the issue of 794 licenses for removal of pigs from outside the scheduled area to a slaughterhouse inside the scheduled area for the purpose of slaughter.

I also attended in respect to each of 150 licenses received from other districts for the removal of pigs into this Borough, and with respect to 816 reports received from the Police inside the Borough concerning removals with or without licenses for the purpose of slaughter.

RABIES.—From reports received by means of the Police and others of suspicious appearances in dogs, I have taken the necessary steps to have all the cases brought under proper veterinary examination, but no trace of this disease was found.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER, 1901.—Licenses from the Board of Agriculture, and intimations from the Customs officers, under this Order have been duly attended by me. Some trouble arises from the importation of dogs on His Majesty's ships; this might be obviated by the erection of a temporary home for dogs at the Customs shed in the Dockyard, where dogs could be kept under proper supervision until licensed to their destination. The difficulty that now arise from ships paying off as soon as they arrive and the ship's company often going on leave could then be got over.

Dogs have arrived at the various points of disembarkation as follows:—

H.M. Dockyard	20
Town Quay ...	29
Flathouse	11
Fareham ...	4
Gosport	5
Tipnor ...	1
(Empire Palace	8)

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS ORDER, 1905.—Only one case of epizootic lymphangitis occurred during the year, this was a horse belonging to a hire-carter at Southsea. The usual precautions were taken and the horse was subsequently slaughtered in accordance with the above Order.

GLANDERS.—Cases of this disease were in the Borough at the end of last year and resulted in 11 horses being slaughtered. The mallein test was resorted to in most of the cases. The usual steps with regard to disinfection and cleansing of stables, isolation of the diseased horses, and disinfection of the public drinking troughs were taken.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER, 1905.—Owing to the number of cases of parasitic mange amongst horses in certain stables, the Authority made a representation to the Board of Agriculture, with the result that the above Order came in force in the Borough in December, 1905. Two stables were found affected, and the horses were isolated and treated until declared by the Borough Veterinary Surgeon to be free from the disease.

Other Orders of the Board of Agriculture that have been attended to were—the Cattle Plague; the Foot and Mouth Disease; Pleuro-pneumonia; Sheep-pox; Animals' Transit; Anthrax; and Sheep-scab.

With the exception of the Importation of Dogs Order, no contraventions have occurred which necessitated legal proceedings during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. W. MONKCOM,

Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Act
and Inspector of Nuisances.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you a report of the work I have been doing in the Borough during my first year.

When I commenced my duties on April 1st we had 61 midwives working in various parts of the Borough, 41 being registered, 29 were trained, and 38 untrained; 22 of these women I have taught the use of antiseptics, the thermometer, and various other details in connection with midwifery and the keeping of the rules of the Central Midwives Board, 13 have given up midwifery altogether, three have left the town, and one has died. Sixteen trained midwives have during the year notified their intention of practising as midwives in the Borough, which brings the number up to 52 on the register.

There have been ten cases of puerperal fever during the year attended by midwives, two of which were fatal. Four of these were in connection with one midwife, and these were the only instances in which carelessness could be proved. Two cases were attributed to ignorance and meddling on the part of another midwife; and these two women were dealt with by the Midwives Committee and reported to the Central Midwives Board.

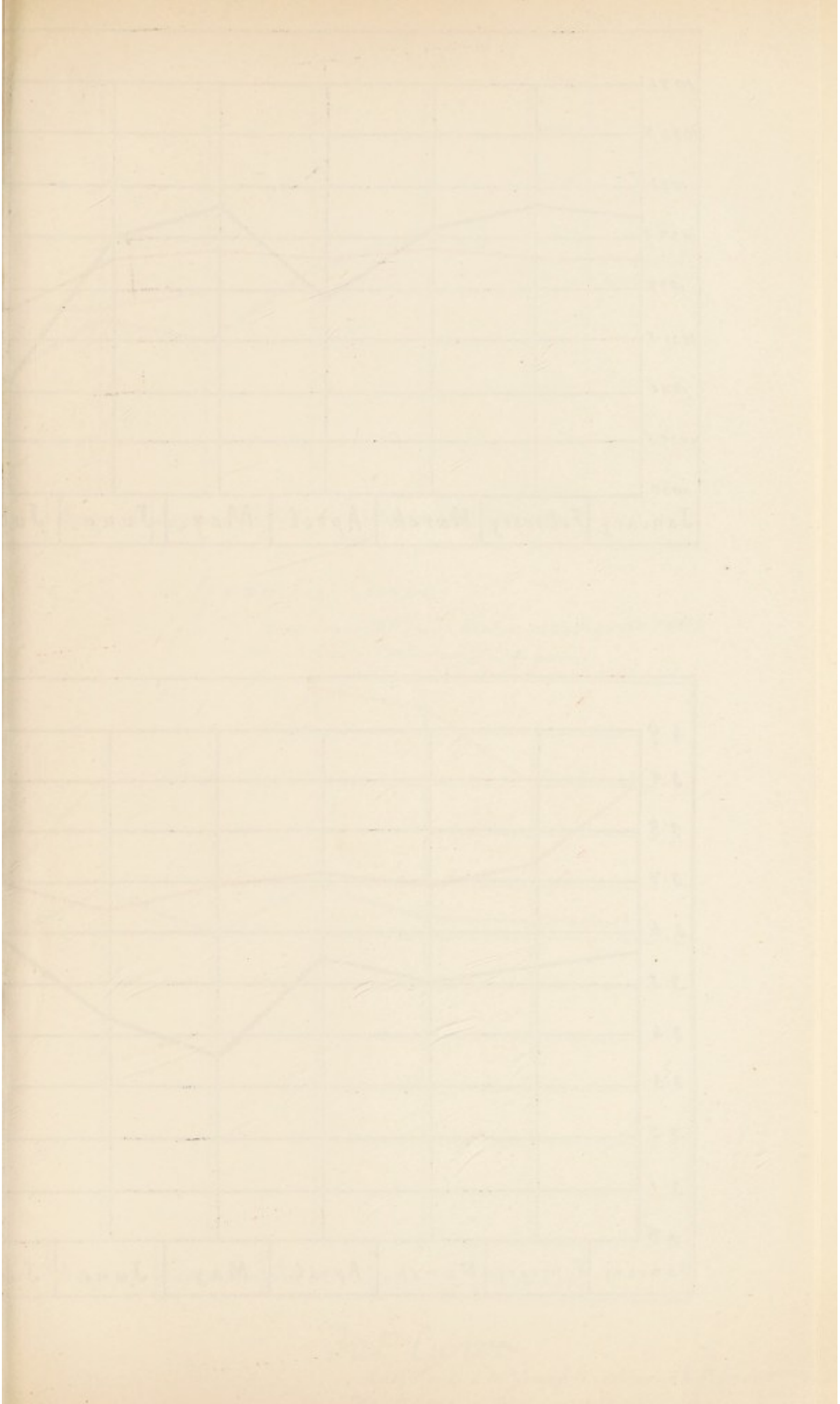
I have made 1,258 visits to midwives and their cases, and 2,046 visits to workshops where women are employed. I have visited 274 houses where death has occurred from tubercular disease, and 209 cases of enteritis and pertussis.

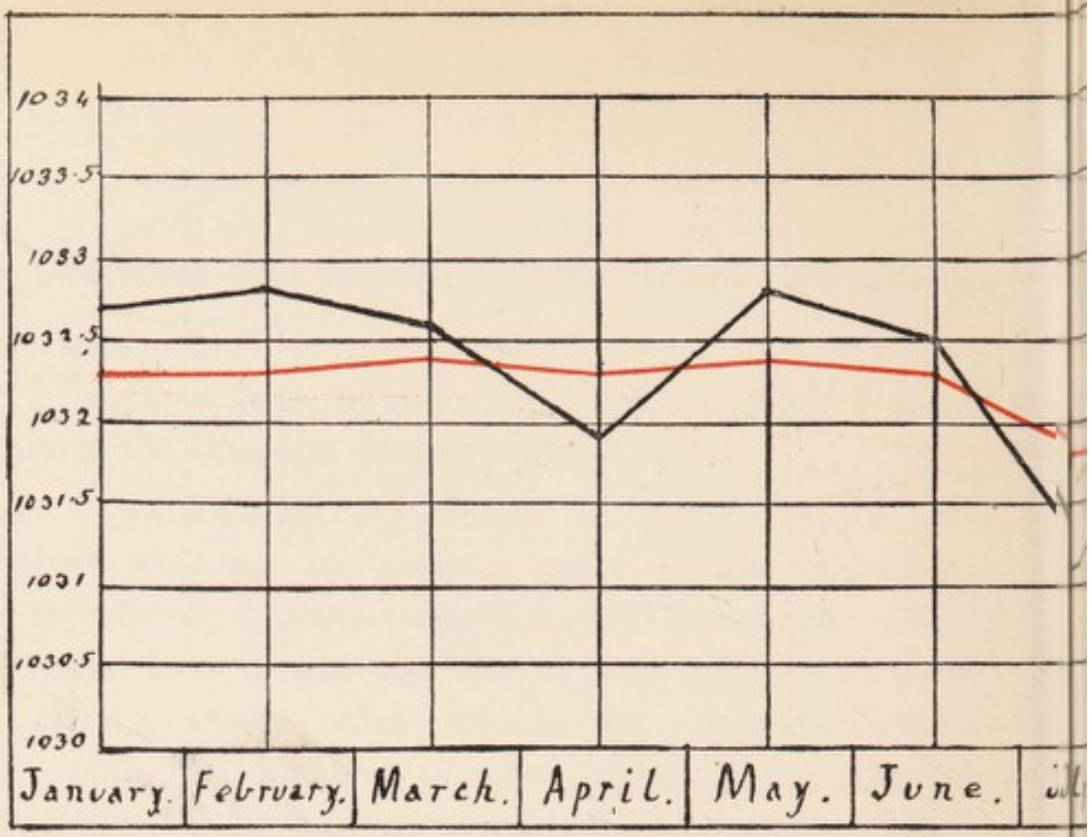
I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MARY MONK,

Inspector under the Midwives Act.

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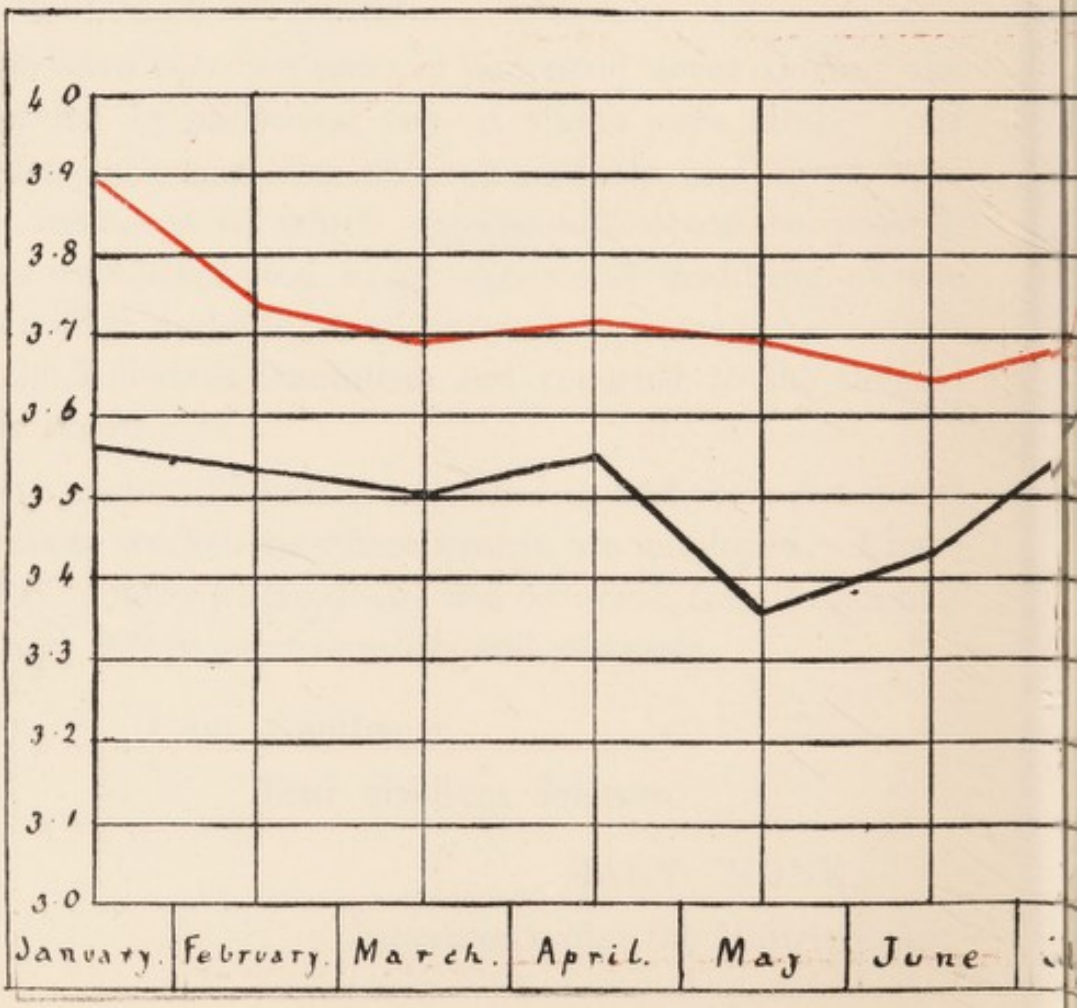
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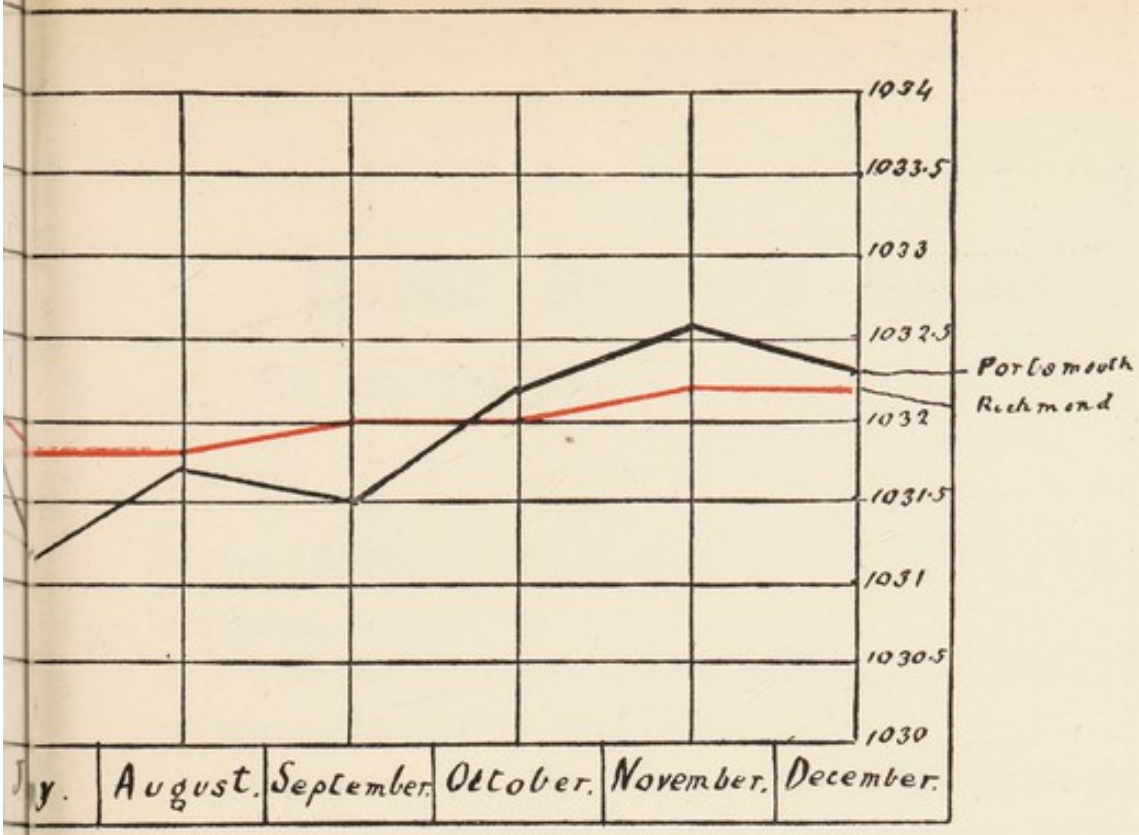
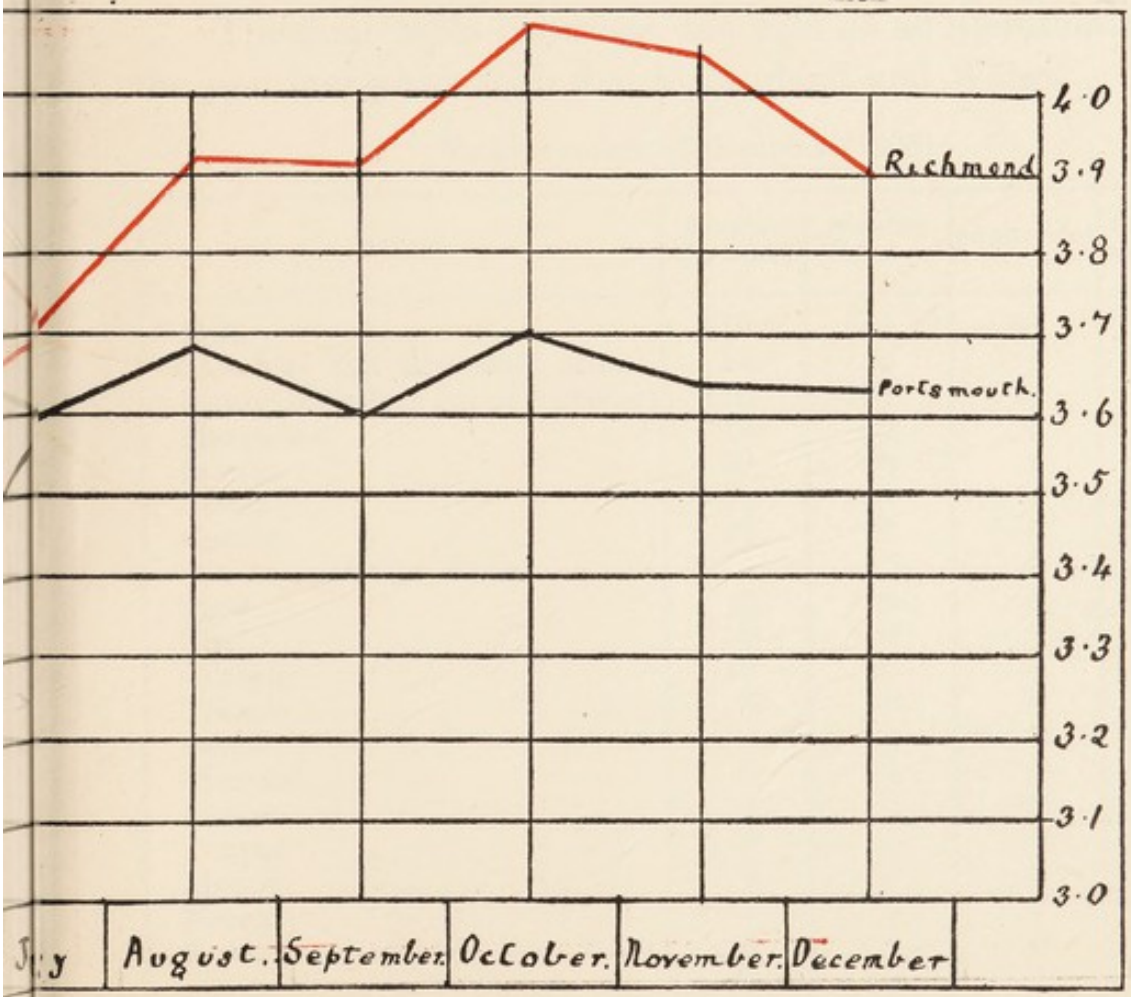


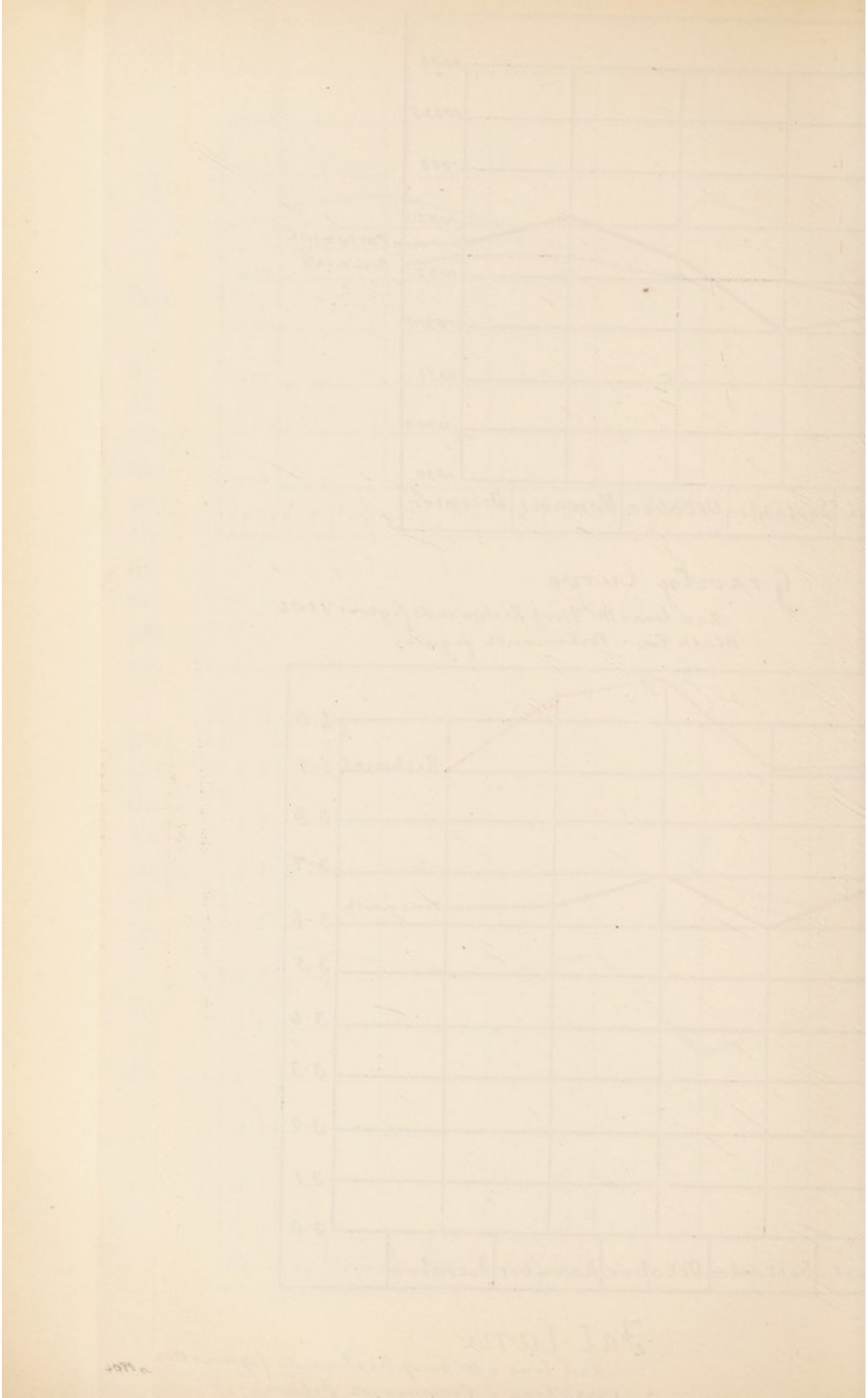
Gravity Curve

Red line = Mr Droop Richmonds figures 1904
Black line = Portsmouth figures



Fat Curve

Red line = Mr Droop Richmond's figures 1904
Black line = Portsmouth figures



Public Analyst's Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1905

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

During the year 962 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 four years with that in England and Wales.

Total number of Samples (1905)

Article	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	610	544	68	11·14
Skimmed and Separated Milk	32	28	4	12·5
Butter (including Bread & Butter)	140	137	13	9·28
Margarine	12	12	0	0
Spirits	30	28	2	6·66
Coffee	33	32	1	3·03
Cheese	29	29	0	0
Wheat and other Flours ...	5	5	0	0
Lard	6	6	0	0
Tea	8	8	0	0
Vinegar	10	10	0	0
Treacle	5	5	0	0
Sugar	4	4	0	0
Mustard	2	2	0	0
Ginger	2	2	0	0
Pepper	5	5	0	0
Honey	2	2	0	0
Cocoa	2	2	0	0
Cream	4	4	0	0
Drugs	21	19	2	9·52
TOTALS ...	962	872	90	9·34

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Sample	Nature and Extent of Adulteration	Result, Fines, etc.
40	Milk ..	18 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Fined 46/- and 14/- costs
41	,, ..	25 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 20/- and 14/- costs
56	,, ..	66 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 25/- and 15/- costs
57	,, ..	8 ,, ,, ,, ..	Case dismissed on warranty
90	,, ..	3 per cent. deficient in fat; contained boric acid	No prosecution
91	,, ..	Ditto ditto ..	,,
120	Rum ..	47 per cent. under proof, or 29 per cent. added water	,, (card in bar)
156	Milk ..	15 per cent. deficient in fat ..	,,
157	,, ..	35 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 5/- and 15/- costs
159	,, ..	15 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 9/- and 51/- costs
162	,, ..	10 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 1/6 and 8/6 costs
172	,, ..	8 ,, ,, ,, ..	Case dismissed on Warranty
174	,, ..	5 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 1/6 and 8/6 costs
185	,, ..	10 per cent. deficient in fat ..	No prosecution
189	,, ..	10 ,, ,, ,, ..	,,
211	,, ..	8 ,, ,, ,, .	Fined 11/6 and £1 8s. 6d. costs
214	,, ..	11 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 45/- and 15/- costs
233	,, ..	6 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 11/6 and 8/6 costs
244	,, ..	6 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 15/- and 15/- costs
266	,, ..	3 per cent. deficient in fat ..	(No prosecution) Letter of caution sent
268	Bread and butter	Bread and margarine ..	No prosecution (Test sample)
277	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	,, ,,
278	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	,, ,,
285	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	Case withdawn (Warranty pleaded)
286	,, ,,	,, ,, ..	Fined 10/- towards costs
309	Milk ..	4 per cent. of added water and 5 per cent. deficient in fat	No prosecution (Test sample)
316	,, ..	6 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Case withdrawn
323	,, ..	13 ,, ,, ,, ..	No prosecution
353	,, ..	13 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 12/6 and 7/6 costs
354	,, ..	11 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 13/8 and 26/4 costs
355	,, ..	8 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 10/- and 30/- costs
358	,, ..	6 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 20/- and 30/- costs
368	,, ..	26 ,, ,, ,, ..	No prosecution (Private sample)
371	,, ..	11 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 40/- and 29/- costs
373	,, ..	5 ,, ,, ,, ..	Case withdrawn
379	,, ..	6 ,, ,, ,, ..	,,
394	,, ..	3 ,, ,, ,, ..	Letter of caution sent
395	,, ..	3 ,, ,, ,, ..	,, ,,
397	,, ..	6 ,, ,, ,, ..	No prosecution
399	,, ..	6 ,, ,, ,, ..	,,
425	,, ..	8 ,, ,, ,, ..	Case dismissed
449	,, ..	15 ,, ,, ,, ..	Case dismissed, Court satisfied it was delivered as drawn from the cow
485	,, ..	19 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 2/- and 18/- costs
494	Lemon juice	Specific gravity 1023. After removing alcohol 1028·5 and citric acid 7·1 per cent. The sample contained no reducing sugar and only a trace of ash containing no phosphate. I am therefore of opinion that it is a solution of citric acid and flavouring matter and not genuine lemon juice.	No prosecution
498	Milk ..	3·5 per cent. of added water ..	Letter of caution sent
505	,, ..	10 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Fined 31/6 and 8/6 costs
513	,, ..	83 ,, ,, ,, ..	Convicted (Judgmt. suspended)
526	,, ..	18 ,, ,, ,, ..	No prosecution
530	,, ..	7 per cent. of added water ..	Case dismissed on Warranty
531	,, ..	21 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Fined £5 and 15/- costs
534	,, ..	5 per cent. of added water ..	Letter of caution sent
535	,, ..	6 per cent. deficient in fat ..	,, ,,

No.	Sample	Nature and Extent of Adulteration	Result, Fines, etc.
536	Lemon juice	Ash 4·2 per cent. of the solid matter, an excess of 1·2 above the Pharmacopœial standard	No prosecution (Test sample)
537	Milk ..	8 per cent. of added water ..	Letter of caution sent
549	,, ..	3 per cent. deficient in fat ..	,, ,,
552	,, ..	7·06 per cent. of added water ..	,, ,,
553	,, ..	7·06 ,, ,, ..	,, ,,
593	Separated milk	7 ,, ,, ..	No prosecution (Test sample)
603	Milk ..	19 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Fined 30/6 and 9/6 costs
604	,, ..	33 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 11/6 and 8/6 costs
613	,, ..	7·3 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 40/- and 8/6 costs
617	,, ..	7·5 per cent. of added water ..	No prosecution
623	Butter ..	Margarine	Fined 60/- and 9/6 costs
632	Milk ..	6·66 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Fined 60/- and 9/6 costs
639	Butter ..	Margarine	No prosecution (Test sample)
952	Milk ..	4·7 per cent. of added water ..	,,
656	,, ..	6·94 per cent. deficient in fat, 3·53 per cent. of added water, and contained borax	Fined 20/- and 8/6 costs
669	,, ..	10 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Fined 40/- and 7/6 costs
689	,, ..	3·5 ,, ,, ,, ..	Letter of caution sent
690	,, ..	6·66 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 20/- and 8/6 costs
713	Separated milk	12·23 per cent. of added water ..	No prosecution (Private sample)
714	,, ,,	13·66 ,, ,, ..	Case withdrawn
715	,, ,,	15·66 ,, ,, ..	Case 8/10 and 31/2 costs
743	Butter ..	Margarine	No prosecution (Test sample)
744	,, ..	,, ...	Fined 60/- and 8/6 costs
746	Milk ..	3 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Case dismissed on Warranty
759	,, ..	20 ,, ,, ,, ..	Letter of caution sent
800	,, ..	16·66 ,, ,, ,, ..	,, ,,
814	Coffee ..	23 per cent. of chicory ..	Fined 31/6 and 8/6 costs
861	Milk ..	4.7 per cent. of added water ..	Letter of caution sent
885	,, ..	4·34 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Fined 6/- and 14/- costs
991	Butter ..	31 per cent. of water ..	No prosecution. "Sold as milk blended, containing *about* 24 per cent. of water, but this limit of percentage not guaranteed"
903	,, ..	30 per cent. of water ..	No prosecution (Milk blended)
921	,, ..	Margarine	Fined 20/- and 9/6 costs
925	,, ..	22 per cent. of water ..	No prosecution (Test sample)
941	Rum ..	45 per cent. under proof, or 26·66 of added water ..	,, (Card in bar)
954	Milk ..	46·66 per cent. deficient in fat ..	,, (Test sample)
955	,, ..	8·33 ,, ,, ,, ..	Fined 10/- towards costs
957	,, ..	7·06 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 31/6 and 8/6 costs
960	,, ..	15 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Fined £5 and 9/6 costs

The Fines, including Costs, amounted to £74 17s. 6d.

Table shewing number of Samples and the number found Adulterated during the last four years in Portsmouth.

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH ...	1902	300	52	17·33
,, ...	1903	654	76	11·5
,, ...	1904	997	72	7·2
,, ...	1905	962	90	9·34
England and Wales ...	1904	84, 678	7173	8·5

The examination of these tables indicates that there has been an increase in the extent of adulteration, which is in my opinion more apparent than real, the increase being due to the collection of a large number of samples from the same vendors, so that in several cases the adulterators have been convicted more than once during the year. This redounds to the credit of Inspector Hobbs, who has carried out his duties in a thoroughly efficient manner.

It will be further noticed that the fines inflicted this year are exceedingly small, this also may account for the apparent increase and the re-conviction of adulterators. Such fines are clearly no deterrent. Again, it will be seen that adulteration has been almost entirely confined to the two most important substances examined under the Act, viz., Milk and Butter. It is interesting to notice that the adulteration of coffee, so prevalent in 1904, appears to have been swept away.

With regard to the analysis of Milk, I have rejected the system of the classification of the various samples into divisions and have only reported samples as genuine or adulterated. The monthly tables and the curves I have retained and have compared them with figures recorded by Mr. Droop Richmond from a large number of genuine samples. This modification of last year's method will I think be found to give a simpler and more complete summary of the work on this subject.

It will be seen by reference to the tables and curves, that while the general mean for all samples recorded as genuine is almost the same as that of 1904, the continual rise in the percentage of fat is less marked, while the low period (compared with May and June) is slightly lower than usual, falling below 3·4 for the month of May. There are also trivial deviations, and a comparison of this curve with the one contracted from Mr. Droop Richmond's figures shows that the careful reduction in quality of the milk supply of Portsmouth at certain times of the year does take place, and I would again suggest that the calculation of the extent of adulteration should be based (in reporting on any sample below the legal limits) on the deficiency below a seasonal fat figure, as being a more correct measure of adulteration.

MEAN OF GENUINE SAMPLES.

	Fat	Specific Gravity
January ...	3·56	1032·7
February ...	3·53	1032·8
March ...	3·51	1032·6
April ...	3·55	1031·9
May ...	3·36	1032·8
June ...	3·43	1032·5
July ...	3·59	1031·1
August ...	3·68	1031·7
September ...	3·60	1031·5
October ...	3·70	1032·2
November ...	3·64	1032·6
December ...	3·63	1032·3
Grand Mean ...	3·55	1032·0

All the samples of Milk were also examined for the presence of preservatives, and Boric Acid was detected in forty cases. The amount of Boric Acid was determined in fourteen cases and varied from ·01 to ·14 per cent.

It is an objectionable practice to add drugs to such an important food substance as milk, and is contrary to the opinion of the Commission of Inquiry of the Local Government Board. Convictions for this offence have been obtained, and I propose in future to give adulterated certificates when the amount estimated exceeds ·01 per cent.

Thirty-two samples of skimmed and separated milk were examined and four contained added water. This substance would appear to be as extensively adulterated as milk.

One hundred and forty samples of butter were examined, and thirteen were adulterated. Of those collected as "Bread and Butter," no less than five were condemned as consisting of bread and margarine. The action of the Inspector here checked a very fertile source of fraudulent profit. Of the samples reported as genuine, the average Valenta figure was 42° C.; nine of these samples gave upwards of 50° C., probably indicating the careful admixture of some foreign fat in too small a proportion to allow of conclusive proof being furnished by chemical methods.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD RUSSELL.

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