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Scarlet Fever ... Red Dot
Diphtheria ... Blue Cross
Typhoid Fever ... Red Cross

- DISTRICTS.**
1. PORTSMOUTH.
2. PORTSEA.
3. LANDPORT, NORTH.
4. LANDPORT, CENTRAL.
5. MID. SOUTHSEA.
6. SOUTHSEA.

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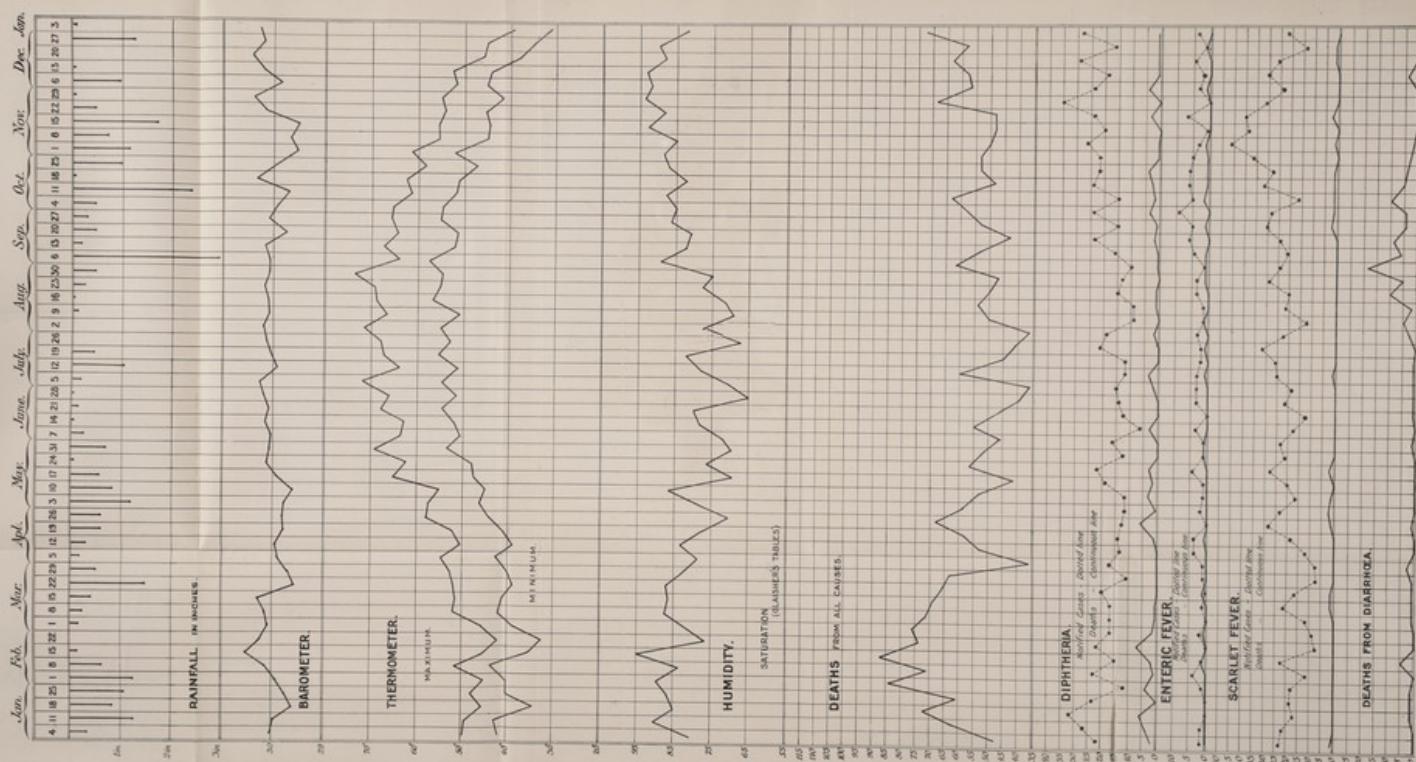


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BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

METEOROLOGICAL & DISEASE CHART FOR THE YEAR 1913.



"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."



REPORT
ON THE
Health of Portsmouth
For the Year 1913

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,
Medical Adviser to the Education Committee,

INCLUDING

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

8031



REPORT

ON THE

Health of Portsmouth

For the Year 1913

W. H. BARRELL LTD
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SOUTHERN BRANCH, GOSPORE

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

Health Committee, 1912-13.

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Matron : MISS F. PETCHEY.

PUBLIC ANALYST : F. W. F. ARNAUD, F.I.C.

Medical Officer's Report, 1913.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health of Portsmouth for the past year. This is the eighteenth annual report which I have presented to you, and it is satisfactory to have to report that the death rate last year was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, **and that it is the lowest death rate in the Kingdom for any town of over 200,000 population.**

I have reported exhaustively on the work done in connection with the cure and prevention of tuberculosis. It will be seen that considerable success is attending our efforts in this direction, and it is satisfactory to note that in spite of the large amount of work done the net charge upon the rates is under £600 for the year.

A new departure was made during the year by initiating a course of action towards lowering the death rate from Cancer, and a full account of the steps taken is given in this report.

The Portsea Re-housing Scheme is nearing completion, and in addition a good deal of work has been done in connection with insanitary houses in other parts of the town, notably in the Voller Street area.

Dr. Hilda Clark resigned her appointment as Tuberculous Officer after two years very successful work in the Borough, and Dr. James Fairley has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculous Officer. Dr. H. W. M. Rees has been appointed Assistant Tuberculous Officer.

Mr. F. W. F. Arnaud, who has filled the position of Public Analyst to the Borough in a most efficient manner for the past seven years, resigned in November last to take up a similar appointment under the Kent County Council, and he has been succeeded here by Mr. R. P. Page.

I have to acknowledge the courteous treatment extended to me at all times by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and the able assistance rendered by the various members of the Health Department Staff.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Summary for 1913.

POPULATION (Estimated to middle of 1913)	..	241,256
TOTAL BIRTHS	5,989	Rate per 1000 .. 24.4
„ DEATHS	2,998	„ „ .. 12.2
		Corrected death-rate 12.0
DEATHS—Under 1 year ..	541	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births 90.3
„ 65 years and upwards ..	897	Percentage of Deaths to total Deaths 29.9
„ Principal Zymotic Diseases	283	Death-rate per 1000 1.15
„ Small-pox	0	„ „ 0
„ Measles	25	„ „ 0.10
„ Scarlet Fever	20	„ „ 0.08
„ Diphtheria	87	„ „ 0.35
„ Whooping Cough	16	„ „ 0.06
„ Fever	23	„ „ 0.09
„ Diarrhoea (under 2) ..	112	„ „ 0.46
„ Violence	86	„ „
„ Inquest Cases	248	Percentage to total Deaths 8.27
„ Public Institutions ..	791	„ „ 26.40
„ Uncertified Causes ..	27	„ „ 0.83
Average Death-rate for 10 years, 1903—1912	..	.. 14.4
Mean Temperature .. ..	..	.. 52.3
Total Rainfall, in inches ..	..	.. 29.96

Statistics.

POPULATION.—The population estimated to the middle of 1913 was 241,256.

BIRTHS.—The total number of Births registered in the Borough was 5,989, which is equal to a birth-rate of 24.4.

Births were registered in the different quarters of the year as follows :

First Quarter, ending	March 29th	..	1534	births
Second	„ „ June 28th	..	1453	„
Third	„ „ Sept. 27th	..	1466	„
Fourth	„ „ Jan. 3rd	..	1536	„

MARRIAGES.—The total number of Marriages was 2,025.

DEATHS.—The Deaths registered in the Borough during the year numbered 2,998, giving a death-rate of 12.23. Not only is this the lowest death-rate ever recorded in the Borough, but once again, as was the case last year, there is no town in England and Wales as large as Portsmouth in which the death-rate is so low. The principal causes of death were tuberculosis 345 (pulmonary tuberculosis 236), heart disease 329, cancer 226, and pneumonia 166.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1913, and the ten preceding years.

Year	*Estimated Population	No. of Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total Number of Deaths		
					Total, all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years
1913	241,256	48,280	2,025	5,989	2,998	541	772
1912	236,732	47,673	2,083	5,605	3,044	462	786
1911	232,221	47,033	2,055	5,787	3,255	730	1013
1910	227,821	46,457	1,917	5,801	2,995	603	890
1909	223,436	45,475	1,846	5,820	3,045	556	862
1908	219,095	44,734	1,930	6,110	2,957	607	825
1907	214,797	43,897	2,015	5,796	3,332	714	1,089
1906	210,546	43,036	2,005	5,870	3,049	761	1,006
1905	206,336	43,059	1,939	5,641	3,345	755	1,179
1904	202,171	41,053	1,969	5,579	3,333	791	1,126
1903	198,049	39,874	1,882	5,431	2,867	620	889
Average 10 years 1903-12	217,220	44,229	1,964	5,744	3,122	659	966

1.—Population at Census, 1911 :	{	Males	115,160	...	}	231,141
	}	Females	115,981	...	}	
2.—Area in Acres (land and inland water)			6,100
3.—Average number of Persons in each house at Census (1911)						4.9
4.—Average number of Persons per Acre at Census (1911)					...	38

TABLE II.

Showing Births and Deaths during the four quarters ending 3rd January, 1914.

The Deaths registered include																		
Quarter	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths of		Deaths from									Inquest Cases	Deaths in Public Institutions	Uncertified Causes of Deaths
					Infants under 1 year of age	Persons aged 65 years and upwards	Total Zymotic Diseases	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet-fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea under 2 yrs.	Violence			
1st Quarter	1534	25.5	906	15.1	163	298	59	—	1	3	32	9	3	11	21	85	249	5
2nd "	1453	24.2	664	11.0	103	198	49	—	10	6	18	7	3	5	25	61	164	9
3rd "	1466	24.4	630	10.5	139	174	90	—	8	2	12	—	7	61	21	50	168	6
4th "	1536	25.1	798	12.3	136	227	85	—	6	9	25	—	10	35	19	52	210	7
TOTAL	5989	24.4	2998	12.2	541	897	283	—	25	20	87	16	23	112	86	248	791	27

TABLE III.

*Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among children for the year 1913, and ten preceding years.

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	Proportion of Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 Registered Births	Deaths of Children under 5 years : Percentage to total Deaths
1913	24.4	12.23	1.15	18.0	90	25.7
1912	23.75	12.85	1.60	15.1	82	25.8
1911	24.99	14.06	2.01	22.4	126	31.1
1910	25.41	13.14	1.29	20.2	104	29.6
1909	26.40	13.62	1.35	18.2	96	28.3
1908	27.88	13.49	0.91	20.5	99	28.9
1907	26.93	15.51	1.77	21.4	123	32.6
1906	27.87	14.48	1.79	24.9	130	33.0
1905	27.34	16.21	2.58	22.5	134	35.2
1904	27.59	16.46	2.06	23.7	142	33.5
1903	27.42	14.47	1.46	21.6	112	31.0
Average of 10 years, 1903-12	26.56	14.43	1.68	21.0	115	30.9

* Revised in accordance with the Census Returns of 1911.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Population, Birth-rates, Recorded Death-rates, Zymotic Rates, and Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births in the 20 Large Towns for the year 1913.

Name of Town	Population estimated to middle of 1913	Per 1000 living				ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE								Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1000 Births
		Birth-rate 2	Recorded Death-rate 3	Corrected Death-rate 4	Small-pox 5	Measles 6	Scarlet Fever 7	Diphtheria 8	Whooping Cough 9	Enteric Fever 10	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (und. 2 yrs) 11	Total of Cols. 5-11 12		
													13	
1 WILLESDEN	163,655	24.4	10.2	10.71	..	0.45	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.35	0.94	83	
2 CROYDON	178,094	22.2	11.2	10.80	..	0.33	0.03	0.09	0.15	0.03	0.47	1.10	94	
3 PORTSMOUTH	241,256	24.4	12.2	12.05	..	0.10	0.08	0.35	0.36	0.09	0.46	1.15	90	
4 BRISTOL	361,362	22.4	13.0	12.78	..	0.13	0.01	0.09	0.14	0.01	0.45	0.83	97	
5 LEICESTER	230,970	22.8	13.4	13.78	..	0.13	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.66	0.94	119	
6 LONDON	4,518,191	24.9	14.4	14.40	..	0.35	0.04	0.09	0.17	0.02	0.68	1.35	103	
7 NOTTINGHAM	264,735	22.6	14.31	14.43	..	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.15	0.03	0.76	1.27	131	
8 CARDIFF	186,544	26.2	13.7	14.53	..	0.05	0.09	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.81	1.29	115	
9 WEST HAM	294,223	31.5	14.7	15.08	..	0.23	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.03	1.20	1.78	105	
10 HULL	287,032	28.4	15.0	15.08	..	0.04	0.01	0.11	0.27	0.13	1.18	1.74	128	
11 BRADFORD	290,540	19.2	14.49	15.28	..	0.12	0.03	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.58	1.15	129	
12 BIRMINGHAM	859,644	27.3	14.9	15.45	..	0.46	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.02	0.98	2.04	129	
13 NEWCASTLE	271,295	27.5	15.3	16.10	..	0.23	0.08	0.10	0.34	0.05	0.46	1.26	123	
14 MANCHESTER	730,976	26.4	15.1	16.30	..	0.34	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.06	0.83	1.68	127	
15 SHEFFIELD	471,622	28.2	15.7	16.50	..	0.77	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.04	0.89	2.25	129	
16 LEEDS	457,295	23.6	15.7	16.63	..	0.23	0.03	0.19	0.20	0.04	0.79	1.48	136	
17 BOLTON	183,789	21.7	15.7	17.07	..	0.46	0.01	0.17	0.26	0.08	0.92	1.81	142	
18 SALFORD	233,849	27.1	16.0	17.16	..	0.55	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.10	0.84	1.90	143	
19 LIVERPOOL	756,553	30.5	18.2	18.78	0.00	0.42	0.08	0.10	0.32	0.04	1.16	2.12	131	
20 STOKE-ON-TRENT	239,284	31.9	18.9	20.15	..	0.97	0.01	0.38	0.50	0.10	1.22	3.18	170	

TABLE V.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during the 53 weeks ending January 3rd, 1914.

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	Portsmouth	Portsea	Landport North	Landport Central	Mid-Southsea		Southsea
TOTALS	541	231	149	122	154	252	283	150	219	462	339	96	89	211	883	771	758	286	2998
CLASS I.																			
General Diseases.																			
Enteric Fever ..	..	2	2	4	6	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	7	11	1	..	23
Measles ..	9	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	5	7	1	25
Scarlet Fever ..	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	4	1	20
Whooping Cough ..	6	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	6	3	..	16
Diphtheria ..	3	37	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32	26	23	4	87
Influenza ..	1	1	2	2	1	..	4	1	2	3	5	..	..	1	4	5	8	4	22
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	3	9	45	58	65	30	12	8	6	..	..	9	21	70	76	48	12	236
Acute Phthisis ..	..	..	..	6	8	5	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	8	4	7	2	28
Tuberculosis Meningitis ..	12	16	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	8	10	17	1	41
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines, Tabes Mesenterica etc. ..	9	6	6	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	4	7	3	25
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column ..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	5
Tuberculosis of Joints ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	5
Tuberculosis of other Organs ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rickets and other forms of Bone Softening ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Syphilis ..	4	..	1	..	..	3	3	1	5	2	3	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	5
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	18	7	15	24	6	..	2	6	16	20	20	14	17
" " stomach, liver, &c ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
" " peritoneum, intestines and rectum ..	..	..	..	1	1	7	6	4	9	7	5	..	1	3	11	5	15	5	40

[illegible]

CLASS II.

**Diseases of the Nervous System
and of the Organs of
Special Sense.**

Meningitis	..
Locomotor Ataxy	..
Other Diseases of the Spinal Chord	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy, &c.	..
Softening of the Brain	..
Paralysis, without specified cause	..
General Paralysis of the Insane	..
Other forms of mental alienation	..
Epilepsy	..
Infantile Convulsions (under 5)	..
Hysteria, Neuralgia Neuritis	..
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	..
Mastoid Disease, &c.	..

TABLE V.—Continued

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	Portsmouth	Portsea	Landport North		Landport Central	Mid-Southsea	Southsea
CLASS III																			
Diseases of the Circulatory System.																			
Pericarditis ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Acute Endocarditis ..	..	..	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	3	5	3	3	1	15
Valvular Disease ..	5	3	5	9	8	20	52	30	40	85	41	9	12	25	83	68	91	28	307
Angina Pectoris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Aneurysm ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	1	16	7	1	..	3	12	9	9	6	39
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	8
Diseases of the Veins ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3
Hæmorrhage ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	7
CLASS IV.																			
Diseases of the Respiratory System.																			
Diseases of the Larynx ..	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	9
Diseases of the Thyroid Body ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis ..	48	24	2	1	5	9	9	20	20	40	30	10	11	16	55	72	53	11	218
Bronchiectasis, Bronchial Catarrh, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Broncho-pneumonia ..	37	23	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	5	2	..	5	6	34	14	17	7	83
Lobar Pneumonia ..	6	12	6	4	5	8	12	3	10	14	3	..	4	10	23	16	24	6	83
Pleurisy ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	3	1	8
Pulmonary Congestion, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5
Asthma ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	6
Pulmonary Emphysema ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Fibroid Disease of the Lung ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3

TABLE V.—Continued.

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	Portsmouth	Portsea	Landport North	Landport Central		Mid-Southsea	Southsea
CLASS VII.																			
The Puerperal State.																			
Accidents of Pregnancy	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..
Puerperal Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents of Childbirth	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Phlegmasia alba dolens, etc.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS VIII.																			
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue																			
Senile Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Carbuncle, Boil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Phlegmon, Acute Abscess	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Diseases of the Integumentary System	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..
CLASS IX.																			
Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																			
Diseases of the Bones	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Diseases of the Joints	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Diseases of the Locomotor System	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
CLASS X.																			
Malformations.																			
Congenital Malformations	35	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	9	..	37

CLASS XI.													
Diseases of Early Infancy.													
Premature Birth, Infantile Debility, &c. ..	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	187
Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
CLASS XII.													
Old Age.													
Old Age, Senile Dementia, Senile Decay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	87	137	63	4	41	292
CLASS XIII.													
Affections produced by External Causes.													
Suicide—Poison ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Hanging ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Drowning ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Firearms ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6
Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Jumping from high place ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Accident—Poisoning by food ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other acute poisonings ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burns ..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Suffocation ..	12	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	7
Drowning ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16
Firearms ..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	1	5	1
Fall ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	16
Machines ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Crushing ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Homicide by other means ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fractures ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other violence ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5
CLASS XIV.													
Ill-defined Causes.													
Heart Failure, other Ill-defined Causes ..	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	10

SUMMARY OF TABLE V.

Class	DISEASES	Number of Deaths
I.	General Diseases	854
II.	Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense	305
III.	Diseases of the Circulatory System	386
IV.	Diseases of the Respiratory System	421
V.	Diseases of the Digestive System	251
VI.	Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa	126
VII.	The Puerperal State	23
VIII.	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	14
IX.	Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion	4
X.	Malformations	37
XI.	Diseases of Early Infancy	189
XII.	Old Age	292
XIII.	Affections produced by external causes	86
XIV.	Ill-defined Causes	10

TABLE VI.

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 1913.

Quarter ending	The Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases* All ages		Lung Diseases (excepting Phthisis†)		Phthisis		From all Causes	
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
1913								
March 29th ..	59	·96	183	2·99	71	1·16	906	15·1
June 28th ..	49	·79	85	1·39	64	1·04	664	11·0
September 27th ..	90	1·47	56	0·91	55	0·90	630	10·5
January 3rd, 1914 ..	85	1·38	98	1·67	74	1·21	798	13·0
Totals ..	283	1·15	421	1·72	264	1·07	2998	12·23

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

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

TABLE VII.

Showing the number of Deaths in the Years 1861 to 1913,
from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year	Popula- tion	DISEASES							Totals
		Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whoop'g Cough	Fever	Diarr- hoea	
1861	95220	1	3	5	6	11	111	152	292
1862	96960	..	42	225	20	36	128	71	523
1863	98731	12	80	134	24	16	37	68	391
1864	100531	228	6	17	17	48	72	118	498
1865	102363	3	14	20	7	50	74	122	317
1866	104230	1	16	34	26	46	85	117	330
1867	106130	..	82	15	4	23	74	140	338
1868	108064	..	46	107	18	57	119	117	526
1869	110034	1	57	295	18	26	105	100	602
1870	112040	1	39	119	13	46	91	121	430
1871	114083	39	42	30	10	66	72	100	366
1872	114970	514	52	5	21	17	112	113	834
1873	116380	45	16	12	15	19	97	106	310
1874	117810	2	56	36	19	104	101	149	470
1875	119260	..	54	47	18	8	103	141	371
1876	120730	1	109	457	11	42	71	131	822
1877	122210	..	12	36	5	59	87	153	322
1878	123710	..	36	16	1	92	96	170	411
1879	125250	..	10	11	4	9	62	73	169
1880	126830	..	42	9	20	48	70	192	381
1881	128691	..	7	25	205	66	60	73	436
1882	131535	..	156	40	106	36	107	111	556
1883	134441	1	10	16	20	54	93	80	274
1884	137412	..	164	9	41	9	58	116	397
1885	140448	..	7	5	42	44	93	123	314
1886	143552	1	197	18	65	102	124	191	698
1887	146724	3	8	26	47	41	53	151	329
1888	149966	..	50	12	17	27	27	98	230
1889	153279	2	8	11	33	92	32	122	300
1890	156667	..	4	19	47	39	50	105	265
1891	160128	..	223	9	23	38	33	73	399
1892	163667	..	38	18	26	87	42	99	310
1893	165153	..	120	32	29	36	54	247	518
1894	167878	4	139	14	34	41	29	93	534
1895	170672	..	39	7	18	64	37	238	403
1896	173565	..	126	19	20	60	28	157	410
1897	176497	..	35	11	22	65	44	286	463
1898	179500	..	73	31	54	42	44	183	427
1899	182576	..	50	22	120	62	75	316	645
1900	185725	..	3	11	104	87	93	159	457
1901	188885	..	82	15	70	21	43	311	542
1902	193969	..	70	14	62	92	54	159	451
1903	198049	..	17	27	75	34	23	115	291
1904	202171	..	1	22	71	76	34	213	417
1905	206336	..	218	11	69	45	18	173	534
1906	210546	..	8	3	60	63	17	226	377
1907	214797	..	169	4	61	57	30	60	381
1908	219095	..	14	8	49	55	26	48	200
1909	223436	..	104	19	66	27	33	54	303
1910	227821	..	64	30	56	52	39	54	295
1911	232221	..	28	21	72	40	26	290	477
1912	236732	..	95	29	124	52	22	57	379
1913	241256	..	25	20	87	16	23	112	283

TABLE VIII.
VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST FIFTEEN 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 to the Vacc. Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to places to places unknown	No. of these births remaining	No. in respect of which certificates of conscientious objections have been received
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	5637	5015	15	..	477	25	35	26	..	44
1906	5891	5117	35	..	552	43	47	28	2	67
1907	5863	5069	20	..	495	40	63	25	2	149
1908	5998	5120	35	..	473	37	43	24	..	266
1909	5861	4938	46	..	430	40	33	26	2	346
1910	5809	4667	15	..	449	40	50	21	5	562
1911	5788	4376	57	..	510	41	43	42	6	713
1912	5658	4314	26	..	389	33	57	34	5	800
1913 (to June)	2967	2122	21	..	204	70	31	18	14	487

TABLE IX.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1913.

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, 1913	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1914 in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz.:				Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1914, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of				Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1914, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return)
		Col. 1 Success- fully Vaccin- ated	Col. 2		Col. 4 Number in respect of whom Certifi- cates of Con- scientious Objection have been received	Col. 5 Dead Unvac- cinated	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to places un- known, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. North End and Buckland	938	654	6	..	191	58	16	5	3	5
2. Kingston and East Southsea	657	452	3	..	129	46	11	11	3	2
3. Portsea and Landport	714	547	2	..	72	57	22	5	6	3
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	658	469	10	..	95	43	21	10	6	4
Totals	2967	2122	21	..	487	204	70	31	18	14
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1912, inclusive.										
1. North End and Buckland	1775	1325	9	..	313	108	4	10	6	..
2. Kingston and East Southsea	1470	1081	9	..	248	95	7	19	9	2
3. Portsea and Landport	1402	1108	3	..	131	115	17	14	11	3
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	1011	800	5	..	108	71	5	14	8	..
Totals	5658	4314	26	..	800	389	33	57	34	5

SCARLET FEVER.—The total number of notifications of Scarlet Fever received during the year was 1,166. Although this number is still high, it shows a decrease on the preceding year of 241. The attack-rate was 483 per 100,000 population. Twenty deaths were registered from Scarlet Fever, giving a percentage of deaths to the cases notified of 1.71. This shews the type of disease to have been of a less severe nature than in the three previous years ; during the last thirty years the case percentage death-rate has varied from 5.24 in 1886, to 0.80 in 1906, and the average has been 2.12 per cent. 730 cases, or 62.6 of all those notified, were removed and treated at the Milton Hospital ; of these 14 proved fatal, giving a percentage death-rate of cases treated in the hospital of 1.91. The usual steps were taken by the Health Department for disinfection and for the prevention of the spread of the disease. All the premises upon which cases of Scarlet Fever occurred were inspected, and sanitary defects were found in 7.6 of these.

TABLE X.

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 to 1913.

Year	Cases notified	Attack-rate per 100,000 population	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884 ..	266	194	9	3.38
1885 ..	314	224	5	1.59
1886 ..	343	239	18	5.24
1887 ..	647	441	26	4.02
1888 ..	465	310	12	2.58
1889 ..	728	475	11	1.51
1890 ..	573	366	19	3.31
1891 ..	326	203	9	2.76
1892 ..	1023	630	18	1.76
1893 ..	1176	712	32	2.73
1894 ..	458	273	14	3.06
1895 ..	311	182	7	2.25
1896 ..	524	302	19	3.62
1897 ..	699	396	11	1.57
1898 ..	710	395	31	4.65
1899 ..	578	316	22	3.80
1900 ..	348	187	11	3.16
1901 ..	452	239	15	3.31
1902 ..	603	310	14	2.32
1903 ..	1167	589	27	2.31
1904 ..	726	358	22	3.03
1905 ..	530	256	11	2.07
1906 ..	383	181	3	0.80
1907 ..	282	130	4	1.42
1908 ..	597	272	8	1.34
1909 ..	1165	521	19	1.62
1910 ..	1276	560	30	2.35
1911 ..	855	368	28	3.27
1912 ..	1407	594	29	2.06
1913 ..	1166	483	20	1.71
Total (30 years)	20,098	278	504	Mean 2.12

TABLE XI.

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 to 1913.

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 ..	354	11	3.12
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
1906 ..	243	2	0.82
1907 ..	202	5	2.48
1908 ..	343	4	1.17
1909 ..	631	14	2.20
1910 ..	850	16	1.88
1911 ..	635	18	2.83
1912 ..	702	19	2.70
1913 ..	730	14	1.91
Total (30 years) ..	10,391	215	Mean 1.85

DIPHTHERIA.—This disease has been very prevalent in the Borough during the year, though slightly less than during the previous year. The total number of notifications was 959, as against 1,051 in 1912, and the deaths numbered 87, as against 124 in the previous year. The attack-rate was 397 per 100,000 population. 652, or 67.9 per cent. of the cases were admitted to Milton Hospital ; amongst these 58, or 8.89 per cent. proved fatal, compared with 9.44 per cent. fatal amongst the cases treated at home. I made 1,118 bacteriological examinations in connection with cases of diphtheria, and of these 437 proved positive, 141 were cases of nasal discharge. I dealt at some length with the prevalence of diphtheria in my last report, and have little to add this year. The disease has been prevalent during the whole year, the only period during which there was any marked decrease in the notifications was in August, when, as will be seen from Table XVIII., they declined to a weekly average of 11.4 ; during the remainder of the year the weekly average was 18.8. As the public elementary schools are closed during August, these figures tend to support the opinion I have before advanced, that the schools are the principal agents in the spread of the disease. The usual measures were taken by the Health Department, and sanitary defects were found upon 17.5 per cent. of the premises on which cases of diphtheria occurred.

TABLE XII.

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 1913.

Year	Cases notified	Attack-rate per 100,000 population	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884 ..	174	127	41	23.44
1885 ..	173	123	42	24.25
1886 ..	232	161	65	26.72
1887 ..	260	175	47	19.08
1888 ..	128	86	17	13.28
1889 ..	126	82	33	26.19
1890 ..	212	135	47	22.69
1891 ..	140	87	23	16.42
1892 ..	121	74	26	21.48
1893 ..	140	84	29	21.48
1894 ..	139	82	34	24.46
1895 ..	124	72	18	14.51
1896 ..	124	71	20	16.12
1897 ..	148	83	22	15.07
1898 ..	283	157	54	19.08
1899 ..	566	310	120	21.20
1900 ..	568	305	104	18.30
1901 ..	454	240	70	15.41
1902 ..	495	255	62	12.52
1903 ..	633	319	75	11.84
1904 ..	601	297	71	11.81
1905 ..	457	221	69	15.10
1906 ..	430	204	60	13.95
1907 ..	423	196	61	14.89
1908 ..	434	198	49	11.28
1909 ..	494	221	66	13.36
1910 ..	470	206	56	11.90
1911 ..	554	238	72	13.00
1912 ..	1,051	444	124	11.80
1913 ..	959	397	87	9.07
Total (30 years)	11 113	153	1664	Mean 12.30

TABLE XIII.

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 1913.

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	29.60
1888 ..	23	..	..
1889 ..	18	..	..
1890 ..	69	18	26.10
1891 ..	52	4	7.70
1892 ..	27	6	22.22
1893 ..	12	4	33.33
1894 ..	38	8	21.05
1895 ..	46	5	10.87
1896 ..	38	4	10.52
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	12.12
1906 ..	239	35	14.64
1907 ..	235	28	11.91
1908 ..	284	23	8.10
1909 ..	354	40	11.30
1910 ..	336	45	13.40
1911 ..	436	51	11.69
1912 ..	782	86	10.99
1913 ..	652	58	8.89
Total (30 years) ..	5,276	610	Mean 10.60

ENTERIC FEVER.—In my last Annual Report I was able to report that there had been fewer cases of enteric or typhoid fever in the Borough than in any previous year. The number of cases in 1912 was 140, and I am glad to report that in 1913 the cases were still fewer, being only 126, and the attack-rate was only 52 per 100,000 of the population; the average attack-rate for the previous 29 years was 271 per 100,000, or in other words the prevalence of Enteric Fever in Portsmouth is 80 per cent. less than the average for the past 30 years. As usual, careful enquiries have been made, with a view to eliciting how far polluted shell-fish were responsible for the disease, and 25 persons were found to have eaten shell-fish, mostly collected locally, just before being taken ill. I have written on the subject of shell-fish and enteric fever so often that I need add nothing further in this report. I would only again emphasize the urgent need for suitable legislation—on lines indicated in my Annual Report for 1908—to prevent the collection of shell-fish from grossly sewage polluted areas, such, for instance, as the foreshore at Fort Cumberland, from which shell-fish are constantly collected, and near which the whole of the sewage of the Borough discharges.

A careful examination of the premises upon which cases of enteric fever occurred was made, and sanitary defects were found upon 20.1 per cent. of them

TABLE XIV.

Table showing the number of cases of ENTERIC or TYPHOID FEVER notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified, for the years 1884 to 1913.

Year	Cases notified	Attack-rate per 100,000 population	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884	539	392	58	10.76
1885	762	542	93	11.48
1886	1249	870	124	9.90
1887	554	378	53	9.52
1888	313	208	27	8.60
1889	317	207	32	10.01
1890	457	292	50	10.94
1891	265	165	33	12.40
1892	330	203	38	11.51
1893	361	218	54	14.96
1894	201	119	25	12.44
1895	258	151	33	12.74
1896	235	135	27	11.49
1897	320	181	42	13.08
1898	305	170	43	14.10
1899	531	290	75	14.12
1900	1083	583	92	8.49
1901	324	171	43	13.27
1902	448	230	54	12.05
1903	216	109	23	10.65
1904	223	110	33	14.80
1905	165	79	18	10.91
1906	146	69	17	11.64
1907	233	108	30	13.73
1908	207	94	26	12.07
1909	274	122	33	12.04
1910	251	110	39	15.14
1911	159	68	28	17.61
1912	140	59	22	15.71
1913	126	52	23	18.25
Total (30 years)	10,992	271	1,288	Mean 14.94

TABLE XV.

Table showing the number of cases of ENTERIC FEVER admitted to the MILTON HOSPITAL, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases of Enteric Fever admitted, for the years 1884 to 1913.

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	5.66
1895 ..	83	4	4.82
1896 ..	76	6	7.90
1897 ..	102	11	10.78
1898 ..	92	14	15.22
1899 ..	96	12	12.50
1900 ..	157	18	11.46
1901 ..	101	11	10.89
1902 ..	105	13	12.38
1903 ..	70	3	4.28
1904 ..	73	9	12.33
1905 ..	57	7	12.28
1906 ..	72	7	9.72
1907 ..	109	14	12.84
1908 ..	102	15	14.70
1909 ..	96	14	14.58
1910 ..	114	13	11.40
1911 ..	70	10	14.28
1912 ..	71	9	12.67
1913 ..	55	10	18.18
Total (30 years)	2,288	232	Mean 10.14

MEASLES.—Only 25 deaths occurred from Measles during the year, 19 of these were under five years of age.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Three cases of this disease were notified during the year, and all proved fatal. The cases had no connection with each other; they occurred one in April, one in May, and one in September. The first was a boy aged $3\frac{1}{2}$, living in Portsea, who was ill for six days. The diagnosis was confirmed at a post-mortem examination, and the meningococcus was found. There were three other children in the same family, none of whom were affected. No sanitary defects were found on the premises and no cause for the disease could be discovered.

The second case, a boy aged $7\frac{1}{2}$, living at Milton, was notified on May 3rd, and died on May 11th. He was taken ill on April 23rd, and the onset of the illness was attributed by the parents to drinking some bad-smelling milk. There was persistent vomiting. Some cerebro-spinal fluid was obtained, but it was clear and no meningococci could be found.

The third case, a boy aged 12, living in Kingston, was notified on September 7th. He was taken ill on September 5th, after eating a quantity of foreign plums. He suffered from persistent vomiting and was violently delirious. He was moved to the Royal Hospital on September 6th; his temperature was then 102° , it rose steadily to 106° , and he died on September 8th. There was retraction of the head, coarse movements of the limbs, blotchy aethema over face and body; Kesnig's sign was marked, the cerebro-spinal fluid obtained from a lumbar puncture was cloudy, and the meningococcus was present.

POLIOMYELITIS.—Five cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year. Three were girls and two boys; all were between the ages of 4 and $7\frac{1}{2}$. These cases occurred in different parts of the town and no connection between them could be traced. In no case has permanent paralysis ensued, though none of the children seem to have completely thrown off the effects of the disease.

CANCER.—This year has seen the commencement of an attempt on the part of the Municipality to reduce the heavy mortality from Cancer, a disease which is one of the most dreaded and one of the commonest causes of death.

The death-rate from Cancer has been increasing for some years. Twenty years ago the average death-rate from cancer in Portsmouth was 6.79 per 10,000 of the population, this year it reached 9.16 per 10,000. The total number of deaths from cancer was 230, only 34 less than were caused by consumption.

Possibly Cancer is not actually increasing so rapidly as indicated by these figures. Medical science and methods of diagnosis have admittedly advanced during recent years, and it is possible that owing to more exact methods of diagnosis, deaths are now correctly attributed to cancer which were formerly erroneously put down to other causes. Again, improved methods of sanitation during recent years have lowered the annual death-rate from all causes from the 18.0 per 1,000 of 20 years ago, to 12.2 last year, so that there may be proportionately a larger number of persons alive at the cancer age, *i.e.*, at 45 years and upwards, than was formerly the case.

But whether or not cancer has increased as rapidly as at first glance appears, the fact remains that at the present time it is responsible for a very large number of deaths, and the Health Committee have felt it incumbent upon them to adopt whatever measures lie in their power to lessen the ravages from this disease. The initiative came from Councillor Childe, who from his position as Senior Surgeon at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, was able to give the Committee the benefit of extended and valuable experience.

It was decided that action should be taken in three directions :—

- (1) By the insertion of a notice regarding Cancer in the Public Press and by issuing leaflets.
- (2) By giving addresses on the subject to Midwives, Nurses, and those engaged in social work in the Borough.
- (3) By making provision for microscopical examinations and reports on suspected cancerous growths, free of cost, for Medical Practitioners in regard to such patients as are unable to pay for them.

It will be noted that the efforts of the Health Committee are directed rather towards the prevention of death from cancer than towards the prevention of the disease. The reason for this is obvious : It is because at the present time neither the cause of cancer, nor the means by which it is spread, are known, and until these are ascertained it is, of course, not possible to formulate the methods which should be adopted for its prevention.

There is, however, sufficient evidence to show that a number of the deaths that annually occur from cancer, might be prevented if the patients were sufficiently alive to the significance of certain early symptoms and conditions, and to the necessity, on the occurrence of these, of promptly seeking medical advice.

It is stated that in by far the majority of patients suffering from cancer who present themselves at hospitals the disease has advanced too far for hope of successful treatment. The reason for this delay in seeking medical advice is not, as a rule, because patients feared the knife, but because they were ignorant that they were suffering from anything serious until they began to suffer pain. The average lay individual associates cancer with excessive pain, and if there is no pain, any symptoms that may occur do not suggest cancer. The fact that cancer at its onset is painless is not known, nor is the fact appreciated that cancer, if submitted to the surgeon in an early enough stage, can as a rule be successfully removed.

The Health Committee believe that the making of these facts public will certainly result in saving many lives. The Public Notice, which is printed below, accordingly is directed to calling the attention of the members of the public, and especially of women, to certain symptoms and conditions, which, should they occur at a certain age, are strongly suspicious of the onset of cancer, and an attempt is made to impress upon the public the urgent necessity in such cases of at once seeking medical advice. In addition to the insertion of this notice in the public press, leaflets on the subject are issued to Midwives, Nurses, and others interested in charitable and social work in the Borough.

The following is a copy of the Public Notice that is inserted in the Portsmouth *Evening News* on the first Monday in every month throughout the year:—

NOTICE IN REGARD TO CANCER.

The Health Committee have been convinced by those well qualified to give an opinion, that many lives that are lost each year from Cancer could be saved if certain facts in connection with this disease were made public. They have therefore decided to issue the following Notice:—

The only cure for Cancer, at present known, is its early and complete removal. Cancer, if removed early, has been proved conclusively to be a curable disease. If neglected, and not removed in its earliest stages, it is practically invariably fatal. The paramount importance of its early recognition and early removal is therefore evident. For this purpose the

assistance both of the public and the medical profession is requisite, and a grave responsibility rests on both. It is only by their mutual co-operation that the ravages of this terrible disease can be lessened. The following information should be of vital assistance to the public. It is no exaggeration to say that, if acted upon, the result would be the saving annually of many hundreds of lives, which at present are inevitably lost.

1.—Cancer, in its early and curable stage, gives rise to no pain or symptom of ill-health whatever.

2.—Nevertheless, in its commonest situations, the signs of it in its early stage are conspicuously manifest. To witness :

3.—In case of any swelling occurring in the breast of a woman after 40 years of age, a medical man should at once be consulted. A large proportion of such swellings are Cancer.

4.—Any bleeding, however trivial, occurring after the change of life means almost invariably Cancer, and Cancer which is then curable. If neglected till pain occurs, it means Cancer which is almost always incurable.

5.—Any irregular bleeding occurring at the change of life should invariably be submitted to a doctor's investigation. It is not the natural method of the onset of the change of life, and in a large number of cases means commencing Cancer.

6.—Any wart or sore occurring spontaneously on the lower lip in a man over 45 years of age is almost certainly Cancer. If removed at once the cure is certain, if neglected the result is inevitably fatal.

7.—Any sore or swelling occurring on the tongue or inside of the mouth in a man after 45 years of age should be submitted to investigation without a moment's delay, and the decision at once arrived at by an expert microscopical examination whether it is Cancer or not. A very large proportion of such sores or swellings occurring at this time of life are Cancer, and if neglected for only a few weeks the result is almost inevitably fatal. If removed at once the prospect of cure is good.

8.—Any bleeding occurring from the bowel after 45 years of age, commonly supposed by the public to be "piles," should be submitted to investigation at once. A large proportion of such cases are Cancer, which at this stage is perfectly curable.

9.—When warts, moles, or other growths on the skin are exposed to constant irritation they should be immediately removed. A large number of them, if neglected, terminate in Cancer.

10.—Avoid irritation of the tongue and cheeks by broken jagged teeth, and of the lower lip by clay pipes. Many of these irritations, if neglected, terminate in Cancer.

11.—Although there is no evidence that Cancer is communicable under ordinary circumstances, it is desirable that rooms occupied by a person suffering from Cancer should be cleaned and disinfected from time to time.

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Health Department,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Portsmouth.

January, 1914.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Much time and attention have been given to the prevention and cure of Tuberculosis in Portsmouth during the last few years. This should result in a steady fall in the death-rate from this cause, although in such a chronic disease, immediate results must not be looked for. Signs are not wanting, however, that these efforts are already having some effect, especially in educating the public, without whose co-operation there is no hope of eradicating the disease.

The total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year was 264, giving a death-rate of 1.08 per 1,000 living. This, as will be seen from the accompanying chart, is the lowest on record for the Borough, except in 1911, when it was 1.02. Last year the death-rate was 1.13. The death-rate from all other forms of tuberculosis was 0.33 per 1,000. Tubercular Meningitis accounts for one half of this, the deaths numbering 41, and 25 deaths were caused by tubercular disease of the intestines.

The number of notifications of tuberculosis received during the year—and all forms of tuberculosis are now compulsorily notifiable—was 1,520. Of these there were :—

Notified by	Private Medical Practitioners	..	538
„	District Poor Law Medical Officers..	72	
„	Poor Law Infirmary	.. ..	217
„	Hospitals	.. ..	194
„	School Medical Officers	.. ..	52
„	Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary		447
<hr/>			
Total Number of Notifications		.. ..	1520
<hr/>			

238 of these notifications are duplicates, *i.e.*, they refer to cases already notified, leaving 1,282 individual cases of tuberculosis. Duplicate notifications are received in respect of patients who enter or are discharged from institutions, for example, the Poor Law Infirmary or Sanatoria, and it is principally with the former that the Public Health Authority is concerned. Some patients enter and leave the Infirmary many times during the year, and according to the Regulations of the Local Government Board the addresses of such persons must be sent to the Medical Officer of Health, who should thus be enabled to keep in touch with their home conditions, with a view to eliminating the spread of infection. Unfortunately, persons leaving the Infirmary almost invariably give a wrong address, and thus the intention of the Regulations is frustrated.

Of the total number of notifications, viz., 1,520 :—

1216	refer to tuberculosis of the lungs
147	to tuberculosis of the glands
110	„ „ bones
17	„ „ intestines
9	„ „ brain
21	„ „ other organs

In December 1912 the Local Government Board issued new Regulations ; the effect of these is to make every form of tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable, they came into force on the 1st February, 1913. Previously only cases of *pulmonary* tuberculosis were compulsorily notifiable. On the following page is a Summary of Notifications received under these new Regulations (*Table A*).

The procedure on notification is as follows : When the report is received, a Health Visitor calls at the house, unless the doctor who notifies the case states specifically that a visit is unnecessary. If the patient be attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary, the visit to the home is paid by a Nurse from the Dispensary. The object of these visits is to enquire into, and if possible, control the possible source of infection, to ascertain the state of health of the other members of the family, the sanitary conditions of the home, and various other particulars ; sanitary defects are remedied, persons in contact with the patient, who might already be infected, are urged to see their doctor, disinfection is undertaken, and, most important of all, patients are taught how to avoid infecting others. They are shown how to dispose of their sputum, and pocket sputum flasks are provided. Their sleeping arrangements are seen to, and in every case, the strongest efforts are made to see that the patient sleeps in a room by himself, or if this cannot be managed, at least in a separate bed. In this connection it is worthy of note that the Health Committee is now empowered to provide additional beds at home when such appear to be necessary. Formerly the Care Committee in connection with the Dispensary possessed a few beds which have done good work in limiting infection, and with the provision of additional beds from the Health Committee, it is hoped that it will be possible to eliminate altogether such bed infection of the partner as is due to poverty. Unfortunately, great difficulty is experienced in convincing some of these patients and their partners of the necessity for using separate beds ; with a small minority, indeed, no amount of persuasion has any effect, and in these

TABLE A.
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st February, 1913, to the end of the week ending on the 3rd January, 1914.

Number of Notifications on Form A.													Number of Notifications on Form B				No. of Notifications on Form C.	
Primary Notifications.													Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria		
0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upw.	Total							
Pulmonary :																		
Males ..	1	5	29	21	39	35	143	111	54	34	2	474	477	54	59			
Females ..	..	4	35	29	35	60	114	76	29	41	2	398	402	35	45		
Non-Pulmonary																		
Males ..	4	17	41	22	20	5	15	10	1	..	2	137	142	11	4			
Females ..	..	7	28	19	10	7	13	6	5	..	1	96	130	10	2		

cases particularly the provision of more accommodation in a hospital for advanced patients will prove useful. When a sufficient number of such beds has been provided, powers of compulsory removal of the worst cases will no doubt be granted to the administering authority.

The Visitors point out also the advantages of the patient using separate eating utensils from the rest of the family, and they endeavour in every way to educate him and his friends as to the best methods of preventing infection.

Repeated visits are often necessary to stimulate the patient's interest in these precautions and to encourage their constant application. When it is remembered that the best methods of treatment at present known must fail in the majority of well-marked cases of tuberculosis of the lungs to effect a cure, it will be realised that this work of prevention, so ably carried out by the Nurses and Health Visitors, is of the first importance as a factor in the control of the disease, indeed, it would be difficult to over-estimate its value.

During the year 1913 the Dispensary Nurses paid 7,014 visits, and the Health Visitors 1,756, making a total of 8,770. In addition to this, the district Sanitary Inspectors have visited a certain number of these cases for the removal of insanitary conditions, and in many instances disinfection of the patient's room and bedding has been carried out.

It might be of value to indicate here other useful lines of work which have not yet been developed in Portsmouth. As was pointed out in last year's Annual Report, the treatment of tubercular and pre-tubercular children is an essential part of any comprehensive scheme for dealing with tuberculosis. It was then advised that action be taken in connection with the Local Education Authority, to provide a residential school or home in the country, an open-air school in the Borough, and a hospital for the treatment of cases of surgical tubercle in children.

The Residential School or Home in the country would treat children who were suffering from definite tuberculosis and who required prolonged treatment under the best possible conditions. It would play the same part in the treatment of children that a Sanatorium does in adults, and as children are more sensitive to their surroundings than adults, and react more to treatment, the results from such an institution should amply repay its provision. Ever since the opening of the Tuberculosis Dispensary the necessity for such a home has been felt, and an attempt has been made by the Care

Committee to provide for the treatment of these children by boarding them out in the country. It is impossible, however, for the Care Committee to provide for all, or nearly all, the children whom it would be advisable to remove from their home surroundings for a time ; and again, their education during their stay in the country must be provided for. A suitable existing house on a site near Portsmouth might be purchased. It will be better for the Education Committee to own the school, as by this means they will have fuller control over it, and as a substantial grant may be secured from the Board of Education, this may prove more economical.

To the Open-air School will be sent those children who are "pre-tubercular" or phthisically disposed, yet whose home conditions are so satisfactory that it is unnecessary to send them away to the Residential School in the country. A portion of Milton Park would make a very convenient site, as this ground already belongs to the Corporation, the situation is open, and it is served by the Corporation tramways. Last year I estimated that accommodation for sixty children would be necessary at the start, and advised that the building should be planned so that it could be enlarged later on.

For the treatment of children with surgical tuberculosis, I strongly advised that the Council make arrangements to have their cases treated at the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital at Alton, as this seems to provide very efficient treatment, and that at a more economical rate than would be possible in a special hospital for children built on the scale that this town would require.

Again, the provision of work for Convalescent patients has not received sufficient attention. Many persons who are made fit for work—especially light duty—are unable to find a suitable outlet for their energy, and the resulting depression of mind, and lack of funds necessary to obtain nourishment, favour relapse. Now-a-days, owing to the Insurance Act, a person with tuberculosis receives more efficient treatment than formerly, and in addition to this, his dependants are more or less supported by the monetary grant of 10/- weekly in the case of a man, and 7/6 to a woman. The result is that the patient enjoys an increased chance of recovering, at least partially, his working capacity, so that there is now a greater number of persons made fit for work. If the benefit gained and the monies spent are not to be thrown away, suitable employment must be found for those who have lost their work or are unable to go back to their old employment. One great difficulty, of course, lies in the fact that most

out-of-door occupations for the poor are too laborious for the convalescent.

Arising out of this consideration, the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs as regards leaving infective persons in employment in the food trades, seems worthy of mention. If the State, or the Municipality, or a Committee (which must contain representatives of employers) could provide other openings for the infective person, this evil would be remedied. At present there are no means of preventing a man or woman, whose sputum is teeming with tubercle bacilli, from engaging in, say the distribution of milk, bread, fruit, etc. It would be very desirable to have the power of compelling those persons, especially such as are careless with their sputum, from following such occupations, and no doubt legislation will give some such power in the future ; but we are not yet ready to utilise these powers, nor can we ask for them until some effective means is in operation of finding other more suitable employment for these persons.

It is significant, that on the books of the Municipal Dispensary there are at the present time 34 persons in whose sputum tubercle bacilli have been found, and who are engaged in distributing food ; these include two butchers, one fruiterer and two bakers. Until this state of affairs is altered, any scheme for eradicating tuberculosis is incomplete, and it seems little short of ridiculous that so much public money should be spent on the effort to cure, and even on the notification of these very cases, which are actually licensed by the Public Health Authorities to sell articles which they may possibly be actively infecting.

There are other matters in respect of which public opinion might do much :—

(1) Spitting is still very much too common. The expectoration of patients with tuberculosis of the lungs is by far the commonest means of spread of the disease, and it is inevitable that this source of infection will continue, until it is realised that the man who expectorates freely over everything within reach is a public danger, and that he, and not the one who uses a sputum flask, is the man to be avoided. It would be easy to quote instances of such cases spreading the disease among their work-fellows, as well as in the home. They are to be found at the Dispensary every week.

(2) Marriage of consumptives is so dangerous as to be almost criminal. Sooner or later the partner will be infected,

as well as the children. There are now attending the Dispensary examples of this, where the partner and the children—three or four—have died one after the other, while the original infecting case, who happens to have a chronic type of the disease, continues to exist. Such men not infrequently and against all advice, marry a second time, with the same results.

In these and similar matters, public opinion is the supreme authority, and without the effectual arousing of public opinion much of the preventive work of sanitary authorities will be wasted.

The agencies for the control of Tuberculosis in Portsmouth are: (1) Tuberculosis Dispensary, with which is connected the Care Committee; (2) Langstone Hospital; (3) Poor Law Infirmary; (4) Sanatoria outside the Borough; (5) Portsmouth Royal Hospital; (6) Portsmouth Insurance Committee.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The following is a brief sketch of the routine at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The work of the Dispensary is carried on by two whole-time Medical Officers and three Dispensary Nurses. It is open every day of the week except Sundays, the average number of patients seen every week being 297. New patients are seen on Thursday mornings from 9.30 till 12.0.

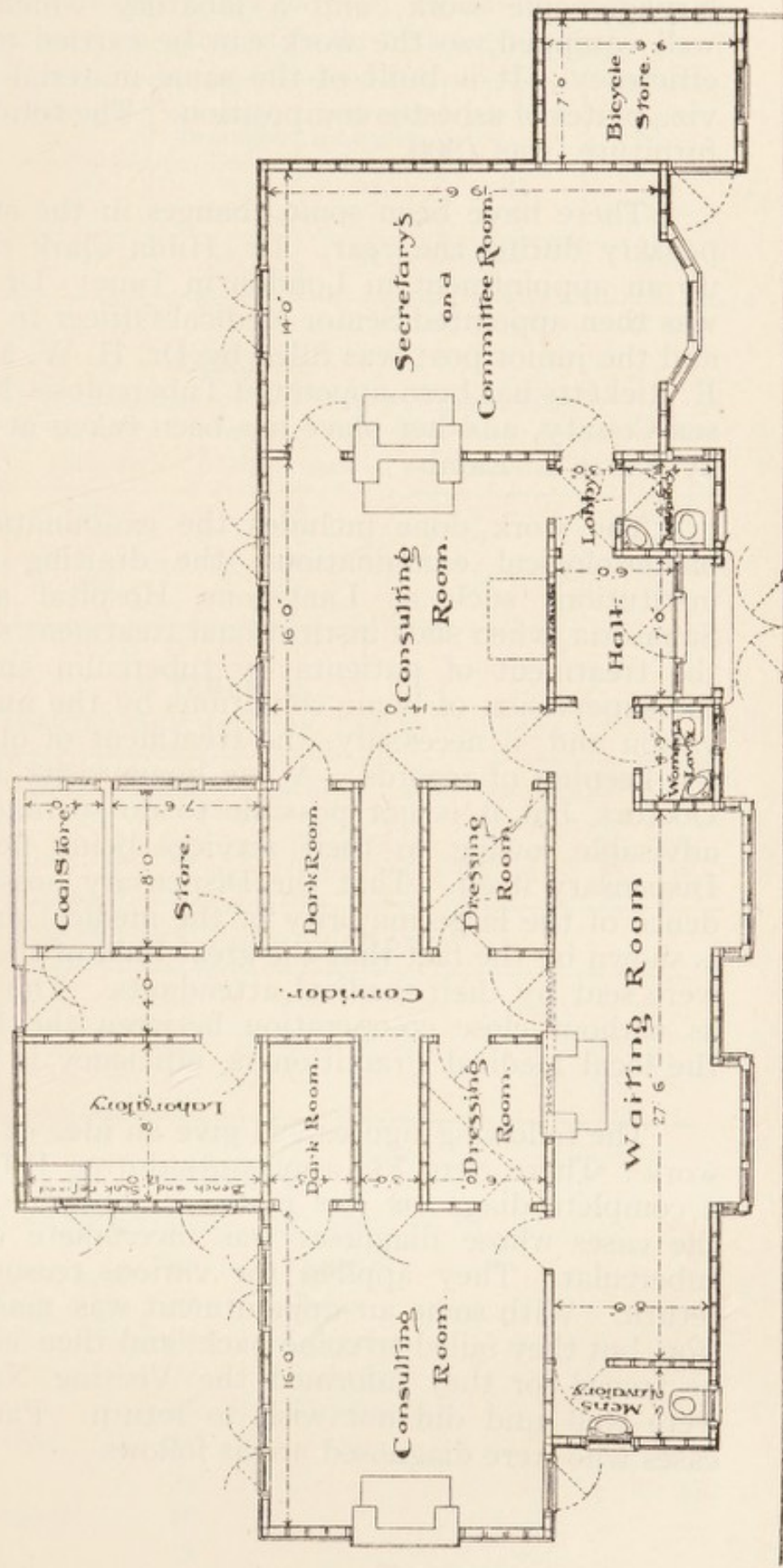
With a view to encouraging the patients to keep themselves under observation, their convenience is studied in every possible way; for example, the Dispensary is open two nights each week till 9 o'clock, in order that patients who are at work during the day may be able to attend, and at all times they are seen with as little delay as possible.

The situation of the Dispensary is within easy access of all parts of the town. As it was found that the accommodation in the original Dispensary at the corner of Park Road and Anglesey Road was inadequate, the Health Committee decided early in the year to put up a larger and more convenient building. The site chosen was in the Victoria Park, in the middle of Anglesey Road, about 200 yards north of the old building, and farther from the noise of the railway and the traffic of Park Road. This new building has been completed and was opened in December.

It will be observed from the plan that it is more suitable in every way than the old one, containing as it does two

Portsmouth Tuberculosis Dispensary.

—Anglesey Road Landport.—



consulting and three dressing rooms, with dark room for laryngoscopic work, and a laboratory which is thoroughly well equipped, so the work can be carried out with greater efficiency. It is built of the same material as the old one, viz., plates of asbestos composition. The total cost, excluding furniture, was £900.

There have been some changes in the staff at the Dispensary during the year. Dr. Hilda Clark resigned to take up an appointment in London in June. Dr. James Fairley was then appointed Senior Medical Officer to the Dispensary, and the junior post was filled by Dr. H. W. M. Rees. Nurse E. Ricketts has been appointed Tuberculosis Nurse to Middlesex County, and her place has been taken at the Dispensary by Nurse L. Lamb.

The work done includes the examination of patients, bacteriological examinations, the drafting of patients to institutions such as Langstone Hospital and to outside Sanatoria, when such institutional treatment seems advisable, the treatment of patients by tuberculin and other drugs, the supervision of home conditions by the nurses, the observation and, if necessary, the treatment of old patients, and the keeping of records. A few home visits are paid by the Doctors, but it is not possible to do so much of this as is advisable, owing to their services being necessary at the Dispensary itself. That the Dispensary possesses the confidence of the large majority of the medical men in the town is shown by the fact that the great bulk of the 733 applicants were sent by their medical attendants. This is satisfactory, as without close co-operation between the Dispensary and the local Medical Practitioners, efficiency is impossible.

The following figures will give an idea of the Dispensary work: There were 733 applicants during 1913, and of these a complete diagnosis was made in regard to 663. Few of the cases whose diagnosis was incomplete can have been tubercular. They applied for various reasons and did not return. With some an appointment was made for examination, but they failed to come back, and then either could not be traced, or they informed the Visiting Nurse that they were well and did not wish to return. Particulars of the cases who were diagnosed are as follows:—

TABLE B.

N.B.—In this and the following Tables a "Child" is anyone below the age of 16 years. This age seems the most convenient, as it is only when 16 or over that a person comes under the "National Insurance Act."

	Tubercular	T.B. not needing Treatment	Diagnosis Incomplete	Not T.B.	Total
ADULTS	330	6	43	92	471
CHILDREN	127	9	27	99	262
TOTAL ..	457	15	70	191	733

TABLE C.

SHOWING PARTICULARS OF 457 TUBERCULAR CASES.

	Pulmonary	Pulmonary + other organs	Non-Pulmonary	Total
ADULTS ..	243	60	27	330
CHILDREN ..	50	17	60	127
TOTALS ..	293	77	87	457

TABLE D.

SHOWING AGE AND SEX TABLE.—ADULTS.

	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & Over	Total
MALE ..	24	44	45	36	13	3	165
FEMALE ..	17	88	40	19	1	..	165

AGE AND SEX TABLE.—CHILDREN.

	0-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	12-15	Total
MALE ..	7	16	14	10	6	11	64
FEMALE ..	6	11	13	10	12	11	63

TABLE E.

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULTS.

House Wives	86	Laundry	4
Service Pensioners	5	Clerks	9
H.M. Dockyard	34	Labourers	21
Skilled Artisans	27	Railway	5
Domestic Service	35	Miscellaneous	19
Invalided from Service	21		
Shops	34		330
Tailors and Dressmakers	16		
Stay Factory	14		

TABLE F.

*NON-PULMONARY CASES.

	Males	Females	Children	Total
Joint	2	..	1	3
Bone	2	2	2	6
Spine .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Hip .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Lupus	1	2	..	3
Glands	3	14	55	72
Meninges .. .. .	..	..	1	1
TOTALS	8	19	50	87

* From the point of view of spreading Infection these cases are not so important as the Pulmonary cases.

TABLE G.

PULMONARY CASES.

<i>Stage I.</i>	<i>Stage II.</i>	<i>Stage III.</i>	<i>Total</i>
127	88	155	370

(PULMONARY CASES ALONE.) In the above Table Turban's classification has been used as being the best known and most commonly adopted. For reference we give the definition of these Stadia.

Stage I. Disease of slight severity, affecting at most one lobe or two half lobes.

Stage II. Disease of slight severity, more extensive than Stage I., but affecting at most two lobes, or severe and affecting at most one lobe.

Stage III. All cases of greater extent and severity than Stage II.

Tubercle Bacilli were found in 128 of the above 358 cases, *i.e.*, in 87 males (including one child) and 41 females (including two children), *i.e.*, in 36 per cent. of cases ; or, excluding children, in 38 per cent.

TABLE H.

PARTICULARS AS REGARDS CHILDREN.

	Had no Doctor	Sent to Dispensary by School M.O.s	Sent to Dispensary by own Doctors	Total
Tubercular	51	23	62	136
Not Tubercular ..	65	3	31	99
Diagnosis Incomplete ..	18	..	9	27
TOTALS	134	26	102	262

TABLE J.

This Table gives particulars of "CONTACTS" who were examined at Dispensary.

	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Tubercular not needing treatment	Diagnosis Incomplete	Totals
Adults ..	33	31	1	6	71
Children ..	44	38	5	6	93
TOTALS ..	77	69	6	12	164

N.B.—That so large a proportion of Contacts proved to be tubercular is due to the fact that only those were examined who had suspicious symptoms. Contacts who were apparently enjoying good health were not examined.

It will be of interest now to review the results of cases treated at the Dispensary.

At the outset it must be pointed out that the treatment adopted varies with each individual patient, the guiding principles, however, being the same as those adopted at any Clinic for the treatment of tubercular cases. It is recognised that if the general condition of a person be good, such persons will not contract tuberculosis, unless receiving enormous doses of the infecting organism. Most patients therefore who apply to us are poor in general condition, and our first object after removing any obvious source of infection, is to improve their general condition, and with it their resisting power. Without first doing this, it would be hopeless to expect to combat the local disease.

If the home conditions be satisfactory, so that the general health can be improved quickly at home, this first object is attained without incurring the expense of sanatorium treatment. Only those require to be sent away for institutional treatment whose condition is so far below par, and whose surroundings are so poor, that an improvement in their general state of health cannot reasonably be expected.

It may be sufficient later on to keep up the general health of the patient to the highest possible level by supplying extra nourishment, such as milk and various preparations of cod liver oil, or general tonics, together with symptomatic treatment; or it may be necessary to adopt more active stimulation of the patient's resisting power by means of tuberculin.

It must not be thought that tuberculin is administered as a matter of routine to all patients attending the Dispensary. No one form of treatment, neither tuberculin, nor inhalants, nor cough mixtures, nor any other particular form of treatment is slavishly adhered to. And tuberculin, although in our experience it has proved to be the most generally beneficial drug for the treatment of tuberculosis, must not be looked upon as universally applicable and invariably successful. On the contrary, each case of tuberculosis must be considered on its merits and treated accordingly. The results from the skilled administration of tuberculin will not be found disappointing, although undoubtedly disappointment has been felt by those who were either inexperienced in its administration or expected too much from the drug. When tuberculosis has reached an advanced stage it is fatal in the majority of cases in spite of any known method of treatment. Nevertheless, even in advanced cases, tuberculin is often of great value in the way of delaying the progress of the disease, alleviating the patient's symptoms, and thus allowing work to be carried on for longer periods—a point of much economic value when it is remembered that the victims of the disease are, in the great majority of cases, at that period of life when they have young families to support.

As it is impossible to estimate how much working time has been saved to any individual patient or on the whole to all of the patients treated, no table of working capacity has been prepared. In such a chronic disease, which advances by waves of activity, it is only to be expected that a patient who is able to resume his employment to-day has to rest again when the disease becomes too active, be it a month or a year hence. In the aggregate however, the gain in working capacity is undoubtedly great. Most of the patients apply for treatment during such a wave of activity, when their working powers are impaired, and by taking them in hand at once, it is possible not only to fit them for work again, but to do it in such time that their situations are kept open for them—truly a matter of no small importance—and after an extensive use of tuberculin at the Dispensary, the results that have been obtained in enabling patients to return to complete work have more than justified our belief in its value.

We are now in a position to examine our results, and in doing so the two following considerations must be borne in mind: (1) The usefulness of the Dispensary is not to be gauged simply by the individual curative results—its preventive and educative value must be remembered; (2) No form

of treatment can claim to effect cures in the majority of patients having tuberculosis in its advanced stages.

TABLE K.

Under Treatment December 31st, 1912	..	..	231
Taken on for Treatment during 1913 (including 33 old cases)	..	..	256
			487
Discharged during 1913	..	..	312
Still under Treatment at end of 1913	..	..	175

Of the 175 patients now remaining, 120 are having tuberculin treatment, and 55 are having other kinds of treatment only.

311 cases have completed a course of tuberculin during the year, most of these in addition to other forms of treatment. Some of these will return and have a further course if necessary. They have stopped for various reasons; some because of intercurrent complications; some because their course was interrupted by a course of Sanatorium treatment, some because they were so well that further dosage was considered unnecessary, and some because they were unsuitable. It has seemed convenient to divide the 311 cases into those who received tuberculin for more than three months, numbering 255, and those who were treated for less than that time, numbering 56.

TABLE L.**ADULTS.**

Patients discharged during 1913 after three or more months' treatment.

PULMONARY ONLY.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stage I. ..	6	18	9	14	2	3	..	..	1	1	18	36
Stage II.	3	10	27	18	3	5	3	1	5	1	41	35
Stage III.	2	3	18	17	4	5	3	2	8	4	35	31
TOTALS ..	11	31	54	49	9	13	6	3	14	6	94	102

NON-PULMONARY.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3

CHILDREN.

PULMONARY ONLY.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stage I.	9	1	5	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	15	9
Stage II.	3	2	3	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	8	9
Stage III.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
TOTALS ..	12	3	8	12	2	4	..	..	2	..	24	19

NON-PULMONARY.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	6	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	8	5

Under the term "arrested" are included those whose general condition was good and who had no symptoms; no sputum, or only very little, and that occasionally; and few or no moist sounds in the chest. Under any form of treatment which is of any value, the immediate results will be good, therefore the majority of cases will be "improved."

From Table G it will be seen that many of the patients are in advanced stages when they first attend, 43 per cent. being in Stage III. Some of these die soon; others go steadily down hill in spite of all efforts, and all that can be done in such cases is to see that the conditions at home are such as allow the minimum chance of infecting others.

The routine adopted with regard to patients who have completed their course of treatment is that they are told to return at once if they have any return of symptoms, and in any case they must not allow more than a month to elapse before reporting themselves. Later on this period is lengthened to two, three, and six or more months, according to circumstances.

TABLE M.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED UNDER 'THREE MONTHS' TREATMENT.

A.—ADULTS.

PULMONARY ONLY.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stage I.	1	..	2	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	7	5
Stage II.	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	5
Stage III.	..	..	1	2	4	3	..	..	4	2	9	7
TOTALS ..	1	..	4	4	9	11	..	..	4	2	18	17

NON-PULMONARY.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2

TABLE N.
B.—CHILDREN.
PULMONARY ONLY.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stage I.	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	4
Stage II.	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
Stage III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	2	..	1	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	7	5

NON-PULMONARY.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	2

TABLE O.

Giving particulars of the cases in which Tubercle Bacilli were found in the Sputum.

Carried over from 1912	..	..	..	..	92
Applicants during 1913 (+16 old cases, fresh applications)	..	..	..	..	144
					<u>236</u>
Discharged during 1913	..	..	..	..	149
Not admitted, too ill	..	..	..	..	10
					<u>159</u>
Still under treatment or observation	..	..	..	..	77

N.B.—Of the ten who were too ill and referred elsewhere, six were males, three females, and one female child.

TABLE P.

Showing results in the 149 cases which were discharged during 1913, and in which tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum.

A.—ADULTS.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Stage I.	1	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	9
Stage II.	2	..	16	7	3	4	2	1	6	1	42
Stage III.	2	2	18	12	11	4	5	2	24	12	92
TOTALS ..	5	4	36	21	15	9	7	3	30	13	143

B.—CHILDREN.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Stage I.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stage II.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stage III.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
TOTALS ..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	6

LANGSTONE HOSPITAL.

At the beginning of the year there were 15 beds at Langstone Hospital, 13 in the Wards and two others in shelters which were occupied in the summer months ; but so great was the demand on these beds, and so useful did they prove to be, that efforts were made to accommodate more patients by the addition of two balconies protected by canvas awnings. These balconies, which open directly off the wards, are used to relieve the wards during the day time, when bed patients can be wheeled out into the open and in suitable weather have sun baths. The maximum number of patients that can be taken now in the Hospital is 19 (7 women and 12 men). Some of the latter sleep in huts and some on the balcony. In the winter and in boisterous weather some hesitation has been felt in keeping all these beds occupied, although most patients actually prefer the huts, even in bad weather, partly because they look on this as evidence of improvement in their health, and partly perhaps because they afford more privacy. Even with these additional beds, however, the accommodation at Langstone is totally inadequate, and the Council have therefore decided to erect a larger and more suitable building on or near the site of the present Hospital. Permission for the construction of this Hospital has already been granted by the Local Government Board.

It will be remembered that in last year's Annual Report the estimate for the new Hospital, which will contain 40 beds, was £6,600. £3,600 should be received in a grant from the Treasury, so the total outlay by the Council would be £3,000.

That the present site is a suitable one for the erection of the new building there can be no doubt. During the period that the Hospital has been in use for the treatment of phthi-sical patients—a period of nearly three years—227 patients have been there for longer or shorter periods, and it can now be confidently asserted that there is no type of case in which improvement is to be expected which does not benefit by a stay at Langstone. The only possible exception to this is the case which is complicated with much bronchitis, and in the winter this class of case does not do well ; but it must be remembered that this is the very type which is not suitable for heroic open-air treatment in the winter in any part of this country. The fact that the results at Langstone have been consistently good, combined with the fact that it is within easy reach of the town, prove the site to be a most suitable one.

There being no resident Medical Officer, the management is carried on by Sister Starbuck, of whose excellent work I cannot speak too highly, assisted by a probationer nurse ; the whole being supervised by the Medical Officer of the Dispensary, who visits the institution twice every week as a matter of routine and on such other occasions as may be necessary. A full and varied dietary is provided, and this, coupled with the careful regulation of rest and exercise, regular and early hours, and any necessary symptomatic treatment, is sufficient, in the majority of cases, to give the patient's recuperative powers a fresh start. In cases where the disease is in a very active phase, the only effective method of treatment is to put the patient on absolute rest with as little delay as possible ; and it is only after observing the effect of this absolute rest on the disease, and the subsequent response to graduated exercise, that one can gauge even approximately the probable effect of sending such a patient to a sanatorium. The value of the beds at Langstone Hospital thus becomes apparent, and by their use we are able to weed out those cases whom it would be waste of money to send to a sanatorium from those for whom prolonged institutional treatment offers a chance of permanent benefit.

Again, some patients who are already under a course of treatment at the Dispensary, require at various times, and for certain symptoms, such as haemoptysis, a short temporary rest, with careful nursing and feeding, to tide them over the effects of such complication. It may be impossible to obtain this at home, and on the other hand it may be quite unnecessary to send them away for a period of sanatorium treatment. For such patients, Langstone Hospital is a very necessary requirement, and the fact that we have at hand a number of such beds, allows and encourages us to continue the Dispensary and Domiciliary treatment of patients, for whom otherwise there would be no available treatment.

Another type of patient who benefits from such an institution is the one who is suffering from the disease in its advanced stages. He is too ill to send to a sanatorium, and his home conditions perhaps are bad. During a few weeks at Langstone, he himself and his relations who visit him learn much as to how to look after him and themselves. An opportunity is then available for improving his home conditions. Disinfection of his room is carried out, and his relatives get a much-needed rest. In some instances such patients improve so rapidly that they are kept for a longer period than was originally intended, and indeed their improve-

ment may be so great as to warrant their transfer to a sanatorium ; in other cases the patient must return home, or if his conditions are such that it is inevitable that others in the house will run grave risk of infection, efforts are made to have him admitted to one of the homes for advanced cases. In a small hospital such as Langstone, where there is only the one ward for males and one for females, and where such wards must serve the combined function of dining-room, recreation room, smoking-room, and living room for all the patients, it is obvious that the presence in the ward of a patient who is desperately ill, is unfair not only to that patient, but to the other occupants of the ward. Until a larger hospital has been built, which will contain a few separate wards for the reception of such patients, and will be provided with other necessities, it will unfortunately be necessary for these cases who are desperately ill to be nursed elsewhere. In the interests of public health it is agreed that it is advisable to house and nurse in an institution the greatest possible proportion of those patients who are in their last and most infectious stages. This consideration of itself is sufficient to justify the provision of more accommodation at Langstone as soon as possible, and it serves also to emphasize the importance of the part played by the Poor Law Authorities in undertaking the nursing of so many of these cases and those naturally from the worst homes. It is difficult to exaggerate the usefulness of such work as a preventive measure, and until more beds are provided for isolating advanced patients in needy circumstances, the Infirmary, with its open-air wards, will naturally treat many of them. A number of such patients although very ill on their admission to the Infirmary, have benefited so much that they have returned fit for work later, and are at work now.

In reviewing the results of the treatment of patients at Langstone Hospital, two main facts must be kept in view : (1) Some of the patients are so ill on admission that their chance of improvement is very remote indeed. They get the benefit of this chance, however, and the advantage of an excellent object lesson, by admission for a short period ; (2) The results are not to be looked on as an entity. The time spent in Langstone Hospital is only a part of the whole scheme of treatment, the main part of which may be carried out in a sanatorium in the case of one patient, or in another case may be undertaken at the Dispensary.

TABLE Q.

LANGSTONE HOSPITAL.

	Males		Females		Children		Totals
	I.	N.I.	I.	N.I.	M.	F.	
In Langstone December 31st, 1912 ..	8	..	..	7	..	..	15
Admitted during 1913	57	5	19	31	1	..	113
TOTALS	65	5	19	38	1	..	128
Discharged during 1913	55	4	16	36	1	..	112
In Langstone December 31st, 1913 ..	10	1	3	2	..	..	16

As will be readily understood the conditions at the Hospital are so much more favourable than those in the homes, that in the great majority of cases the immediate results are very good.

Of the 112 cases discharged from Langstone during the year, nearly all were improved, and in some of these cases the improvement was very great. The average length of stay was 52 days. Many of these patients are still under treatment at the Dispensary or at Sanatoria, so the final results cannot yet be given, but their state of health at the end of the year is seen in table R.

TABLE R.

Showing the state of health at the end of 1913 of the 112 patients discharged from Langstone Hospital during the year.

	Better	Same	Worse	Died	Total
MALES—Insured ..	18	10	12	15	55
Uninsured ..	1	1	1	1	4
FEMALES—Insured ..	11	4	1	..	16
Uninsured ..	15	7	7	7	36
CHILDREN .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTALS ..	45	22	21	24	112

In spite of the large staff and all the work in connection with the Municipal Dispensary and Langstone Hospital that is being carried on for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis, the actual charge upon the rates is extremely small. The total expenditure in connection with the above, as shewn in the accompanying Statement, is £2,368 0s. 11d.; of this, no less than £1,773 10s. 2d. is repaid by the Local Insurance Committee, the Treasury and Patients, leaving only £594 10s. 9d. to be paid out of the rates.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

	£	s	d
Wages	35	10	0
Furnishing, &c. ..	35	19	11
Rates and Taxes ..	3	17	6
Telephone	8	7	0
Uniforms (Nurses)	20	17	6
Drugs and Apparatus	136	19	9
Printing & Stationery	49	15	9
Fuel	7	16	3
Electric Light ..	1	14	4
Gas	1	12	0
Water	1	10	2
Cycle Allowance ..	7	16	0
Candidates' Expenses	5	8	4
Sundries	9	2	4
	£326	6	10

Salaries £1138 3 9

LANGSTONE HOSPITAL

	£	s	d
Wages	184	8	5
Rates and Taxes ..	15	0	9
Water	8	8	9
Insurance	0	15	4
Fuel and Light ..	73	0	2
Furnishing, &c. ..	118	10	6
Drugs and Apparatus	7	8	2
Provisions	432	9	7
Uniforms (Nurses)	6	5	4
Telephone	7	0	1
Sundries	50	3	3
	£903	10	4

STATEMENT SHEWING NET COST TO THE BOROUGH
DURING 1913.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Tuberculosis Dispensary	326	6	10			
Langstone Hospital	903	10	4			
Salaries	1138	3	9			
				2368	0	11
Less Contributions from—						
Local Insurance Committee	1151	2	0			
Uninsured Patients	26	17	6			
Grant from Treasury	595	10	8			
				1773	10	2
Net Cost to the Borough for the year ending Jan. 3rd, 1914 ..	£594	10	9			

The work of the Care Committee, which was so admirably organised by Miss E. M. Pye, continues to be of the greatest value in supplementing the advice and treatment given at the Dispensary. For a full account of its activities, reference must be made to its annual report, but a brief statement of some of the work done may be given here. In all 192 cases were referred to and assisted by them during the year, the assistance taking such forms as the provision of extra nourishment, or clothing, or bedding, or of money to furnish these necessities ; help in the housework ; the finding of suitable work for convalescent patients—though as noted above, this particular form of help has not been sufficiently developed ; the provision of letters from the Royal Hospital, Eye and Ear Hospital, Surgical Aid tickets, etc. ; the provision of artificial teeth ; the sending away of non-insured persons to sanatoria and convalescent homes, and the boarding-out of weakly or tubercular children.

Especially in connection with the boarding-out of tubercular children the Committee have been able to do some useful work. A house on Purbrook Common has been rented, to which those children are sent who seem most urgently in need of change. The benefit in these patients almost without exception is very great. Payment during their stay is at the rate of 6/- per week, and is made by the parents if their circumstances permit, but if they are unable to bear the whole cost, the balance is paid by the Care Committee.

For this and all the other work the Care Committee undertake they are dependent on funds which are raised by voluntary subscriptions. They estimate that a sum of £200 per annum would enable them to deal with all the urgent cases which come under their attention, but difficulty is experienced by them in raising even such a moderate sum as this.

The importance of the work done by the Sanatorium Benefit Sub-Committee of the Insurance Committee does not require to be emphasized here. Their patients include, roughly, one-third of the cases under treatment at the Dispensary ; two-thirds of the cases treated at Langstone Hospital, and almost all the patients transferred to sanatoria outside the Borough are sent by them, the number of these patients during 1913 being 58.

The decline in the Tuberculosis death-rate can be seen from Tables XVI. and XVII. which follow :—

TABLE XVI.

Chart showing Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis
per 10,000 Population since 1885.

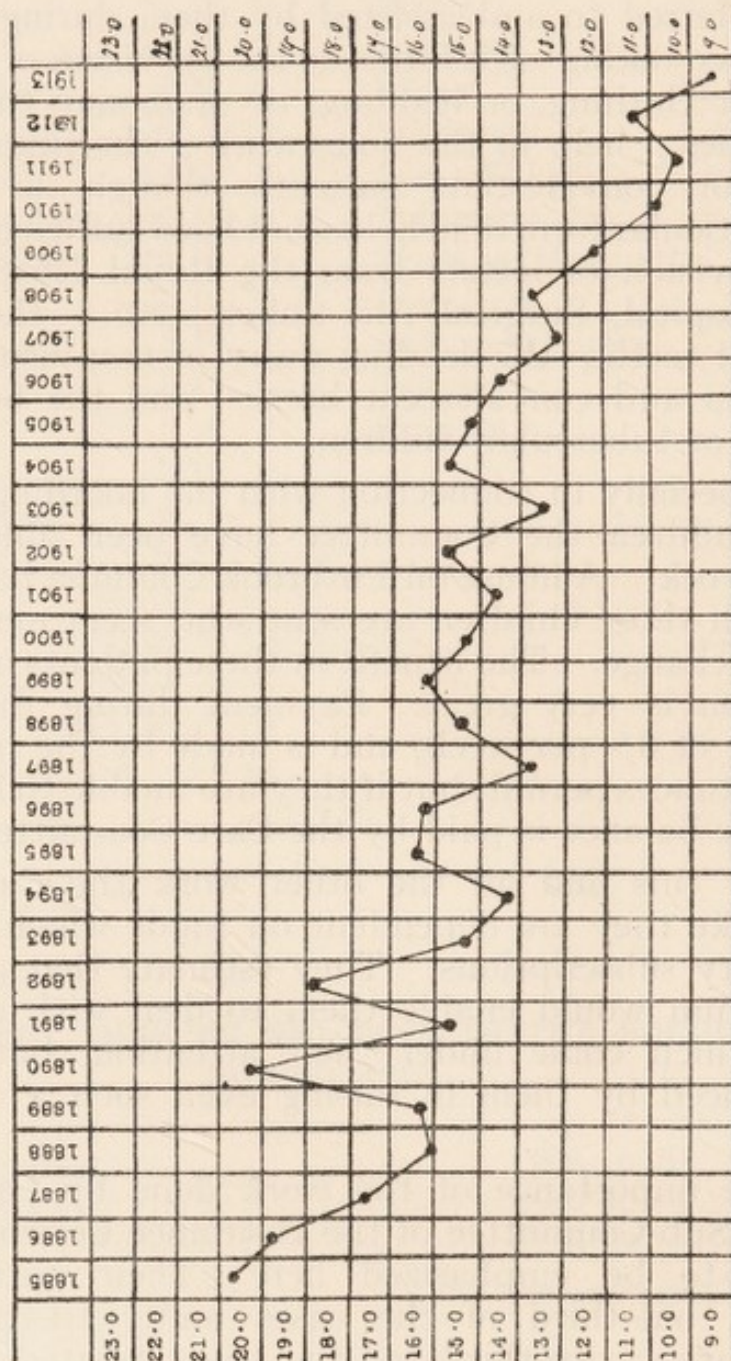


TABLE XVII.

Table showing the number of Deaths and Death-rates per 1000 living from
TUBERCULAR DISEASES for Thirty-five Years (1879 to 1913).

Year	(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis		(2) Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus Deaths	(3) Other forms of Tuberculosis Deaths	Totals of Cols. , 2 and 3	
	Deaths	Rate			Deaths	Rate
1879	271	2.05	44	58	102	.77
1880	234	1.74	49	81	130	.96
1881	275	2.14	44	61	105	.81
1882	269	2.07	33	67	100	.76
1883	262	1.96	41	72	113	.84
1884	292	2.12	34	62	96	.69
1885	290	2.06	36	54	90	.64
1886	285	1.98	38	85	123	.86
1887	261	1.77	41	95	136	.92
1888	240	1.60	38	90	128	.85
1889	251	1.63	35	93	128	.83
1890	319	2.03	37	57	94	.60
1891	252	1.57	41	86	127	.79
1892	308	1.89	31	51	82	.50
1893	254	1.53	32	59	91	.55
1894	241	1.43	21	50	71	.42
1895	280	1.64	43	50	93	.54
1896	283	1.63	51	55	106	.61
1897	245	1.38	39	33	72	.39
1898	277	1.54	37	57	94	.52
1899	295	1.61	40	64	104	.57
1900	286	1.53	42	53	95	.51
1901	278	1.47	37	91	128	.67
1902	308	1.58	31	51	82	.42
1903	269	1.35	35	34	69	.34
1904	321	1.58	44	32	76	.37
1905	314	1.52	42	25	67	.32
1906	306	1.45	38	36	74	.35
1907	282	1.31	47	36	83	.38
1908	300	1.36	39	38	77	.35
1909	272	1.21	41	33	74	.33
1910	249	1.09	40	23	63	.28
1911	239	1.02	36	23	59	.25
1912	267	1.13	30	46	76	.32
1913	264	1.08	41	40	81	.33

TABLE XVIII.

WEEKLY RETURN of cases of Infectious Diseases reported in accordance with the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, during the year 1913.

Week ending		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Fevers		Typhus	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Polionmyelitis	Total
					Enteric	Con- tinued						
1913												
January	4	..	23	21	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	47
"	11	..	22	27	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	55
"	18	..	17	32	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	51
"	25	..	18	24	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	46
February	1	..	17	12	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	37
"	8	..	11	23	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	39
"	15	..	22	15	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	41
"	22	..	7	22	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	33
March	1	..	9	17	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	32
"	8	..	12	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	30
"	15	..	21	17	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	41
"	22	..	16	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	37
"	29	..	8	11	1	..	..	2	5	..	..	27
April	5	..	8	17	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	31
"	12	..	12	13	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	32
"	19	..	18	14	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	39
"	26	..	28	13	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	43
May	3	..	23	12	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	39
"	10	..	16	12	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	32
"	17	..	20	19	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	41
"	24	..	27	22	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	56
"	31	..	21	13	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	40
June	7	..	23	16	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	41
"	14	..	18	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	28
"	21	..	13	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	27
"	28	..	21	14	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	40
July	5	..	18	15	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	37
"	12	..	25	12	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	41
"	19	..	26	12	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	42
"	26	..	32	21	2	..	..	1	6	..	..	62
August	2	..	23	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
"	9	..	13	9	1	..	..	3	4	..	3	33
"	16	..	21	9	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	33
"	23	..	20	15	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	40
"	30	..	28	13	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	46
September	6	..	24	10	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	41
"	13	..	21	16	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	44
"	20	..	24	23	6	..	..	1	1	..	1	56
"	27	..	30	15	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	52
October	4	..	28	24	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	63
"	11	..	16	15	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	37
"	18	..	32	24	6	..	..	1	3	..	..	66
"	25	..	27	22	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	57
November	1	..	36	22	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	68
"	8	..	46	26	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	76
"	15	..	39	20	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	63
"	22	..	40	24	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	73
"	29	..	31	35	..	1	..	2	6	..	..	75
December	6	..	23	24	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	56
"	13	..	30	19	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	54
"	20	..	26	29	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	62
"	27	..	14	17	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	35
January	3	..	22	28	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	57
Totals	..	..	1166	959	126	1	1	23	135	3	5	2419

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths under one year of age was 541, and the infantile mortality rate, *i.e.*, the proportion of deaths under one year of age to the number of births, was 90.3 per 1,000 births. Although this rate is slightly above that of 1912, which was 82.8 and the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, yet, taking into consideration the meteorological conditions of last summer, the figure must be regarded as extremely satisfactory. This becomes more apparent on consulting Table IV., which gives the figures of other large towns in the country, and from which it will be seen that Portsmouth last year had the lowest infantile mortality rate of any town of its size in the Kingdom.

The Chart (page 66) shews graphically what an enormous reduction in the death-rate amongst babies has been secured during the past few years. I think this satisfactory result must be largely attributed to the excellent work carried out by the Health Visitors, and the beneficial effect of the Notification of Births Act and the Midwives Act. No doubt also it has been due to some extent to improved general sanitary administration, improved housing, and the fact that work has been plentiful and good wages earned.

Out of the 5,989 births registered, 5,020 were visited by the Health Visitors. In some cases one visit only was required in others several visits; the secondary visits to the cases numbered 1,341. Very many mothers brought their babies up to the Health Visitors to ask for instructions on certain points and to get their babies weighed. I believe that the Health Visitors have thoroughly gained the confidence of those amongst whom they work.

Of the 451 babies who died under one year of age, 130 were under ten days old, the cause of death being "premature birth." 97 babies under one year died from epidemic diarrhoea; of these 13 only were breast fed, 5 were cases of mixed feeding, and the remaining 79 were bottle-fed. In connection with bottle-fed babies, it is satisfactory to note that as a result of the work of the Health Visitors, and of the continued warnings issued on the subject, the long-tubed feeding bottles have been very largely superseded by the boat-shaped bottle.

For those mothers who are obliged to bring their babies up on the bottle, the use of the dried milk is especially during the hot weather much to be preferred to ordinary milk. With the former, if ordinary care is exercised, the milk can be kept quite free from the organisms which cause so much

fatal epidemic diarrhoea ; this is almost impossible with ordinary milk, which in the warm summer months is frequently found swarming with bacterial life.

Fourteen cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were reported during the year.

As a result of the Midwives' Act, 1902, and the enforcement of its provisions, each year marks a steady improvement in the class of midwife practising in the Borough, and in the cleanliness and efficiency of their work. There are very few midwives now in active practice in the town who have not been thoroughly well-trained in modern scientific methods. I have no doubt whatever of the very beneficial effect of the Midwives' Act amongst the working classes.

There are at present 51 registered midwives in the Borough ; last year these attended upon 3,321 cases, or rather more than 50 per cent. of the total number of births. The work of the midwives is constantly inspected by the Inspector, Miss Monk, and it has not been necessary to report any midwife to the Central Midwives' Board during the year for malpractice.

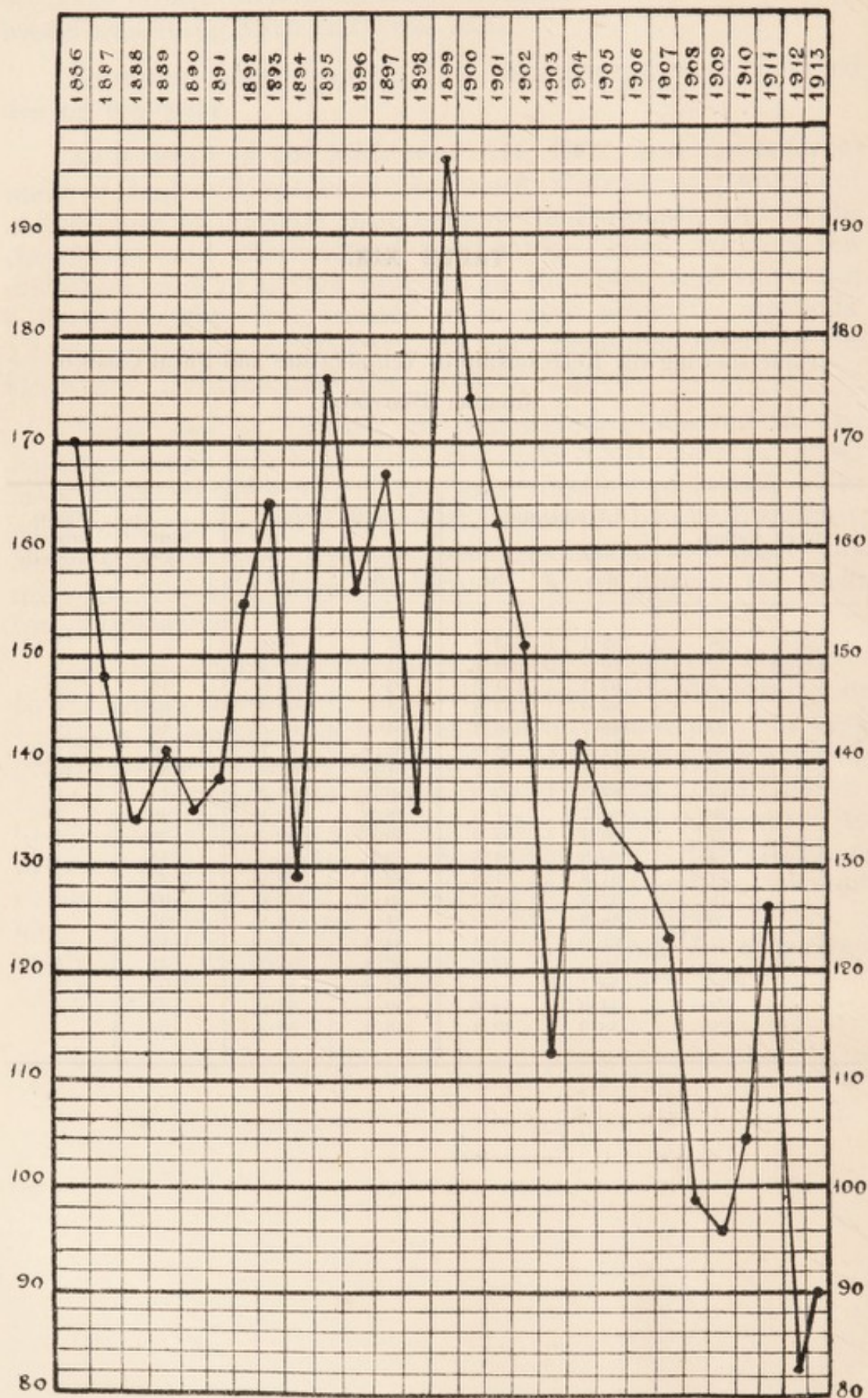
In connection with the above subject, I again call attention to the great need there is in this town for a Maternity or Lying-in Hospital. Such an institution would prove a very great boon to a number of the very poorest among the working classes. Unfortunately we are advised by the Local Government Board that the Council are not legally empowered to provide such a hospital, so apparently, unless private charitable enterprise steps in, Portsmouth must get on without one. A certain amount of provision for lying-in women is made at the Infirmary, but for reasons which I have given before, this does not meet the requirements of the case.

TABLE XIX.

Table shewing the Relationship of Temperature and Fatal Cases of Summer Diarrhoea.

Week ending 1913		Temperature		Earth Therm.		Rain in inches	Deaths from Diarrhoea
		Max.	Min.	1 ft.	4 ft.		
July	26	68.1	53.0	62.1	59.6	..	1
August	2	70.7	55.1	64.4	60.2	..	2
"	9	67.1	51.0	63.4	60.9	.10	4
"	16	69.0	57.6	63.8	60.8	.02	2
"	23	69.7	56.4	64.1	61.0	.19	9
"	30	72.7	55.6	62.8	61.0	.49	5
September	6	64.1	57.7	61.6	60.9	2.92	18
"	13	67.7	52.5	60.5	60.2	.14	6
"	20	64.7	51.3	58.9	59.9	.46	8
"	27	66.4	55.9	59.6	59.3	.28	4
October	4	66.3	54.8	59.6	59.5	.45	4
"	11	61.8	51.8	56.9	58.6	2.32	9
"	18	62.3	50.7	56.0	57.6	.03	5
"	25	59.3	47.3	54.4	56.9	.97	4
November	1	61.0	52.4	54.3	55.9	1.13	3
"	8	56.5	44.9	52.3	55.5	.71	2
"	15	56.1	44.7	50.8	54.1	1.67	1
"	22	54.6	45.6	50.7	53.0	.44	1
"	29	53.9	42.4	48.3	52.4	.05	..

Chart showing number of Deaths under 1 year of age
to 100 Births in Portsmouth, 1886—1913.



BACTERIOLOGY.—With the advance in medical science more and more importance is being attached to the science of bacteriology which is now ultimately related to that of the public health. Portsmouth was one of the first large towns to establish a municipal bacteriological laboratory, for the purpose of assisting medical men to arrive at an early diagnosis in cases of diphtheria, enteric fever, and tuberculosis. Since this laboratory was established in 1897 the work has steadily grown, until some 1,500 examinations are now made annually, the necessary work frequently occupying two, three, or even four hours a day. The number of cases examined during the past year, together with the results obtained, are given in the following Table.

DISEASE	RESULT		TOTAL
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria	437	681	1118
Tuberculosis	79	252	331
Enteric Fever	14	27	41
Other Diseases (Gonorrhoea)	3	6	9
TOTAL ..	533	966	1499

ROLL OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

SURNAME.	CHRISTIAN NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate.	DATE OF NOTICE.
1 Adams	Charlotte	86a Queen's Road, Buckland	20448	April 27th, '05	Dec. 31st, 1912
2 Barnes	Eliza L.	226 Sultan Road, Buckland	23295	April 26th, '06	Ditto
3 Barnes	Elizabeth	136 Queen Street, Portsea	27020	Oct. 15th, '08	Dec. 30th, 1912
4 Blake	Ellen Maria	18 Chetwynd Road, Southsea	27693	Dec. 16th, '08	December 31st, 1912
5 Challis	Kate	47 Aylesbury Road, Copnor	4208	April 28th, '04	Ditto
6 Cooper	Annie Eliza	300 Queen's Road, Copnor	36435	Aug. 7th, '12	Ditto
7 Cranley	Cecilia	206 Somers Road, Southsea	4039	April 28th, '04	Ditto
8 Dyson	Susannah	25 Gladys Avenue, North End	17788	Mar. 23rd, '05	Ditto
9 Elliott	Mary Ann Leah	128 Prince Albert Road	5487	June 30th, '04	Jan. 1st, 1913
10 Feehally	Charlotte Mary	227 Lake Road, Landport	3853	April 28th, '04	Ditto
11 Flynn	Ida	5 Addison Road, Southsea	19308	April 27th, '05	Dec. 30th, 1912
12 Golding	Mary	10 Henrietta Street, Southsea	17503	Mar. 23rd, '05	December 28th, 1912
13 Gray	Eliza Ann	35 Herbert Street, Mile End	11585	Jan. 26th, '05	December 31st, 1912
14 Gwyther	Ada Lavinia	232 Chichester Road, North End	23045	Feb. 22nd, '06	January 1st, 1913
15 Harding	Mary Jane	264 Twyford Avenue, Stanshaw	4030	April 28th, '04	December 29th, 1912
16 Hayes	Annie	105 Toronto Road, Buckland	15559	Mar. 23rd, '05	December 31st, 1912
17 Hayes	Alice Emma	Bridge House, Copnor Bldg, Copnor	12652	Jan. 26th, '05	February 5th, 1913
18 Hencley	Mary Elizabeth	32 Worthing Road, Southsea	11790	Jan. 26th, '05	January 6th, 1913
19 Holloway	Mary	47 Mafeking Road, Eastney	6226	July 21st, '04	January 1st, 1913
20 Humphrey	Eliza Ann	42 Simpson Road, Stanshaw	9290	Oct. 27th, '04	January 13th, 1913
21 Illsley	Marion	42 Queen's Street, Portsea	36881	Oct. 28th, '12	January 1st, 1913
22 Jago	Clara Sarah	83 Cottage Grove, Southsea	23268	Feb. 22nd, '06	January 6th, 1913
23 Jeffrey	Jane Elizabeth	219 St. Augustine Rd., E. Southsea	10663	Dec. 22nd, '04	

24	Kean	..	Lucy Rowe	..	133 Eastfield Road, Southsea	..	31908	Sept. 30th, '10	December 31st, 1912
25	Kenna	..	Ellen	..	35 Delamere Road, Southsea	..	5634	Jan. 30th, '04	December 31st, 1912
26	Kerby	..	Charlotte	..	2 Highland Street, Eastney	..	11214	Dec. 22nd, '04	Ditto
27	Langstreeth	..	Maria	..	55 King Street, Southsea	..	14211	Feb. 23rd, '05	January 1st, 1913
28	Lawrence	..	Catherine	..	135 Powerscourt Road, North End	..	2640	Mar. 24th, '04	December 28th, 1912
29	Lloyd	..	Mary Ann	..	9 Clovelly Road, E. Southsea	..	36519	Aug. 7th, '12	December 24th, 1911
30	Maxfield	..	Elizabeth	..	64 Shearer Road, Buckland	..	3625	April 28th, '04	January 9th, 1913
31	Mills	..	Catherine	..	"Bold Forester," Albert Road, Southsea	..	3900	April 28th, '04	January 1st, 1913
32	Morey	..	Henrietta	..	61 Gladys Avenue, North End	..	35040	Dec. 19th, '11	December 31st, 1912
33	Musgrove	..	Lily	..	1 Collins Road, E. Southsea	..	36968	Oct. 28th, '12	January 1st, 1913
34	Parkington	..	E. A.	..	61 Milton Road	..	34248	Aug. 8th, '11	January 3rd, 1913
35	Paul	..	Margaret	..	122 Twyford Avenue, Stamshaw	..	35808	May 2nd, '12	December 31st, 1912
36	Phillips	..	Edith	..	80 Methuen Road, Eastney	..	13412	Mar. 24th, '04	Dec. 30th, 1912
37	Pigg	..	Mary Ann	..	21 Montgomerie Road, Southsea	..	15662	Mar. 23rd, '05	December 31st, 1912
38	Ricketts	..	Marion	..	5 Regent Street, Mile End	..	8755	Oct. 27th, '04	Ditto
39	Scholfeld	..	Jane Ann	..	22 Besant Road, Landport	..	28886	Jan. 19th, '09	January 1st, 1913
40	Silvester	..	Ann	..	23 Derby Road, Stamshaw	..	11818	Jan. 26th, '05	December 31st, 1912
41	Skinner	..	Martha L.	..	41 Sydenham Terrace, Fratton	..	9997	Nov. 24th, '04	January 2nd, 1913
42	Taylor	..	Lily Mary	..	3 Posbrook Road, Milton	..	18246	April 27th, '05	January 1st, 1913
43	Tomes	..	Ellen	..	16 St. George's Square, Portsea	..	15515	Mar. 25th, '05	December 30th, 1912
44	Trowbridge	..	Edith Mary	..	1 Collins Road, E. Southsea	..	22860	Nov. 23rd, '05	January 1st, 1913
45	Walker	..	Elizabeth A. J.	..	68 Folkestone Road, Copnor	..	39256	Aug. 9th, '10	December 30th, 1912
46	Westropp	..	Rebecca	..	17 Exeter Road, E. Southsea	..	11514	Jan. 26th, '05	January 1st, 1913
47	Wheeler	..	Laura	..	4 Jacob's Terrace, Aylward Street, Portsea	..	17931	Mar. 23rd, '05	December 30th, 1912
48	Withers	..	Amelia Ann	..	84 Telephone Road, Southsea	..	10422	Nov. 24th, '04	February 15th, 1913
49	Le Mettez	..	Adele E.	..	44 Beresford Road, North End	..	22728	Nov. 23rd, '05	

TABLE XX.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING
1913 BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000.)

Date 1913	Source	Total Solid Residue	Volatile Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Total Hardness	Free or Soluble Ammonia	Albu- minoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 2 hours at 100° F.	Remarks
Jan. 20	Co.'s Main, Arundel St.	29.0	2.0	1.6	.36	21.0	..	..	..	Clear and Colourless
Feb. 26	do.	33.0	1.0	1.6	.30	22.0	.0005	..	..	do.
March 20	do.	30.0	2.0	1.6	.30	21.0	..	..	..	do.
April 29	do.	30.0	2.0	1.6	.30	21.0	.0005	.001	..	do.
May 28	do.	30.5	2.5	1.7	.32	21.0	..	.001	..	do.
June 24	do.	31.0	2.0	1.6	.32	21.0	..	..	..	do.
July 25	do.	31.0	1.0	1.6	.30	21.0	.0005	..	..	do.
Aug. 30	do.	30.0	1.0	1.6	.30	21.0	..	..	..	do.
Sept. 25	do.	31.0	2.0	1.7	.30	21.0	..	.001	..	do.
Oct. 23	do.	31.0	2.0	1.6	.30	20.0	..	..	..	do.
Nov. 13	do.	30.0	2.0	1.7	.32	20.0	.0005	..	..	do.
Dec. 9	do.	31.0	5.0	1.7	.28	17.2	..	.0016	.002	do.

WATER SUPPLY.—I have nothing to add to my remarks in recent Annual Reports in regard to the Portsmouth Water Supply. I have paid periodical visits to the springs at Bedhampton and Havant, and to the reservoirs and filtering beds on Portsdown Hill. The whole are excellently managed ; considerable care is exercised to maintain a pure supply, and I believe it to be thoroughly pure, wholesome and abundant. Never since the filter beds have been provided has the water supply been cloudy, nor have I had occasion to report adversely upon it, as was frequently the case in the pre-filtration days. Table XX. gives the results of the monthly chemical analysis of the supply.

GENERAL SANITARY SUPERVISION.—Particulars of the various matters dealt with in regard to the abatement of nuisances and inspection throughout the Borough will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report. For purposes of general sanitary administration the Borough is divided into five districts, whose areas are shewn on the map at the beginning of this volume.

In addition to the five Inspectors having charge of these areas, there are Inspectors specially appointed for purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ; for Inspection of Workshops ; for attendance at the neighbouring Cattle Markets, and inspection of Slaughterhouses and Meat ; for Inspection of Midwives ; for inspection of New Buildings ; and Health Visitors, for visits in connection with the Notification of Births Act, and the prevention of tuberculosis.

Particulars as to the prevalence of infectious diseases will be found under the heads of the various diseases. The accommodation for the reception of cases of infectious disease at the Milton Hospital was again found quite inadequate, and a large number of cases had to be refused admission. This condition of affairs will be remedied in the near future, as plans for the extension of the hospital by 86 beds have already been prepared, and the work of extension will be commenced forthwith.

Particulars of work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act will be found in the Report of the Public Analyst. 1,072 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, and 2.5 were found to be adulterated. The majority of the samples were milks, viz., 466, and 363 were samples of butter. Samples of milk were taken from dairy shops, from vendors in the street, and on arrival at the railway station in course of

delivery from farmers to milk-sellers. Although there were not very many samples of milk certified to be adulterated, *i.e.*, not to be below the legal standard, the Public Analyst reports that almost one-third of them were poor in quality, and consisted not of new milk as it came from the cow, but of a mixture of new milk with skim milk. The legal standard laid down for milk is that it is presumed to be adulterated if it contains less than 3 per cent. of fat. This standard was decided upon because 3 per cent. of fat was the lowest percentage of fat found in the milk of ordinary dairy cows. Unfortunately it appears that by some milk-dealers the 3 per cent. is regarded not so much as the minimum of fat in a poor milk, as to indicate a point down to which new milk with a good percentage of fat may be diluted with skim milk without infringing the law. This indicates the difficulty of securing a good milk supply by legislation.

The following table gives the particulars required by the Local Government Board as to the use of preservatives in milk and cream during the year :—

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

				No. of Samples examined for preservatives	No. in which a preservative was reported present
Milk	..	..	..	466	0
Cream	..	..	..	11	0

2. (a) Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

Correct Statement	..	3
Statement Incorrect	..	0

(b) Determinations made of Milk Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream :

(1) Above 35 per cent.	..	3
(2) Below 35 per cent.	..	0

3. Thickening substances in no case found to be present.

There are 11 cowkeepers and 174 cows kept in the Borough—1,954 visits were paid to the various cowsheds, dairies and milk shops, which have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

As usual, Inspector Monkcom has attended the neighbouring cattle markets, in order to ascertain if any animals apparently unfit for food are sold into the town.

HOUSING.—I believe the Housing conditions in Portsmouth to be very superior to those of other large towns. I doubt if there is any town in which the working class population is so admirably catered for, or in which such a large proportion of the working classes own the houses they occupy. Moreover, the streets are wide; the houses, or at any rate the majority of them, are tastefully constructed, most have a small garden at the rear, and in most of the new streets also a small forecourt. The streets of new houses for the working classes that have been laid out during recent years are light and cheerful in character, and there is an absence of the flat barrack appearance that characterises working class dwellings in many towns. Nearly all the houses are self-contained, and with the exception of a block near Fratton Station, erected by the Railway Company, there are no tenement houses.

In order to shew the housing conditions of Portsmouth compared with other places, I have prepared the following table of the twenty largest towns in England and Wales. The figures are taken from the last census returns (1911) :—

Table shewing the percentage of the population in the Twenty largest towns of England and Wales, living more than two in a room.

Percentage			Percentage		
Leicester	..	1.1	Stoke-on-Trent	..	8.6
Portsmouth	..	2.3	Bradford	..	9.3
Croydon	..	4.3	Liverpool	..	10.1
Nottingham	..	4.3	Birmingham	..	10.1
Bristol	..	4.8	Salford	..	10.1
Cardiff	..	4.8	Leeds	..	11.0
Manchester	..	7.2	London	..	12.3
Bolton	..	7.7	Willesden	..	13.9
Hull	..	8.2	West Ham	..	15.3
Sheffield	..	8.4	Newcastle	..	31.6

This table shews that as regards overcrowding, there is no town of its size in the Kingdom (Leicester is rather smaller than Portsmouth) so favourably situated as Portsmouth.

In some of the older parts of Portsmouth and Portsea, where in days past, owing to the surrounding moats and fortifications, building land was scarce, a practice sprang up of building cottages in the gardens of existing houses.

The result was the formation of a number of small courts, containing from two to eight cottages, usually of the "back to back" type. These are usually let at an inclusive rental of from 3s. to 5s. 6d. a week, and the rooms are again often sublet to single females. Many of these courts have been demolished in recent years, the remaining ones are gradually being dealt with, and in a few years they will all cease to exist.

It is the existence of these courts that is probably responsible for the statement often made by persons with a superficial knowledge of the town, that Portsmouth is a "slummy" town. Such a statement is very wide of the truth, and indeed, I doubt if there is in the whole of the Kingdom a town of the size of Portsmouth with fewer slums and less overcrowding.

I must qualify the above remarks by saying that although, generally speaking, the working classes are admirably catered for, yet there is a class, composed largely of casual labourers and those in receipt of about 21s. a week, for whom there is not adequate provision, and there is a demand for small houses at a rental of from 3/6 to 4/6 a week, with decent accommodation, consisting of one or two bedrooms and a living room. It is generally stated that tenement houses are unsuited to Portsmouth and that the people would not make use of them. I think this idea is erroneous, and I do not know of any other method by which decent housing accommodation can be provided in the town for those unable to pay 5/6 or 6/- a week for a separate house. At the present time these persons unable to pay for a house are occupying one or two rooms in some of the larger old houses in the older parts of the Borough. These houses are, in the majority of cases, quite unsuited to the purpose, and there is no sense of privacy, and often no adequate water supply or sanitary accommodation for the tenants. These houses are badly in need of registration and constant supervision, and I think the Council would be well advised to again consider the question of adopting bye-laws to govern houses let in lodgings. The fact that so many large houses are let out in one or two rooms at a rent of 4/- a week, is sufficient evidence that there would be no difficulty in letting well-constructed tenement houses. I do not refer here to large barrack-like buildings, but to two, or at the most three, storey buildings, and I hope an attempt may be made on the Voller Street area to provide this style of dwelling house.

During the year 723 new houses were certified by the Borough Engineer and myself, after examination, to be in every respect fit for human habitation. This certification of new houses, introduced towards the end of 1912, is now working very successfully. In towns of above 50,000 population houses let at an annual rental of under £26 are reckoned for the purposes of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, to be "for habitation by persons of the working classes," the new houses occupied in Portsmouth during the past year coming within this definition numbered 706.

PORTSEA AREA.—A commencement has been made with the erection of houses in the area which has been cleared in Portsea under the "Housing of the Working Classes Acts," and at the end of the year two had been completed and were occupied; the remainder of the 43 houses will shortly be ready for occupation.

The cost of each house, apart from the cost of site, is £195 4s. 6d. From the plan which is reproduced in this Report it will be seen that they comprise a large living-room in the front $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 11 ft., and at the rear a kitchen $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 11 ft., off which is partitioned a scullery, containing a bath with a table top. On the upper floor are three bedrooms, one $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft., one 11 ft. by 9 ft., and the smallest 8 ft. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The latter has no fireplace, but special arrangements are made for ventilation. All the rooms are 8 ft. 6 ins. high. An ample larder with external window is provided, gas and electric light are laid on, and to each house there is a garden of between 40ft. and 50 ft. in length. Care has been taken to prevent any avoidable obstruction to the access of air and light at the back of the houses.

The road is 40 ft. wide, the pavements are 8 ft., and trees will eventually be planted on both sides of the road. The houses are being let at 7/- a week inclusive of rates and water.

When my next Annual Report becomes due the whole scheme will have been completed, and I hope to be able to present a statement of the total cost of the Portsea Improvement from its commencement.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.—Considerable work has been done in connection with the inspection of dwelling houses occupied by the working classes, and I have submitted under Section 17 of the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1909," written representations to the Local Sanitary Authority that the 50 houses, specified as follows, were unfit

for human habitation. The action taken by the Local Authority is also given :—

1st October.—Nos. 6, 7 and 8 Reform Place. After hearing the owner of these houses on October 15th, the Health Committee decided to adjourn their consideration until they had visited. After visiting they desired a further report in regard to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 Reform Place ; this is in course of preparation.

2nd October.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Hampton Court, Havant Street, Portsea. After hearing the owner of the houses on 15th October the Health Committee decided to recommend the Council to make a Closing Order in regard to all. Closing Orders in accordance with the recommendation were made by the Council at its meeting on 7th November.

27th October.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Canal Cottages, Milton. After hearing the owners of the above houses on December 4th, the Health Committee resolved to recommend the Council to make Closing Orders in regard to Nos. 1 and 2. They decided to adjourn the consideration of No. 3 to give the owner an opportunity of making the premises fit for human habitation ; this resolution has not yet been considered by the Council.

20th November.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Cambridge Buildings, High Street. After hearing the owners of the above houses on December 4th, the Health Committee resolved to recommend the Council to make Closing Orders in regard to all. This resolution has not yet been considered by the Council.

20th November.—24 Thomas Street, Landport. After hearing the owner of the above house on December 4th, the Health Committee decided to adjourn their consideration for four weeks, to give the owner an opportunity for rendering the premises fit for human habitation.

20th November.—Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Voller Street, Landport. After hearing the various owners of the above houses, the Health Committee resolved on December 10th to recommend the Council to make Closing Orders in regard to all. This resolution has not yet been considered by the Council.

17th December.—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 29 Voller Street and No. 18 Church Path North. These representations were presented to the Health Committee at the meeting on December 18th; their consideration was postponed to a special meeting, not yet held, in order to hear any representations from the owners.

I have reported in previous Annual Reports on the condition of what is known as the Voller Street area, and have nothing further to add in respect of this district.

A house to house inspection has been made in respect of 1,641 houses of the working classes. Altogether 654 were found defective, and in these the defects have been remedied in all except 67, which are now under notice and will be dealt with during this next year. The defects found to exist were principally in connection with flushing apparatuses to water closets, ventilation, dampness, cleanliness, paving of yards and drainages.

The Collection and Disposal of House Refuse. — The house refuse is collected twice a week, and in certain cases more frequently by employees in the Borough Engineer's Department. There are very few brick-built ash-bins in use, and for the most part the refuse is placed in sanitary bins, old tins, buckets and boxes. Some nuisance is caused by the deposit by householders of these receptacles in the streets, where they remain until the scavengers' carts arrive. In the meantime the receptacles are often upset, and any articles of a saleable nature removed by unauthorised persons.

I had to report on a nuisance caused in certain yards by the storage of manure and road sweepings. The road sweepings were brought by a contractor from the Corporation, then mixed with manure and sent into the country. The sale of the road sweepings to contractors was at once stopped by Scavenging Committee on receiving my report.

House refuse when collected is conveyed in covered carts to the Destructors at Eastney and at Baffins, and then destroyed. Each destructor consists of two units, and each unit has four cells. These are found at present sufficient to deal with the house refuse. They have been visited by me on many occasions, and I have invariably found the process of destruction carried on efficiently and without causing any nuisance, and I have received no complaints from any persons

residing in the neighbourhood of either destructor. The total capacity of each destructor during the 24 hours is 95 to 100 tons of refuse. The annual cost of the collection of house refuse and street scavenging is £19,776, and the annual cost of dealing with the house refuse by the destructors is £6,833.

School Hygiene.—For full details of the work of medical inspection of school children the report of Dr. Victor Blake, the School Medical Officer must be consulted. The School Clinic, opened shortly before the beginning of the year in Victoria Road North, has proved very successful and is now thoroughly well equipped and staffed. The General Clinic is conducted by the School Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer. A Specialist attends one day a week for Eye work, and there is a whole-time Dental Surgeon. Provision is also made for X-ray work, and there is a Cleansing station.

Although an Open-air School has not yet been provided, the principle of giving as much fresh air as possible to the classrooms in new schools is being observed, and the resulting schools which will shortly be erected will show a very great improvement in this respect over those already existing. Another improvement is the abandonment of the central hall system with surrounding classrooms, and the introduction of the pavilion type of building. The defects of the central hall system were pointed out in my special report to the Council on School Hygiene in 1905.

The provision of a residential school in the country for delicate children, and also of beds in a children's hospital for cases of surgical tuberculosis is still under consideration. A limited amount of accommodation for delicate children has been provided at Purbrook by the Municipal Dispensary Care Committee ; this, however, is very small, but the results are sufficient to encourage the Education Authority to make provision on a larger scale. In this connection I cannot imagine a locality more admirably adapted for the erection of a residential school in the County than Hayling Island. It is quiet, open, the air is bracing, the shore is sandy, with a gradual fall, just what is required for sea bathing, and withall it is within easy reach of Portsmouth. I think it would be very hard to find a place on the south coast of England so admirably suited in all ways for the treatment of delicate children.

There is one other point in connection with the Public Elementary Schools which I think is well worth consideration, namely, the exclusion from school of children under the age of five years. I reported on this subject at some length a few years ago, and I feel even more strongly now that to receive children at this young age is a mistaken policy, both from a health and from an educational point of view. I believe the opinion amongst teachers of experience is almost unanimous that children whose education at school commenced under the age of five, always compare unfavourably from an educational point of view with those who commenced school attendance at a later age ; and many hold very strongly that children should not attend school until seven years of age. To send children to school before five years of age is certainly a mistake from the standpoint of health.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—The inspection of workshops and the homes of out-workers have been carried out by Inspector Gray. The particulars of the visits paid, and of the insanitary conditions which were remedied, will be found in the following table :—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ..	231	20	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ..	2307	174	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	356	29	—
TOTAL ..	2994	223	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ..	38	38	—	—
Want of Ventilation ..	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding ..	4	4	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	2	2	—	—
Other Nuisances ..	181	174	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient ..	4	3	—	—
Accommodation { unsuitable or defective ..	8	8	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ..	4	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ..	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ..	7	7	—	—
Other Offences ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
TOTAL ..	255	244	—	—

3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SEC. 108			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES SECTIONS 109, 110		
	Lists received from Employers						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions		In- stances	Prose- cutions	In- stances	Orders made (S. 110)	Prose- cutions (Ss. 109, 110)		
	Sending Twice in the year		Sending Once in the year		Failing to keep or permit in- spec- tion of lists	Failing to send lists										
	Outworkers		Outworkers													
	Lists	Con- tractors	Work- men	Lists	Con- tractors	Work- men										
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, etc. .. (2) cleaning and washing .. Household Linen .. Furniture and Upholstery .. Umbrellas, etc. .. Paper Bags and Boxes ..	132 2 2	350 6 .. 2	1370 .. 2 .. 2 3	13 1 .. 1 ..	8 1	51 2	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	6 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
TOTAL ..	136	360	1377	15	9	53	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	6	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of year	Number
Bakehouses ..	160
Dress and Mantle Makers ..	615
Milliners ..	291
Tailors ..	624
Other Workshops ..	785
Total number of workshops on Register ..	2297

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	54
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector (Notified by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but Reports (of action taken) not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) (sent to H.M. Inspector	32
Other ..	24
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	5
Certificates granted during the year	..
In use at the end of the year	3

NUISANCES IN RESPECT OF WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, &c., 1913.

Drains Repaired	22
„ Cleansed	10
Workshops and Workplaces Cleansed	38
„ „ „ Ventilated	4
Bakehouses Cleansed	7
Overcrowding in Workshops discontinued	4
Sanitary Accommodation provided	12
Separate Sanitary Accommodation for Sexes provided	4
W.C. Fittings Repaired	39
Yard Paving „	46
Spouting „	95
Floors „	12
„ Drained	5
Roofs Repaired	57
New W.C. Pans provided	19
Flushing Cisterns to Water Closets provided	48
Water Closets Ventilated	3
„ „ Cleansed	6
Yards and Stables Cleansed	7
Manure and Refuse Removed	4
Smoke Nuisances abated	3
Other „ „	30
Total	475

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

During the Year 1913.

STATIONS SITUATED IN VICTORIA PARK AND
SOUTHSEA ESPLANADE.

Latitude 50° 48' 4" N.

Longitude 1° 6' W.

To A. MEARNS FRASER, ESQ., M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth.

SIR,

I beg to report on the atmospheric conditions in Portsmouth during the year 1913.

The year generally was a dull one. An open winter, a wet spring, a summer dry, but neither sunny nor warm, and a mild winter. The weather was however of a more favourable type than that of the previous year, and more especially so during the summer months. The temperature, however, during the months of June and July, was below the normal, but was above the normal during each of the other months, the mean temperature of the air during October being as much as 5.1 above the mean.

The total sunshine registered during the year was in excess of that recorded during the previous year, but was still below the normal number of hours. It is interesting to note that Southsea shares with Brighton and Weymouth the eleventh place of honour out of 159 stations in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, giving sunshine results, in having a daily mean throughout the year of 4.34 hours of bright sunshine.

It was suggested to the Health Committee the advisability of placing in prominent places in the town, for the benefit of the public, daily weather statistics. This was approved of, and the daily readings of the various meteorological instruments, together with a forecast of weather, are posted each morning in lock-up cases in front of the Town Hall, the South Parade Pier, and the Clarence Esplanade Pier. I think this has been appreciated by visitors and the public in general. Thanks are due to the Officials at both Piers,

for the trouble they have taken to insert the information which is telephoned each morning.

Telegraphic weather reports have been forwarded each evening to the Meteorological Office, daily reports have been furnished to the local press, and information given on several occasions for legal purposes.

I herewith append summaries of the statistics for each week, month, and for the whole year, together with other tables.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. HEARN,

Meteorological Observer.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1913.

Barometer.—The mean barometer pressure for the year was 29.996. The highest observed reading, corrected to sea-level, was 30.696 on February 12th, and the lowest 29.047 on March 19th.

Temperature.—The mean temperature in the shade was 52.4, or 2.1 above the normal.

MAXIMUM.—The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 58°, the highest being 81° on June 29th.

MINIMUM.—The mean minimum temperature was 46.7°, the lowest being 29° on January 13th, April 13th, and December 29th and 31st.

MAXIMUM IN SUN.—The mean maximum temperature in the sun was 98.4° F., the highest being 131° on June 29th.

MINIMUM ON GRASS.—The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 41.4° F., the lowest being 19° on December 25th.

EARTH TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature at 1 foot below the ground was 53°, and at 4 feet 53.4°.

Bright Sunshine.—The amount of sunshine registered by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder amounted to 1,584 hours 20 minutes. The greatest amount registered on one day was 14 hours 35 minutes on June 29th.

Frosts.—The minimum thermometer in the shade, four feet above the ground, fell to and below freezing point on 14 days, and that on the ground on 60 occasions.

Humidity.—The mean humidity of the air (Saturation 100) was 82.2°.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 29.96 inches, or 2.4 above the average. The greatest fall of rain in 24 hours was 1.09 inches, on October 6th.

Snow.—Snow fell on two occasions, and Hail on four.

Thunder and Thunder Storms occurred on five occasions.

RAINFALL.

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 during the year 1913.

1912	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	4.34	21	.86	11th
February	1.17	10	.34	1st
March	2.75	20	.48	16th
April	2.65	17	.75	29th
May	2.45	9	.72	29th
June .....	.43	8	.08	5th & 6th
July	1.64	13	.67	6th
August	1.78	8	.98	31st
September	2.82	11	.84	4th
October	4.80	19	1.09	6th
November	2.91	19	.58	11th
December	2.22	10	.88	23rd
Total	29.96	165	1.09	Oct. 6th

The following table shows the total Rainfall for the past 20 years.

Year	Total rainfall in inches	Number of rainy days	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of greatest fall
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
1905	24.05	153	2.35	June 5th
1906	28.74	161	1.85	Jan 2nd
1907	25.33	167	1.12	Oct. 14th
1908	20.49	144	0.95	" 18th
1909	32.58	160	1.87	" 26th
1910	31.36	168	1.32	" 11th
1911	30.06	140	1.40	Aug. 22 & Oct. 24
1912	31.94	174	1.60	Sept. 29th
Means (20 years)	27.63	157	Greatest fall in 24 hours 3.25	July 23rd 1899
1913	29.96	165	1.09	Oct. 6th

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

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1913.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Date
1	in. ·02	in. ·34	in. ·13	in. ·03	in. ..	in. ·07	in. ..	in. ..	in. ·36	in. ..	in. ·04	in. ·05	1
2	·01	·10	·00	·03	..	..	·06	..	·04	·22	·06	..	2
3	·03	..	·04	·10	·25	..	..	..	..	·17	..	·20	3
4	·25	..	·02	..	·36	..	·06	..	84	·06	·13	..	4
5	·27	·21	·02	..	..	·08	·03	..	·68	·18	·27	·06	5
6	·02	·05	·06	..	·08	·08	·67	..	·02	1·09	·15	·61	6
7	..	·25	·09	·00	·21	..	·09	..	..	·45	·10	..	7
8	..	·05	·00	..	·22	·04	..	..	..	·14	·01	·03	8
9	..	·03	..	..	..	·00	·19	·10	·04	..	·50	..	9
10	·07	..	..	..	..	·01	·10	..	..	·02	·58	..	10
11	·86	..	..	·30	·04	..	..	..	..	·44	·38	·01	11
12	..	..	..	..	·53	..	..	..	·00	·02	·14	·00	12
13	·16	..	·06	·00	..	..	..	·02	·10	..	·05	..	13
14	·25	..	·11	·00	..	..	·02	·00	·07	·01	·01	..	14
15	·25	·11	·25	·38	..	..	·31	..	..	..	..	..	15
16	·07	..	·48	·13	..	·06	·02	..	·23	..	·04	..	16
17	·12	..	..	·06	..	..	·04	..	..	..	·03	..	17
18	·09	..	·18	·07	..	..	·03	..	..	..	..	..	18
19	·31	..	·02	..	·04	·05	·02	..	·16	..	..	..	19
20	·39	..	·18	·11	..	..	..	..	..	·61	·37	..	20
21	..	..	·25	·15	·00	..	..	..	..	·36	..	..	21
22	·30	..	·33	..	..	..	..	·19	·28	..	·02	·04	22
23	·00	..	·05	..	..	·04	..	..	..	..	·01	·88	23
24	·06	..	..	*04	..	..	..	·08	..	..	·02	..	24
25	..	·02	..	·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
26	..	..	..	·10	..	..	..	·24	..	·49	..	·28	26
27	..	·01	·30	·02	..	..	..	..	..	·07	..	..	27
28	·24	..	·02	·12	..	..	..	..	..	·15	..	..	28
29	·14	..	·14	·75	·72	..	..	·04	..	·09	..	·06	29
30	·50	..	..	·02	..	..	..	·13	..	·13	..	..	30
31	·00	..	·02	..	..	..	..	·98	..	·10	..	..	31
Totals	4·34	1·17	2·75	2·65	2·45	·43	1·64	1·78	2·82	4·80	2·91	2·22	Total for year
No of Rain days	21	10	20	17	9	8	13	8	11	19	19	10	29·96

TOTAL RAINFALL, 1890-1913.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Total
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1890	3.06	.40	.94	2.72	2.01	2.64	3.27	3.17	.62	.97	2.07	.78	22.65
1891	2.37	.03	2.31	.97	2.31	2.27	1.71	5.01	1.26	6.49	3.00	3.51	31.24
1892	.88	.93	.96	.76	.99	1.92	2.80	2.86	2.62	3.76	2.85	1.94	23.27
1893	1.73	2.95	.49	.04	.78	1.32	3.62	.58	1.88	4.94	2.14	2.68	23.15
1894	4.39	2.11	1.48	1.83	1.02	1.77	4.79	1.79	3.03	5.35	6.39	1.93	35.88
1895	3.19	.02	1.64	2.18	.19	.75	3.58	2.75	.82	4.23	5.11	3.14	27.60
1896	.70	.33	3.02	.64	.53	1.44	.78	1.63	8.51	2.95	.94	4.06	25.53
1897	2.83	3.31	4.69	1.63	1.38	2.79	.63	3.65	2.97	.38	1.62	2.94	28.82
1898	.60	2.98	.58	1.15	3.16	1.50	.30	1.51	1.05	3.37	3.20	3.23	22.63
1899	2.77	2.57	.67	2.45	.71	.54	3.37	.81	2.76	2.54	5.12	1.28	25.59
1900	4.53	5.25	1.00	1.36	.93	1.69	1.10	2.04	.29	3.50	3.32	3.37	28.38
1901	1.17	1.42	2.23	2.34	.58	2.62	2.89	1.38	2.25	3.08	.38	3.96	24.30
1902	.91	1.63	2.03	1.28	2.08	2.87	1.77	4.13	.51	1.85	3.57	1.59	24.22
1903	2.12	1.61	2.46	2.50	2.49	2.19	2.61	4.33	2.99	7.90	1.71	2.27	35.18
1904	3.95	3.72	1.03	1.38	4.02	.87	1.26	2.39	1.76	2.06	1.32	2.94	26.70
1905	1.07	.51	4.43	1.57	.41	3.93	.25	2.47	2.38	1.88	4.51	.63	24.04
1906	7.13	3.25	1.21	.67	1.60	1.52	.43	.86	1.43	4.85	4.27	1.47	28.69
1907	.79	1.05	.34	3.48	2.57	2.04	1.14	.88	.52	6.99	2.46	3.04	25.30
1908	.92	.98	2.45	2.15	1.41	.68	1.31	2.33	1.05	2.36	1.36	3.48	20.48
1909	.84	.27	3.93	1.36	1.28	3.90	2.04	2.52	3.55	7.57	.70	4.61	32.57
1910	3.14	3.53	1.11	1.70	1.42	1.76	2.16	2.60	.09	5.06	3.93	4.85	31.35
1911	.92	1.44	1.58	1.51	1.53	1.55	.64	1.79	1.15	4.88	4.99	8.21	30.19
1912	3.59	1.91	3.78	.12	1.08	3.00	1.70	5.87	2.62	2.91	1.76	3.59	31.93
1913	4.34	1.17	2.75	2.65	2.45	.43	1.64	1.78	2.82	4.80	2.91	2.22	29.96
Aver. 24 years 1890- 1913	2.41	1.81	1.96	1.60	1.54	1.91	1.90	2.46	2.04	3.94	2.90	2.99	27.48
Aver. 20 years 1894- 1913	2.49	1.95	2.12	1.69	1.54	1.89	1.73	2.37	2.13	3.92	2.98	3.14	27.96

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made

DATE —	Barometer reduced to Sea Level and 32° F.	TEMPERATURE								
		IN SHADE						IN SUN	ON GRASS	
		Mean 9 a.m.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean of Max. and Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Black Bulb in vacuo. Mean	Mean Min.	Lowest Min.
Jan. 4	30.032	45.8	49.9	41.8	45.8	51	34	75.5	36.6	24.8
" 11	29.963	46.9	49.7	43.4	46.5	52	41	74.1	39.2	31
" 18	29.637	38.7	46.9	34.5	40.7	49.5	29	74	27.6	19.8
" 25	29.761	44.6	48.8	40	44.4	51	32.5	68.7	34.9	24
Feb. 1	29.902	43	46.6	40	43.3	51	38	71.5	37.4	33
" 8	30.118	47.5	51.2	43.9	47.5	53.8	36.5	81.5	40	31
" 15	30.503	39.1	46.7	35.5	41.1	52	30	70.2	29	21
" 22	30.233	36.3	42.5	32.7	37.6	46.5	30	80.3	26.2	24
March 1	30.053	43	47	38.8	42.9	52	34	88.4	31.2	26
" 8	30.110	47.1	52.1	42.3	47.2	56	35	93.4	38.1	30
" 15	30.243	46.3	51.1	41.3	46.2	54	36	93.4	36.4	30
" 22	29.570	44.7	51.4	39.8	45.6	55.3	31	100.2	35.7	22
" 29	29.769	45.8	51.8	40.0	45.9	55	36	100.2	34.0	29
April 5	29.925	48.1	54.5	42.7	48.6	57	37	104.3	37.6	27
" 12	29.989	44.9	50.3	39.8	45	54	36	93.6	36.3	28
" 19	29.819	48.3	52.6	40.3	46.4	56.5	28.5	105.8	33.5	19
" 26	29.863	53.4	57.9	44.2	51.0	66	39	110.4	39.4	30
May 3	29.849	53	57.6	46.6	52.1	63	42	109.7	39.8	33
" 10	29.632	50.3	55.0	45	50	59.5	34.5	106	39.6	30
" 17	29.984	57	65.4	47.5	56.4	70	44	115.5	42.7	38
" 24	30.101	57	62.3	48.1	55.2	69.5	44	118.8	43.9	38
" 31	30.051	64.6	69.8	53.3	61.5	76	48	121.8	47.8	46
June 7	30.014	59.3	62.9	50.5	56.7	67.6	47	117.5	44.7	38
" 14	30.135	56.9	62.7	51.8	57.2	65	47	118.1	49.3	42
" 21	30.098	61.6	68	54.5	61.2	76	52	124.7	50.3	46
" 28	30.174	59.6	66.9	51.4	59.1	76	48	118.5	45.9	42
July 5	30.213	62.3	71.1	54.3	62.7	81	49	124.1	50.6	49
" 12	29.977	57.9	63.7	51.4	57.5	71	49	110.5	47.5	45
" 19	30.040	61.2	67.6	55.6	61.6	70	51	116.3	51.1	43
" 26	30.140	61.1	68.1	53	60.5	72	51	119.8	48.1	45
Aug. 2	30.162	62.4	70.7	55.1	62.9	77	52	120.9	51.3	47
" 9	30.043	61.7	67.1	51	59.0	70	48	117.5	44	40
" 16	30.081	64	69	57.6	63.3	71	53	117.5	52.4	48
" 23	30.127	61.4	69.7	56.4	63.0	74	51	117.7	52.9	46
" 30	30.074	65	72.7	55.6	64.1	78	49	121.7	49	39
Sept. 6	30.052	59.9	64.1	57.7	60.9	68	55	98.3	56.6	55
" 13	30.109	60	67.7	52.5	60.1	69	48	116.1	47.6	42
" 20	29.714	58.5	64.7	51.3	58	67	47	113.9	44	38
" 27	30.046	62.1	66.4	55.9	61.1	70	49	113.3	50.1	41
Oct. 4	29.934	60.8	66.3	54.8	60.5	70.5	52	103.1	50.4	44
" 11	29.724	55.7	61.8	51.8	56.8	66	46.5	101	47.8	39
" 18	30.265	56.7	62.3	50.7	56.5	65	44	104.4	44.5	37
" 25	29.918	53.1	59.3	47.3	53.3	64	38	94.4	42.4	30
Nov. 1	29.628	56.7	61	52.4	56.7	63	47	101.3	46.9	41
" 8	29.788	51.1	56.5	44.9	50.7	60	40	94.8	37.1	30
" 15	29.560	51.8	56.1	44.7	50.4	61	41	84.1	39.9	32
" 22	30.168	50.6	54.6	45.6	50.1	58	39	81	41.7	35
" 29	30.309	49.2	53.9	42.4	48.1	56	33	80.1	35	23
Dec. 6	29.962	49.3	51.6	45.6	48.6	56	39	66.6	41.7	32
" 13	30.221	47.8	51.9	44.1	48	54	41	63.3	39.7	34
" 20	30.396	42.3	47	38.7	42.8	51	32	69.3	32	24
" 27	30.155	40.9	45.4	35.9	40.6	54	30	63	28.1	19
Jan. 3	30.245	34	39.9	31.1	35.5	46	29	63.7	22.4	13

XI.

t PORTSMOUTH during the 53 weeks ending January 3rd, 1914.

										WIND 9 a.m.								RAINFALL			
Mean of rth below ground		Wet Bulb	Humi- dity	Total Bright Sunshine (Campbell- Stokes)		Amount of Cloud		Number of Days								Total (Ins.)	No. of days 0.01 inch or more rainfall	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of greatest fall		
ft.	4 ft.	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean 9 a.m.	hrs. mins.		Mean, 9 a.m.	Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.						
5	48.6	43.3	81.5	15	15	7.4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	.33	5	.25	Jan. 4
5	48	45.6	90	12	35	7.4	4	1	1	..	2	1.22	4	.86	" 11	
7	47.4	36.8	85	20	5	5.3	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	.87	6	.25	" 14 & 15
	46	42.8	86.7	5	50	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1.06	4	.39	" 20
5	46.2	41.7	89	13	45	6.4	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	1.22	4	.50	" 30		
4	46.3	45.4	84.5	8	55	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	.66	5	.25	Feb. 7
4	46.8	38.6	95	17	0	8.5	1	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	.14	2	.11	" 15
5	45.5	33.6	76.5	43	50	3.	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	44	40.9	83.5	19	20	6.5	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	.16	3	.13	March 1
4	45.3	45.3	87	29	0	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	.23	5	.09	" 7
3	46.1	44.4	86	20	15	6.9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	.42	3	.25	" 15
1	47	43.1	87.7	34	55	6.3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	..	1.44	6	.48	" 16
5	47	43.6	83	31	38	5.	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	.51	4	.30	" 27
5	47.5	44.9	78	38	25	4.8	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	.18	4	.10	April 4
3	48	41	84	19	25	8.	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	.30	1	.30	" 11
8	48	45	77.5	35	40	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	.64	4	.38	" 15
8	49.1	48.9	71.5	45	40	5.7	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	.64	5	.24	" 25
1	51.1	49.6	78	28	53	7.4	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	1.16	5	.75	" 29
3	51.8	48.3	86	24	10	8.6	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	.87	4	.36	May 4
1	52.2	51.8	69.5	59	15	2.1	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	.57	2	.53	" 12
8	53.4	53.1	76	65	10	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	.04	1	.04	" 19
5	55.9	59.1	70	70	35	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	.72	1	.72	" 29
7	57.3	54.7	73	58	15	5.3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	..	.23	3	.08	June 5 & 6
	57.1	53.4	78	33	40	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	.05	2	.04	" 8
6	57.8	57	80	57	20	3.9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	.11	2	.06	" 16
5	58	53.4	65	44	0	6.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	.04	1	.04	" 23
1	59.3	57.3	72	46	40	5.7	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	.15	3	.06	July 2 & 4
5	59.3	54.4	78.5	26	50	7.6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1.05	4	.67	" 6
8	59.2	58.2	82	15	55	9.4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	.44	6	.31	" 15
1	59.6	55.2	67	50	0	6.7	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	60.2	58.4	77	63	50	5.6	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	60.9	56.1	68.8	31	15	5.4	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	.10	1	.10	Aug. 9
8	60.8	59.1	72.6	30	23	6.	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	.02	1	.02	" 13
1	61	57.6	77.2	44	40	4.8	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	.19	1	.19	" 22
8	61	60.5	75	44	35	5.	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	.49	4	.24	" 26
6	60.9	58.1	89	3	15	10.	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	2.92	6	.98	" 31
5	60.2	57.1	83.5	47	40	4.9	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	.14	2	.10	Sept. 13
9	59.9	55.5	82.2	47	35	4.4	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	.46	3	.23	" 16		
3	59.3	59.9	86	31	44	4.	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	..	.28	1	.28	" 22
3	59.5	58.3	85.5	34	10	4.3	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	.45	3	.22	Oct. 2
9	58.6	53.8	87	14	55	8.7	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2.32	6	1.09	" 6
	57.6	54.1	83.7	37	10	3.4	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	.03	2	.02	" 12
1	56.9	51.1	86	26	50	4.3	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	.97	2	.61	" 20
3	55.9	54.7	87	23	45	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	1.13	7	.49	" 26
3	55.5	48.9	85	29	15	5.4	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	.71	5	.27	Nov. 5
3	54.1	50.8	93	16	50	7.9	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	1.67	7	.58	" 11
7	53	48.9	88.5	13	10	7.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	.44	3	.37	" 21
	52.4	48.4	94	11	55	8.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	.05	3	.02	" 23 & 25
	52.1	48.3	92.6	4	20	8.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	.92	4	.61	Dec. 6
	51.3	46.9	93	6	30	8.3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	.04	2	.03	" 8
	50.6	40.9	88	15	45	5.4	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	48.5	39.7	90	7	53	6.3	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1.20	3	.88	" 23
	46.9	32.4	83	24	15	2.4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.06	1	.06	" 29

MONTHLY WEATHER

Month	Baro- meter — Mean at 32° F. at Level and Latitude of Station	AIR TEMPERATURE								HYGROMETER		BRIGHT SUNSHINE	
		Mean of		Mean of A and B	Diff. from Normal	Absolute Maximum and Minimum				Dry Bulb	Humid- ity	Total in hours	Per cent
		A Max.	B Min.			Max.	Day	Min	Day				
Jan. . .	29.820	48.4	39.7	44.1	+4.4	52	5th	29	13th	43.5	87	56.35	22
Feb. . .	30.188	47.	37.7	42.4	+1.8	54	4th	30	12th and 19th	41.6	86	89.5	32
March	29.912	51.6	41.1	46.4	+3.4	56	5th, 6th, 30th	31	18th	45.9	87	124.3	34
April . .	29.885	54.4	42.5	48.5	+1.0	66	23rd	29	13th	49.5	75	138.3	34
May . .	29.922	62.5	48.0	55.3	+2.3	76	27th	35	7th	56.7	75	240 55	51
June . .	30.106	65.7	51.9	58.8	-0.2	81	29th	47	1st and 9th	59.8	72	218 50	43
July . .	30.063	67.7	54.2	61.0	-1.4	77	31st	49	8th	60.5	77	154.45	33
Aug. . .	30.063	69.6	55.3	62.5	+0.1	78	27th	48	6th	63.1	73	173 48	33
Sept. . .	29.962	66.2	54.2	60.2	+1.7	71	30th	47	17th	60.3	85	155 14	41
Oct. . .	29.878	61.6	51.2	56.4	+5.1	67	3rd	38	24th	56.3	86	107 45	33
Nov. . .	29.951	55.3	44.5	49.9	+4.5	61	11th	33	23rd	50.8	90	75 15	21
Dec. . .	30.137	47.3	39.6	43.5	+2.3	56	1st	29	29th and 31st	43.2	91	50 3	21
Totals	359.887	697.3	559.9	629.0						631.2	984	1584.3	41
Means	29.990	58.1	46.6	52.4	+1.9	81	June 29	29	Jan. 13 April 13 Dec 29 & 31	52.6	82	132 2	34

XXII.

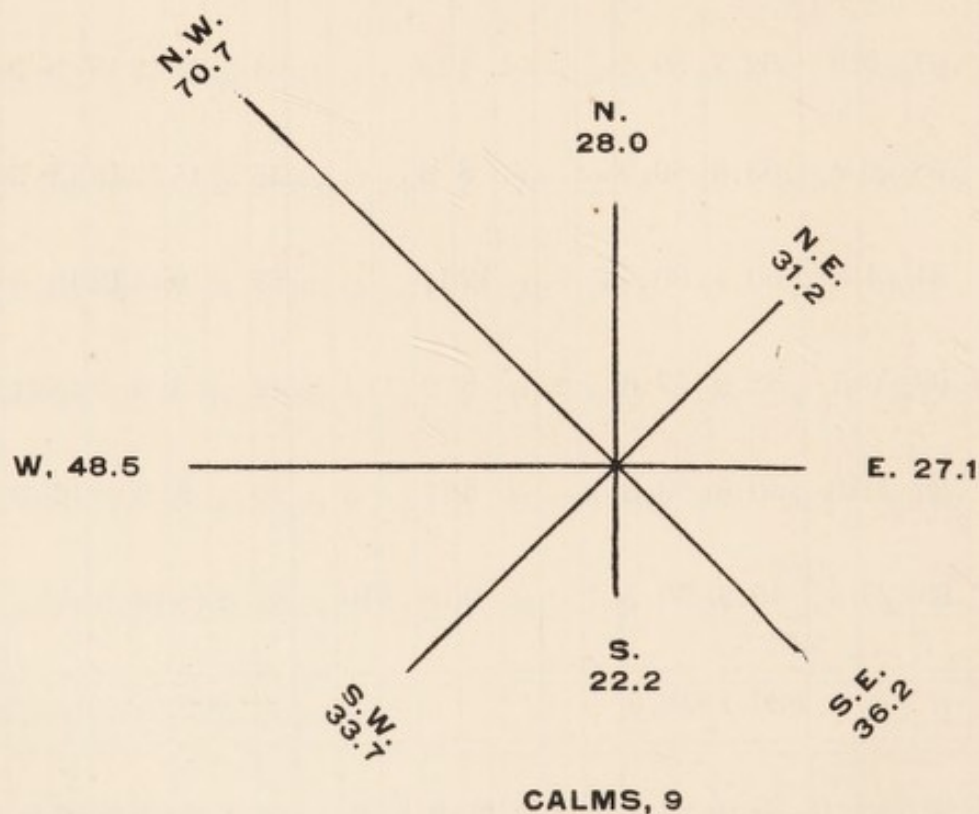
REPORT, 1913.

LOUD (5-10)	RAIN				EARTH TEMPERATURE		WEATHER No. of days of								WIND																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Total fall	Diff. from Normal	Most in a day		At 1 foot deep	At 4 foot deep	Snow	Hail	Thunderstorm	Clear Sky	Overcast	Fog	Ground frost	Wind-force 8 and above	No. of Observations at 9 am, 3 pm, and 6 pm.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Am- ount	Day											Forces 4-7	Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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WINDS.

The following Table and Chart shows the direction, Velocity and Percentage of Winds experienced in Portsmouth during the year 1913.

MONTH	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Force 0-12	
									Calms	4 to 7
January	3	3	3	18	3	27	9	24	3	63
February	12	3	18	9	12	15	6	6	3	42
March	3	6	6	9	6	6	39	18	..	81
April	3	15	12	9	3	15	18	15	..	78
May	6	15	..	6	18	9	12	27	..	69
June	6	..	..	18	3	6	21	36	..	63
July	18	12	15	3	3	..	12	30	..	51
August	15	12	18	15	3	3	12	15	..	45
September	9	15	12	18	6	6	9	15	..	57
October	3	6	9	15	21	24	6	9	..	42
November	9	9	..	12	3	9	15	33	..	39
December	15	18	6	..	..	3	18	30	3	39
TOTAL	102	114	99	132	81	123	177	258	9	669



APPENDIX.—TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Resi-dents not regis-tered in the District	Under 1 Year age	At all Ages	
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number Rate
1908	219,095	6110	..	27.88	2957	13.49	..	607	99	..
1909	223,436	5820	..	26.40	3045	13.62	..	556	95	..
1910	227,821	5801	..	25.41	2995	13.14	..	603	104	..
1911	232,221	5787	5775	24.99	3361	14.52	72	734	127	3289 14.21
1912	236,732	5605	5570	23.60	3141	13.31	81	466	85	3125 13.24
1913	241,256	5989	5966	24.34	3096	12.63	82	545	91	3080 12.57

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)—6,100.

Total population at all ages 231,141 } At
 Number of inhabited houses 47,033 } Census
 Average number of persons per house 4.9 } of 1911.

APPENDIX.—TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District						Total Cases notified in each Locality						Total cases Removed to Hospital		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						1	2	3	4	5		6	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65								65 and upwards
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera, Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	937	6	331	523	39	36	2	12	46	316	265	232	66	652	652
Erysipelas ..	127	5	4	9	13	34	45	1	7	52	38	21	8	..	..
Scarlet fever ..	1160	12	401	616	91	38	2	15	47	541	260	232	65	730	730
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever ..	118	..	16	36	37	19	8	1	9	35	47	21	5	55	55
Relapsing fever and Continued fever ..	1	..	..	1(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	7	5	1	1	..	..
Cerebro- spinal meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polionmyelitis ..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	983	1	10	130	186	506	143	32	103	348	336	328	69	114	114
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	233	4	24	110	42	44	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	3579	28	790	1426	408	692	206	63	212	1301	954	835	214	1551	1551

APPENDIX.—TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1913.

[illegible]

APPENDIX.—TABLE IV. Infantile Mortality.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths.	3 months and under 6 mths.	6 mths. and under 9 mths.	9 months and under 12 mths.	Total Deaths under One Year
All causes—Certified	122	33	33	21	205	96	98	74	59	534
Uncertified	8	..	1	..	9	..	..	1	1	11
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	9
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Whooping-Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	6
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	4	12
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	5
Convulsions	7	5	..	2	14	8	7	1	2	32
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis .. ..	..	4	4	1	9	16	6	10	7	48
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	1	4	1	6	8	12	10	7	43
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	1	2	3	9	29	18	9	68
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	7	9	4	4	25
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	4	..	..	..	4	3	2	1	..	10
Injury at Birth	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformations	12	5	6	3	26	5	5	..	..	36
Premature Birth	82	11	14	7	114	10	2	2	2	130
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	23	5	2	3	33	12	6	7	3	61
Other Causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	8	5	30
Totals	130	33	34	21	218	96	98	74	59	545

Port Sanitary Authority.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

There has been no case of infectious disease on vessels arriving at the Port during the year. All vessels have been constantly inspected by the Port Sanitary Inspector, and when necessary by myself. There were 19 vessels in connection with which insanitary conditions were found to exist ; these included nuisances in connection with the water tanks, dirty bilges, and insanitary w.c.'s. These were all remedied under the inspection of Mr. Yates, the Port Sanitary Inspector.

The total number of vessels which arrived at the port during the year was 7,569 ; of these there were :—

From Foreign ports	..	173
Coastwise	.. ..	1030
Solent	.. ..	6366

The following are the nationalities of foreign vessels :—

French	..	28	Danish	..	7
Russian	..	7	Swedish	..	2
German	..	14	Dutch	..	7
Norwegian	...	29	Belgian	..	2

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth.

Milton Hospital.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hospital Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

The number of admissions was 1,437, against 1,555 last year. This diminution in the numbers is due to the decision to admit only those cases of scarlet fever which could not be isolated in their own homes, and thus allow a gradual reduction of patients in the overcrowded scarlet fever blocks. The accommodation at the Hospital was again quite insufficient to admit all the cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever requiring isolation. I trust this will be the last occasion I shall have to refer to this, and that by the time I write my next report substantial progress will have been made with the new extension.

The number of deaths was 82, discharged 1,203, remaining 152; the combined mortality in respect of all cases was 5.70 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.—Of this disease 730 cases were admitted, last year 702; discharged 616; died 14; remaining 100, the fatality rate being 1.91 per cent. The type of disease in the fatal cases was severe and of the septic form; the disease was followed by the usual complications. Ten on admission had nasal discharges, 101 after admission, the bacillus of diphtheria being found in 69 cases. Four on admission had a faucial exudation, in which the bacillus of diphtheria was present, and 45 developed the same condition, the bacillus of diphtheria being also present; 19 had disease of the kidneys, viz., 14 albuminuria and 5 acute nephritis; 21 enlarged glands; 44 a discharge from one or both ears. Eight cases admitted with no rash developed a well-marked scarlet fever rash during their

stay ; 3 admitted as scarlet fever were suffering from measles. One patient admitted in the incubating stage of varicella, infected nine others. The greatest on any one day was 137, the lowest 58 (for two days only). The large number of post scarlatinal diphtheria cases was in my opinion very largely due to the overcrowded condition of the wards. With bed accommodation for 74 it is quite impossible, even with the most careful nursing, to prevent cross infection. The detention of patients in the hospital is also most prolonged, from the persistent presence of the diphtheria bacillus in the nose for a long period after all discharge has ceased.

DIPHTHERIA.—Admitted 652, last year 782 ; discharged 546 ; died 58 ; remaining 48—the fatality-rate being 8.89 per cent. Of the fatal cases, 4 died within 24 hours of admission, all of the faucial type, the disease being in an advanced stage. In 10 cases obstruction to respiration necessitated operation, tracheotomy was performed, 5 recovered, 5 died. One patient admitted in the incubating stage of varicella, infected two others. As an after effect of the diphtheria poison, 5 had paralysis of muscles of deglutition, 10 of the soft palate, 1 muscles of respiration, and one of the eye. The greatest number in one day was 94, the lowest 31 (for one day only).

ENTERIC FEVER.—Admitted 55, discharged 38, died 10, remaining 7, the death-rate being 18.18 per cent.

ILLNESS OF STAFF.—Three nurses contracted scarlet fever, two enteric, one of the latter, unfortunately, proving fatal. One ward maid contracted scarlet fever, one diphtheria, both recovering.

My thanks are again due to the Matron and Nursing Staff for their valuable assistance.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MCGREGOR,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE XXIII.

MILTON HOSPITAL.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED
during the Year 1913.

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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	6	188	466	44	22	3	1	..	730
Typhoid Fever ..	..	4	19	16	12	4	..	..	55
Diphtheria	2	188	395	45	13	8	..	1	652
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicella .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	8	380	880	105	47	15	1	1	1437

TABLE XXIV.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED to the MILTON HOSPITAL
(Small-pox Patients—Langstone Hospital) for the years 1883 to 1913.

Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric or Typhoid	Diphtheria	Measles	Other Diseases	Totals
1883	5	1	..	..	1	..	7
1884	1	13	2	4	2	..	22
1885	8	16	6	6	1	..	37
1886	7	29	66	11	11	1	125
1887	20	56	37	27	4	3	147
1888	4	120	35	23	8	8	198
1889	6	278	48	18	5	8	363
1890	1	384	114	69	1	7	576
1891	..	180	51	52	22	18	323
1892	..	532	81	27	..	5	645
1893	6	503	94	12	6	5	626
1894	22	238	53	38	22	9	382
1895	..	177	83	46	15	25	346
1896	6	354	76	38	10	17	499
1897	..	413	102	37	6	11	569
1898	..	436	92	118	6	10	662
1899	1	333	96	225	..	2	657
1900	..	198	157	211	1	..	567
1901	1	270	101	170	..	..	542
1902	8	339	105	197	..	..	649
1903	3	572	70	211	..	2	858
1904	..	340	73	220	..	3	636
1905	10	274	57	198	..	..	539
1906	1	243	72	239	..	..	555
1907	..	202	109	235	..	..	546
1908	..	343	102	284	1	1	731
1909	..	631	96	354	1	..	1082
1910	..	850	114	336	..	..	1300
1911	..	635	70	436	..	..	1141
1912	..	702	71	782	..	..	1555
1913	..	730	55	652	..	..	1437

Report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-eighth Report as Chief Inspector of Nuisances of the sanitary work carried out under my supervision for the past year.

2,916 Preliminary and 563 Statutory Notices were issued for the abatement of Nuisances, and the following works were carried out, viz. :—

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains Cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
„ repaired or re-laid with Watertight Joints	..	..	..	..	..	..	307
„ Ventilated or shafts repaired or raised	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Waste or rain-water pipes disconnected	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Soil Pipes ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
New Water Closet Pans provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	348
New Pedestal Water Closet Apparatus provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Soil Pipes removed outside houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water Closet fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Flushing Apparatus provided to Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	518
Extra Sanitary Accommodation provided in Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Separate	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Waste Pipes provided, repaired and trapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Glazed Stoneware Sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Water Closets Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Yards Drained	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

SANITARY DEFECTS IN CONNECTION WITH DWELLING-HOUSES AND WORKSHOPS.

Rain-water Spouting cleansed, provided, or repaired	553
Roofs repaired	378
Outside Walls protected or weather tiling repaired	119
Flooring, stairs or doors repaired	377
Sashes, Lines, or Sash Frames repaired	216
Windows (fixed) made to open	75
Space under floors efficiently ventilated	89
Damp Courses repaired or provided	14
Houses, or parts of houses, cleansed and distempered or painted ..	352
Walls and Ceilings repaired	247
Sanitary Dust-bins provided	6
Yards repaved or paving repaired	411
Urinals Cleansed or repaired	4
Water Closets Cleansed	28
Overcrowding in Dwelling-houses discontinued	42
" Workshops discontinued	4
Smoke Nuisances abated	4
Workshops Cleansed and Lime-washed	38
" Ventilated	4
Floors of Workshops drained	5
Water Supply to Dwelling-houses provided	23
Rain Water Tanks removed	4
Other Nuisances in connection with Dwelling-houses	137
" " " " Workshops	30

OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.

Manure removed	30
Refuse	42
Animals	19
Stagnant Water removed	2
Bedding cleansed	16
Cesspits cleansed	4

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, COWSHEDS, BAKEHOUSES, &c.

Slaughter-houses cleansed	10
Cowsheds cleansed	8
Bakehouses cleansed	7
Yards, Stables, Styes, etc., cleansed	27
Manure Pits provided	10
" " repaired	4

BYE-LAWS.

Notices under Nuisance Bye-laws complied with	3
" " Slaughter-houses	8
" " Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	2

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

Carcases of Beef and Offal	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
„ Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
„ Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
„ Lamb	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Leg of Colonial Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
„ „ Lamb	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Quarters of „	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pieces of Beef (Colonial)	..	..	..	..	..	lbs. 558	
„ Mutton „	..	..	..	..	..	„ 120	
„ Pork	..	..	..	..	..	„ 35	
Pigs' Plucks	..	..	..	..	..	Bales	2
Ox Kidneys (Colonial)	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
„ Tongue	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Livers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tripe	..	..	..	..	..	qrs.	2
Beef Suet	..	..	..	..	..	lbs.	38
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	„	56
Ham	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sweetbreads (Colonial)	..	..	..	..	..	lbs.	7
Preserved Beef	..	..	..	..	..	tins	64
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	lbs.	7
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	barrels	5
„	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	19
„	..	..	..	..	..	stone	7
Mixed Fish	..	..	..	..	..	barrels	5
„ „	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	2
Bream	..	..	..	..	..	„	4
„	..	..	..	..	..	barrel	1
„	..	..	..	..	..	stone	3
Pollock	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
„	..	..	..	..	..	stone	9
Cod Fish	..	..	..	..	..	barrels	3
„	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	4
„	..	..	..	..	..	cwt.	7
„ & Ling	..	..	..	..	..	cwt. 7, qrs. 2, lbs.	7
Shrimps	..	..	..	..	..	gall.	97
„	..	..	..	..	..	baskets	18
„	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	7
Dog-fish	..	..	..	..	..	barrels	4
„	..	..	..	..	..	stones	7
Codling	..	..	..	..	..	kits	2
„	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	7
Herrings	..	..	..	..	..	„	21
„	..	..	..	..	..	barrel	1

Mackerel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	22
"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	kit	1
"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cwt.	1
Hake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Bloaters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	110
"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	barrel	1
Kippers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	70
"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	barrels	5
Haddock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	128
" Filleted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	28
Megrams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cwt.	6
"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	barrel	1
Soles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	1
"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	stone	2
Flounders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	box	1
Smelts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	17
Plaice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	stone	1½
Skate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	4
Sprats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	barrels	4
Gurnet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	box	1
Dabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	2
Crabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. tins	5
Cockles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	bushels	8
Oysters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	bags	2
"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	keg	1
Escalops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Hare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chicken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Grouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Partridges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Snipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Greengages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	baskets	12
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	bushels	4
Blackberries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	baskets	2
Water-cress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	1
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	sacks	134
Mushrooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	2
German Yeast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lbs.	50
Cases of Mixed Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

In connection with the above, Magistrates' Orders for Condemnation were obtained in ten instances.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

DWELLING HOUSES.—During the year 9,335 examinations of dwelling-houses were made and 11,774 re-inspections of property under Notice were made whilst works ordered to be carried out were in progress.

Included in the above were 1,641 house to house inspections in various parts of the Borough. The defects found to exist were dealt with under the Public Health Acts, the Notices issued dealt with water supply, the want of flushing apparatus to water closets, general conditions relating to ventilation, dampness, cleanliness, the paving of yards, drainage and other general defects.

COMPLAINTS.—781 Complaints as to alleged nuisances were made at the office and received attention.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—4,752 visits were made to the various slaughterhouses, which have been kept in a fairly satisfactory and cleanly condition. At the end of the year there were 79 in actual regular use, including nine yearly and one five-year licenses.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—1,954 visits were made to the various Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, which were kept in a satisfactory manner. 304 applications for Registration were received, including 11 as cow-keepers.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—679 visits were made to the different Common Lodging Houses. They have as a whole been well kept, considering that some of them are very old properties. During the year two have been closed and there are now only twelve in occupation.

WORKSHOPS.—Inspector Gray has made 2,994 visits to the various workshops, as well as 1,108 visits to the Bakehouses of the Borough. He has also made 601 visits to the homes of out-workers, under the Factory and Workshops Acts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—2,708 cases of Infectious Diseases have been visited by Miss Monk and the District Sanitary Inspectors, and Miss Monk has made 1,747 visits to Tuberculosis cases.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.—During the year the Health Visitors paid 6,379 visits.

DISINFECTION.—2309 rooms were disinfected, whilst 3,107 articles of bedding and wearing apparel, etc., were disinfected in the steam Disinfector at Milton Hospital.

DRAINAGE.—4,205 house drains were tested or re-tested by the District Inspectors, of which 322, or 7.6 per cent., were found defective.

Inspector Turner has tested or re-tested 1,618 drains and the sanitary fittings in 1,245 instances of newly-built houses. Inspector Turner has also inspected a number of drains relaid under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as well as a number which have come under the definition of "Sewers," and have been relaid by the Authority at their cost.

FLUSHING APPARATUS.—During the year 518 flushing apparatus have been fixed to water closets, and the water laid on. Property owners now most readily comply with the request of the Authority to carry out this most necessary work.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.—Systematic inspection under this Act and various Orders made under the same have been made by Inspector Gray.

During the year a Closing Order was made for Jewellers' Shops, and weekly Half-holiday Orders for Shops for the sale of Medicines, etc., and Boot Shops. An Order has also been made for Butcher Shops, but this is awaiting confirmation by the Home Secretary. Several offences were reported, and Police Court proceedings were taken in seven cases, fines and costs amounting to £3 14s. 0d. being inflicted.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—During the year 1,072 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, and of this number 27 were returned as adulterated a percentage of 2.5.

Forty-two different kinds of articles were examined, the principal being 466 milks, 15 skimmed or separated milks, 303 butters (including milk-blended butters), 22 coffees, 31 margarines, 24 lards, and 79 drugs.

The adulterated samples were : milk 16, butter 4, cocoa 2, whisky 2, vinegar 1, and drugs 2.

The samples of milk shewed an improvement on the previous year, there being only 16 adulterated as compared with 27 last year. Of the 466 milks sampled, 391 were purchased from vendors in the street or at the various dairies ; 70 were taken on delivery, 32 being farmers' milks and 38 being taken from vendors at public institutions and private houses, and 5 were sent in by private persons. Of the milks purchased 13 were adulterated, 9 being deficient in fat,

varying from 4 to 63.6 per cent., and 4 contained added water, varying from 2 to 9.3 per cent.

Proceedings were taken in 10 cases and convictions obtained in 7. One case was dismissed on payment of the costs, as the employee admitted putting water in the milk ; one case withdrawn on payment of costs, as the milk supplied to vendor was adulterated, and one case adjourned *sini die*.

In one case the servant was summoned and fined, instead of the master, as the milk taken was proved to be well above the standard.

One milk vendor was summoned for impeding and obstructing the Inspector from taking a sample, and fined 40/- and 11/6 costs.

Of the 32 milks taken on delivery from Farmers, none were adulterated. Of the 38 milks taken on delivery from vendors, 2 were adulterated, being 13 and 17.6 per cent. deficient in fat. These 2 samples were both taken from the same vendor, after samples taken from small shops which he supplied were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were taken in both cases against the vendor. In one case he was fined 5/- towards the costs, and in the other 1/- and 19/- costs. He has since given up the business.

Of the five milks sent in by Private Persons, 1 was adulterated, being 22 per cent. deficient in fat and containing 8 per cent. of added water.

Several milk vendors were personally cautioned for not having their name and address on the receptacle from which they served the milk.

The 4 adulterated Butters, 2 contained excess of moisture and 2 consisted of margarine. In the cases of excessive moisture the vendor was warned by the M.O.H. the margarine cases were test samples, both from the same vendor, who has given up business.

The vendor of the adulterated Cocoa was warned by the M.O.H., he having just previously purchased the business.

In the case of adulterated Whisky, one vendor was warned, and proceedings taken against the other. The case was dismissed by the Magistrates, as the vendor produced a Notice as to dilution in Court, which he said was in the bar at the time of the sale. When asked at the time the purchase was made if he had such a Notice, he said "No." Neither the Inspector or his Agent could see one on the premises at the time.

In the case of the adulterated Drugs, one was sent in by a private person, the other being a test sample.

The adulterated Vinegar was sent in by a private person.

PROSECUTIONS AND FINES.

Public Health Act.

Under the provisions of this Act proceedings were taken in 19 cases, viz. :—

<i>Initials</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
G.C.	.. Exposing for sale 28 pieces of meat which were unfit for the food of man ..	Fined £4-12s.-6d. incl. Costs.
G.C.	.. For having deposited on his premises one piece of meat which was unfit for the food of man ..	Fined 10/6 incl. Costs.
R.B.	.. Exposing for sale 7 parcels of butter which were unfit for the food of man ..	Fined £2-10s.-6d. incl. Costs.
C.D.	.. Being in possession of 11 Cod Fish which were unfit for the food of man ..	Fined £3-3s.-6d. incl. Costs.
I.S.	.. Depositing for sale 15 pieces of beef at Fratton railway station which were unfit for the food of man ..	Fined £9-19s.-0d. incl. Costs.
I.P.	.. Ditto 1 carcase of sheep ..	Fined £5 incl. Costs.
R.C.	.. Application for Magistrates' Order for power of entry under Sect. 102, P.H. Act, 1875 ..	Withdrawn, the defendant having vacated the premises.
C.S.	.. Non-compliance with Notice to abate Nuisance ..	Fined 15/- and ordered to do the work in 14 days.
W.W.	.. " " " " ..	" " "
W.W.	.. " " " " ..	" " "
W.W.	.. " " " " ..	Withdrawn, work done.
S.D.	.. Non-compliance with Notice to abate Nuisance from overcrowding ..	Fined 20/- inclusive, and ordered to abate nuisance in 7 days.

H.C.S.	..	Non-compliance with Notice to abate Nuisance	..	Order made for payment of Cost, 11/-, and work to be done in 14 days.
H.C.S.	..	" " " "	" "	" "
H.C.S.	..	" " " "	" "	" "
J.A.	..	" " " "	..	Withdrawn on payment of Costs, 8/6. Work done.
E.G.	..	Application for recovery of cost of providing flushing apparatus (Section 36, P.H. Act 75)	..	Withdrawn, the amount £2-2s.-1d. being paid into Court before the hearing.
W.W.	..	" " " "	..	Withdrawn, £2-7s.-7d. being paid into Court before the hearing.

Nuisance Bye-Laws.

J.B.	..	Non-compliance with Nuisance Bye-law 13	..	Fined 10/- including Costs.
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Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws.

J.G.S.	..	Non-compliance with Bye-law No. 11	..	Fined 15/- including Costs.
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Shops Act.

Proceedings were taken in seven cases for breaches of this Act. Convictions were obtained, and Fines and Costs amounting to £3 14s. 0d. were imposed.

Food and Drugs Act.

During the year fourteen informations were laid under this Act. Eleven convictions were obtained, and Fines and Costs amounting to £29 17s. 0d. were inflicted by the Magistrates. One case was withdrawn on payment of 4/- Costs, one case was adjourned *sine die*, and one case was dismissed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRED L. BELL,
Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

The Diseases (Animals) Act.

TO A. MEARNs FRASER, ESQ., M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth.

SIR,

I beg to present you my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.—The following is a list of animals which have been imported into the Borough during the year :

Beasts	..	..	..	8,416
Sheep	..	..	..	28,488
Calves	..	..	..	4,108
Pigs	..	..	..	11,426
				52,438

The greater number arrived at Fratton Railway Cattle Yard from the various markets. This does not include the whole of the animals imported into the Borough, as a great number came by road and water from the various districts.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE TRUCKS, &c.—2,577 cattle trucks, 1,049 horse boxes and 927 tow boats have been inspected during the year, all of which were found to be thoroughly cleansed and lime washed, as required by the Act and Special Order.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES ORDER, 1894 TO 1911.—In consequence of Foot and Mouth Disease breaking out in East Sussex and Hertfordshire districts, the Board of Agriculture issued orders which placed many districts under an infected area, which restricted cattle from being moved from these districts without first obtaining a license to make sure that they were not infected with, or had been in contact with this disease, and gave instructions by telegram for all

cattle to be carefully inspected in all markets and districts. This has been rigorously carried out, and not a single case of the Disease has occurred in the Borough during the year.

SWINE FEVER.—During the year there have been six outbreaks of Swine Fever in this Borough, introduced by store pigs that had been exposed for sale in the various markets and brought into this Borough. In consequence of the frequent outbreaks occurring in the Borough, through the carelessness and indifference of some of the pig keepers (as regards keeping their stock), the Board of Agriculture deemed it necessary to put many districts in the County, including the Borough of Portsmouth, under an Infected Area Order. This dated from 1st April, 1913, and all the pig keepers in the Borough were served with Form (B), which confined all pigs to their various premises, unless they were removed under license to a Bacon Factory or Slaughterhouse within the Borough. When the Board of Agriculture revoked the Infected Area Order they placed all the Registered pig keepers in the Borough under the Portsmouth Allotment Order of 1913, on July 31st; this remained in force until December 10th, 1913. This had the effect of completely stamping out the disease, after the slaughtering of 1,124 pigs, ordered to be carried out by the Board of Agriculture. Of this number 188 found to be diseased were buried in lime, in accordance with the instructions of the Inspector of the Board.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1913.—This Order came into force on the 1st May last, and since that date I have received complaints of cows being ill in some of the cow-sheds situated in the Borough, but when I visited the animals they were not suffering from tuberculosis. In one case, two cows were ill with a chill to the system, and in consequence had to be slaughtered.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER, 1911.—During the year I have received licenses and memoranda from the Board of Agriculture and Customs Officials in H.M. Dockyard and other landing places, notifying dogs arriving from foreign ports.

The Order relating to these dogs has been duly carried out by Inspector Turner and myself.

During the year 46 dogs have been notified and visits have been made to secure the conditions of the license being strictly carried out, especially with performing dogs at the various places of amusement.

PARASITIC MANGE.—Many reports have been received by me during the year through the Police, the Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A., and others, with reference to this disease, but from examinations made by Mr. Herbert Green, Veterinary Surgeon for the Borough, only one case could be certified as Parasitic Mange. This horse was kept isolated and treated until declared free from the disease by Mr. H. Green. The premises, harness and manure were thoroughly disinfected.

SHEEP-SCAB COMPULSORY DIPPING AREAS ORDER OF 1906.—Under this Order I have received notification from the Market Inspectors and Police, and no less than 1,172 sheep were dealt with which came into this Borough for the purpose of slaughter. These had my personal supervision until slaughtered.

HORSES (IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT) ORDER OF 1913.—Under this Order I have examined 357 horses that were entrained from this Borough for the London Docks, etc., to be shipped for foreign ports, and found them all fit to travel.

IMPORTATION OF RAW TONGUES ORDER OF 1913.—This Order prohibits any box or packing material in which raw Bovine tongues have been packed from being permitted to come into contact with animals, consequently these have to be destroyed by fire after the tongues have been removed. Under this Order I have destroyed from the Meat Importers of this Borough 17 boxes, with other material, during the year.

All the other Orders made by the Board of Agriculture have been rigorously carried out and put into force.

Complaints received by the Police concerning infringements of movement of pigs or dogs, have been reported to the Town Clerk, who dealt with the same as the cases required.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. MONKCOM.

Female Inspector's Report.

To A. MEARNS FRASER, ESQ., M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth.

SIR,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

I have paid 1,751 visits to the homes of persons notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, giving advice and help, recording particulars, and arranging for disinfection in the event of death or removal.

MIDWIVES ACT.

No. of Midwives on list	51
Cases attended by Midwives	3321
Cases needing Medical help	284
No. of Still Births	104
Visits paid to Cases	531
„ of Inspection	153

There has been an increase in the number of cases requiring a medical man to be sent for among those attended by Midwives during 1913. These numbered 284 as against 233 in 1912 ; the number of still births was 104 as against 69 in 1913. There were also many cases of premature birth. Cases of ophthalmia were very few in number.

During the year 57 Midwives notified their intention to practice in the Borough. Of these 6 were new, 3 removed to another town, 2 went abroad, 1 *bona fide* midwife gave up on account of old age, and 1 died.

I have paid 558 visits to cases of Infectious Disease, chiefly Epidemic Diarrhoea and Measles, and 147 other visits in regard to suspicious cases reported from various sources.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

Miss Preston and Miss Weaver have paid 6,361 visits under the Notification of Births Act. Many mothers have attended at the Office for advice and to have their babies weighed. In most cases before weaning the baby the mother has first come for advice.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARY MONK.

I have paid 500 visits to cases of infectious diseases, chiefly typhoid, diphtheria and measles, and 117 other visits in regard to suspicious cases reported from various sources.

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINE

Miss Weston and Miss Weston have paid 2501 visits under the direction of this office. Many mothers have attended at the office for advice and to have their babies weighed. In most cases before weighing the baby the mother has first come for advice.

1. Typhoid

From epidemic sources 10 cases.

11/17/1902

Public Analyst's Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

During the year 1,072 samples were submitted to me by your Inspector for analysis under the sale of Foods and Drugs Acts ; of these 1,045 were returned of genuine quality and 27 adulterated.

The number of samples examined was slightly less than during the previous year and included 79 drugs.

Of the 27 samples returned as adulterated, 16 were milk, but there has been a large decrease in both the number and percentage of milk samples found to be adulterated.

Altogether 30 samples were submitted for analysis by private purchasers, and three of these samples were found to be adulterated. In the case of one of these samples, a milk was found to contain 8 per cent. of added water, and was deficient in fat to the extent of 22 per cent. In another case a vinegar was found to contain 50 per cent. of excessive water.

The following Table shews the nature of the samples examined, with the number adulterated in each case.

TABLE A.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Inferior	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	466	450	67	16	3.4
Skimmed Milk	15	15	..	..	..
Sterilized Milk	1	1	..	..	..
Dried Milk	1	1	..	..	..
Condensed Milk	4	4	..	..	..
Cream	14	14	..	..	..
Butter	303	299	..	4	1.3
Milk Blended Butter	3	3	..	..	..
Margarine	31	31	..	..	..
Lard	24	24	..	..	..
Cheese	11	11	..	..	..
Tea	3	3	..	..	..
Coffee	22	22	..	..	..
Coffee and Chicory	8	8	..	..	..
Cocoa	21	19	..	2	9.5
Chocolate Powder	2	2	..	..	..
Mustard	10	10	..	..	..
Pepper	11	11	..	..	..
Vinegar	1	..	..	1	100
Ground Ginger	7	7	..	..	..
Flour	6	6	..	..	..
Cornflour	5	5	..	..	..
Rice	2	2	..	..	..
Jam	10	10	..	..	..
Lemon Cheese	1	1	..	..	..
Honey	4	4	..	..	..
Infants' Food	1	1	..	..	..
Whisky	3	1	..	2	66.6
Baking Powder	3	3	1	..	..
Camphorated Oil	13	13	..	..	..
Olive Oil	7	7	..	..	..
Castor Oil	4	4	..	..	..
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	..	..	..
Tincture of Iodine	11	11	..	..	..
Am. Tincture of Quinine	6	5	..	1	16.6
Liquid Ex. of Cinchona	2	1	..	1	50.0
Milk of Sulphur	8	8	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar	7	7	..	..	..
White Precipitate Ointmt.	5	5	..	..	..
Boric Acid Ointment	7	7	..	..	..
Seidlitz Powders	6	6	..	..	..
Powdered Gentian	2	2	..	..	..
	1072	1045	68	27	2.5

TABLE B.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Observations
16	Milk	9.3% of added water ..	Case dismissed on payment of Costs 14/-.
68	Butter	Consisted of Margarine ..	Test Sample.
87	Do.	Do. do. ..	Do.
144	Am. Tincture of Quinine	46% deficient in Ammonia	Do.
211	Milk	4% deficient in fat ..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
263	Vinegar	50% deficient in Acetic Acid ..	Private Sample.
264	Milk	4.6% deficient in fat ..	Fined 40/- and 14/- Costs.
307	Do.	63.6% " " ..	Fined 50/- including Costs.
341	Do.	56.0% " " ..	Do.
344	Do.	22% deficient in fat and 8% of added water ..	Private Sample.
359	Liquid Ex. of Cinchona	40% deficient in alkaloids	Private Sample.
364	Milk	33% deficient in fat ..	No proceedings; milk supplied to vendor adulterated.
404	Do.	13% deficient in fat ..	Fined 5/- towards Costs.
495	Cocoa	40% of added sugar and 27% of added starch	Test Sample.
504	Do.	40% added sugar and 27% of added starch ..	No proceedings. Vendor just purchased business.
652	Butter	2.4% excess of Moisture	Test Sample.
689	Do.	2.5% " " ..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
793	Milk	27% deficient in fat ..	Milk supplied to Vendor adulterated. Case withdrawn on payment of costs 4/-.
821	Milk	17.6% deficient in fat ..	Fined 1/- and 19/- Costs.
976	Do.	5.1% of added water ..	Fined £9-11s.-6d. and 8/6 Costs.
1007	Do.	9% deficient in fat ..	Fined 20/- and 8/6 Costs.
1008	Do.	10% " " ..	Case adjourned <i>sini die</i> .
1021	Do.	4% " " ..	Fined £2-11s.-6d. and 8/6 Costs.
1040	Milk	2% of added water ..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1053	Do.	2.5% " " ..	Fined £2-7s.-6d. and 12/6 Costs.
1070	Whisky	14.66% excess of water ..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1071	Do.	10.0% " " ..	Case dismissed.

Total Fines, including Costs, amounted to £27 5s. 6d.

One milk vendor was fined 40/- and 11/6 costs for impeding and obstructing the Inspector from taking a sample of milk.

There were no cases against milk vendors for not having their names and addresses on the receptacles from which milk was served, but several were personally cautioned by the Inspector.

TABLE C.

Table shewing the number of samples analysed and the number found adulterated during the last five years in Portsmouth.

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	1909	912	62	6.7
Do.	1910	1005	75	7.2
Do.	1911	1123	54	4.8
Do.	1912	1140	52	4.5
Do.	1913	1072	27	2.5
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1911	103,221	9005	8.7
Do. do. ..	1912	108,174	9086	8.3

The percentage and number of samples reported against in Portsmouth shews a large diminution when compared with the returns of the previous year. This decrease in adulterated samples is principally accounted for by less milk and butter samples having been found adulterated.

MILK.

The large decrease in the number and percentage of milk samples reported as adulterated is shewn in the following Table, when the figures for 1913 are compared with those obtained during the four previous years.

TABLE D.

Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1909	406	33	8.1
1910	523	43	8.2
1911	544	34	6.2
1912	480	27	5.6
1913	466	16	3.4

In 1911 the percentage of milk samples found to be adulterated in England and Wales was 11.9 ; the percentage found to be adulterated at Portsmouth is therefore very low. There were 67 samples of milk returned of inferior quality. These samples could not be certified as adulterated because they did not fall sufficiently below the legal standard. There is every reason, however, to believe that a certain number of them consisted of mixtures of new milk with a limited

addition of skimmed milk. Almost one-third of the samples examined were of poor quality, and contained 3.2 or less of fat.

The monthly averages of the results obtained in the milk samples examined in Portsmouth do not differ greatly from previous averages. With the exception of the month of August the mean figure for solids not fat was exceptionally steady. The adulterated samples have been excluded in determining the averages contained in the following Table.

TABLE E.

Month	Fat	Solids not Fat	Total Solids
JANUARY	3.38	9.00	12.38
FEBRUARY	3.38	8.78	12.16
MARCH	3.50	8.95	12.45
APRIL	3.44	8.94	12.38
MAY	3.57	9.07	12.64
JUNE	3.58	8.88	12.46
JULY	3.48	8.91	12.39
AUGUST	3.83	8.54	12.37
SEPTEMBER	3.68	8.84	12.52
OCTOBER	3.51	8.98	12.49
NOVEMBER	3.70	8.96	12.66
DECEMBER	3.44	8.98	12.42
Annual Mean ..	3.54	8.90	12.44

On the last page of this Report will be found a curve, comparing the above results with those obtained by Mr. H. D. Richmond, F.I.C., during 1913. His figures represent the mean results of about 20,000 samples of milk, both morning and evening milk being included.

The variation in the mean annual figures obtained during the last five years is shewn under.

TABLE F.

YEAR	Number Examined	Fat	Solids not Fat
1909	373	3.59	8.76
1910	480	3.51	8.79
1911	511	3.51	8.78
1912	453	3.52	8.88
1913	466	3.54	8.90
1913	(Richmond)	3.67	8.81

Altogether 32 samples of farmers' milk were taken at the Town Station on arrival, and in no case was one of these

samples found to be adulterated. The mean composition of farmers' milk examined was 3.32 per cent. of fat and 8.96 per cent. of solids not fat. These results do not represent the average quality of milk arriving in the town, for they are only taken by request of the consignee, and generally only when the quality of the milk supplied is suspected.

There were 31 samples of milk taken at the Kingston Workhouse, Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the Royal Hospital. These samples had the average composition of 3.84 per cent. of fat and 8.78 per cent. of solids not fat. The specifications in use at the above Institutions require 3.5 per cent. of milk fat to be present in the milk.

A sample of Fussell's imported tinned milk was found to have the following composition: fat 3.30, lactose 4.8, casein 2.86, albumen 0.26 per cent. No lead was contained in the milk.

A sample of Glaxo gave the following results on analysis: fat 24.1, proteins 26.1, and water 2.80 per cent.

About 30 per cent. of the samples of milk were coloured with a coal tar dye, added to give the milk a yellow colour; this tint apparently convinces some people that a large proportion of cream is present.

The 15 samples of skimmed milk were found to be genuine. The quantity of fat present varied from 0.3 to 2.6 per cent., eight samples containing one per cent. or more of fat. There is very little doubt that much of the milk containing 2.6 per cent. of fat is sold as "new" milk. The mean composition of the samples was 1.43 per cent. of fat and 9.16 per cent. of solids not fat.

In no case was boric acid or any other preservative found to be present in milk. The rare occurrence of a preservative in milk sold in Portsmouth is shewn by the following Table.

TABLE G.

Year				Number Examined	Samples containing Boric Acid
1909	..	..	..	413	..
1910	..	..	..	523	1
1911	..	..	..	544	..
1912	..	..	..	480	1
1913	..	..	..	466	..

One sample of milk was reported to the Medical Officer for containing an excessive quantity of dirt.

CREAM.

Altogether 14 samples of Cream were examined, three of these being sold as preserved cream.

The 11 samples in which the presence of boric acid was not declared were found to be free from preservative. The three samples of preserved cream were found to contain more than 35 per cent. of fat, the amount demanded by the Milk and Cream Regulations, and contained 0.45, 0.42 and 0.17 per cent. of boric acid respectively. No thickening substance was found to be present in any of the samples. The average amount of fat present was 56.7 per cent.

BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED MILK, LARD,
AND MARGARINE.

There was a large decrease in the number of butter samples found to be adulterated, only four samples out of the 303 examined proving to be not genuine. The following Table shews the number of butter samples examined, and those found to be adulterated during recent years.

TABLE H.

Year	Number of Butter Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1909	221	14	6.3
1910	211	17	8.0
1911	227	4	1.7
1912	312	15	4.8
1913	303	4	1.3

Of the adulterated samples two consisted of margarine, and two contained an excessive quantity of water.

The average quantity of water found in butter was 13.0 per cent., a somewhat lower figure than was obtained during the previous year. Over 27 per cent. of the samples contained 15 per cent. or more of water.

The margarine samples were in every case of genuine quality. The water content varied from 11.0 to 15.6 per cent., the mean amount being 13.1 per cent.

The samples of milk-blended butter examined contained from 21.2 to 23.6 per cent. of water; the percentage of water permitted in milk-blended butter being 24.0.

Starch did not enter into the composition of any butter or margarine sample examined, and in no case was an abnormal quantity of curd detected present.

Of the 303 samples of butter examined 80.6 per cent. contained boric acid, the average amount present being 0.31 per cent. The quantity varied from 0.12 to 0.61 per cent., six samples containing more than 0.5 per cent. The amount of boric acid found in margarine varied from 0.15 to 0.37 per cent., the average quantity present being 0.25 per cent. All the margarine samples contained boric acid. Boric acid was also present in the three samples of milk-blended butter examined, the average amount present being 0.32.

All the samples of Cheese examined contained a normal amount of fat and were made from whole milk. The fat contents varied from 30.9 to 35 per cent., the average amount being 32.8 per cent.

The samples of Lard submitted for analysis were all found to be genuine.

GROCERIES.

COFFEE.—All the samples examined consisted of genuine coffee, and in no case was a mixture sold to the Inspector when coffee was demanded, unless the fact that a mixture was substituted was plainly marked on the purchase. The amount of chicory contained in the samples of coffee and chicory varied from 65.2 to 83.5 per cent., the average amount being 71 per cent.

BAKING POWDER.—One sample examined was slightly deficient in available carbonic acid gas, and was therefore returned of inferior quality.

COCOA.—Two samples of cocoa were found to consist of a mixture of cocoa, sugar and starch, and were therefore returned as adulterated; only about 30 per cent. of cocoa was present in each sample.

VINEGAR.—One sample was found to contain only 2 per cent. of acetic acid, whereas vinegar should contain at least 4 per cent. of acetic acid.

DRUGS.

About 80 samples of Drugs were submitted for analysis, and only two of these were found to be adulterated. One sample of liquid extract of cinchona was found to be 40 per

cent. deficient in alkaloids, and a sample of ammoniated tincture of quinine contained only about one half the standard amount of ammonia.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

In addition to the samples of food and drugs examined, 93 analyses of various substances were carried out for various Corporation Departments, as follows :—

Varnish	..	..	1	Mineral Oil	..	..	1
Paint	..	..	12	Soap Powder	..	..	2
Linseed Oil	..	..	6	Cart Grease	..	..	1
Yellow Soap	..	..	6	Lime	..	..	1
Paraffin Oil	..	..	7	Water	..	..	36
Turpentine	..	..	9				—
Colza Oil	..	..	5				93
Lard Oil	..	..	6				—

Some of these samples did not prove satisfactory and were reported accordingly.

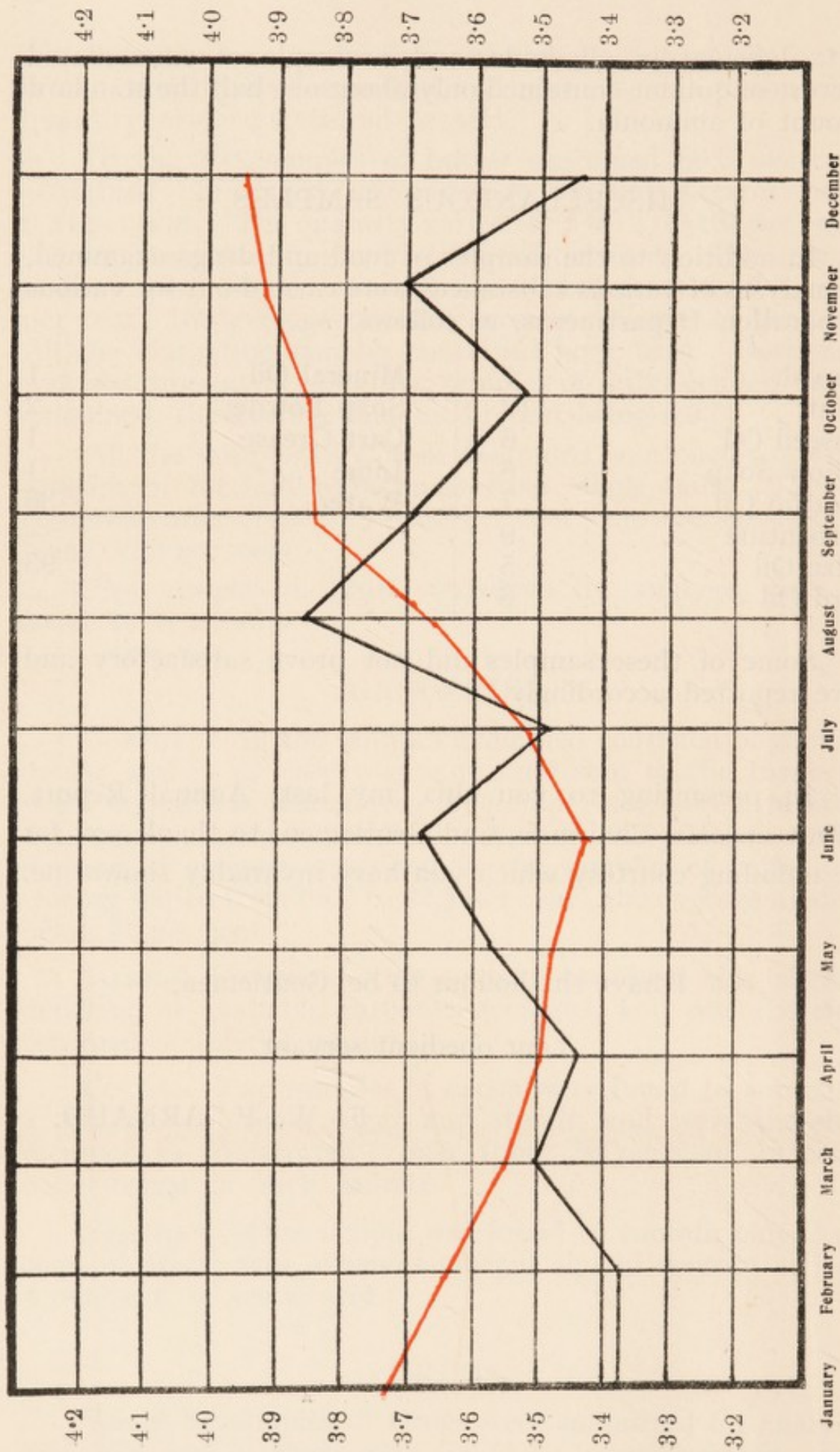
In presenting to you this, my last, Annual Report, permit me, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, to thank you for the unfailing courtesy which you have invariably shown me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. F. ARNAUD.

Curve shewing the Composition of Portsmouth Milk Supply.

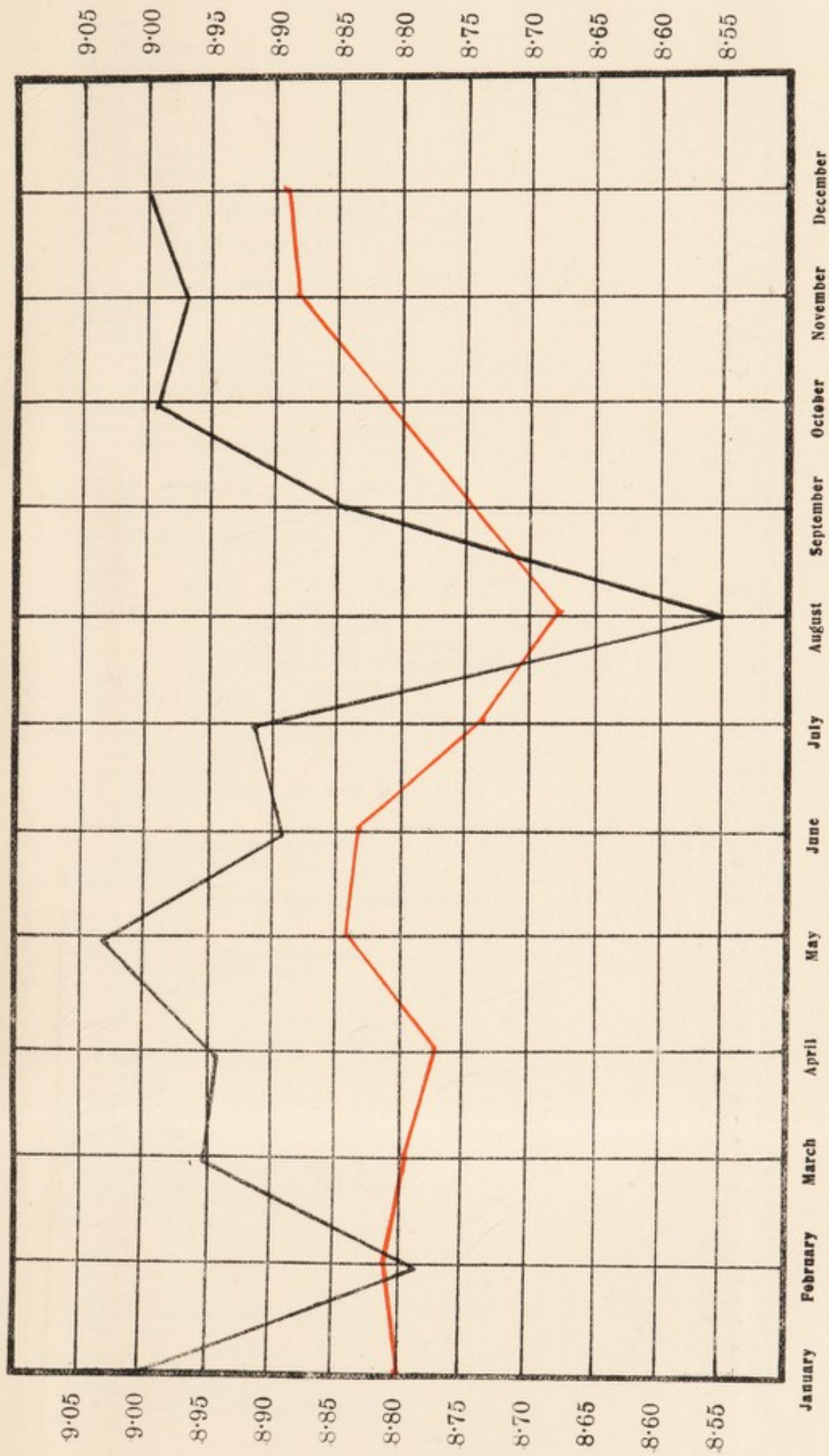


FAT CURVE.

Black Line...Portsmouth Figures 1913

Red Line ...Richmond's Figures 1913

Curve shewing the Composition of Portsmouth Milk Supply.

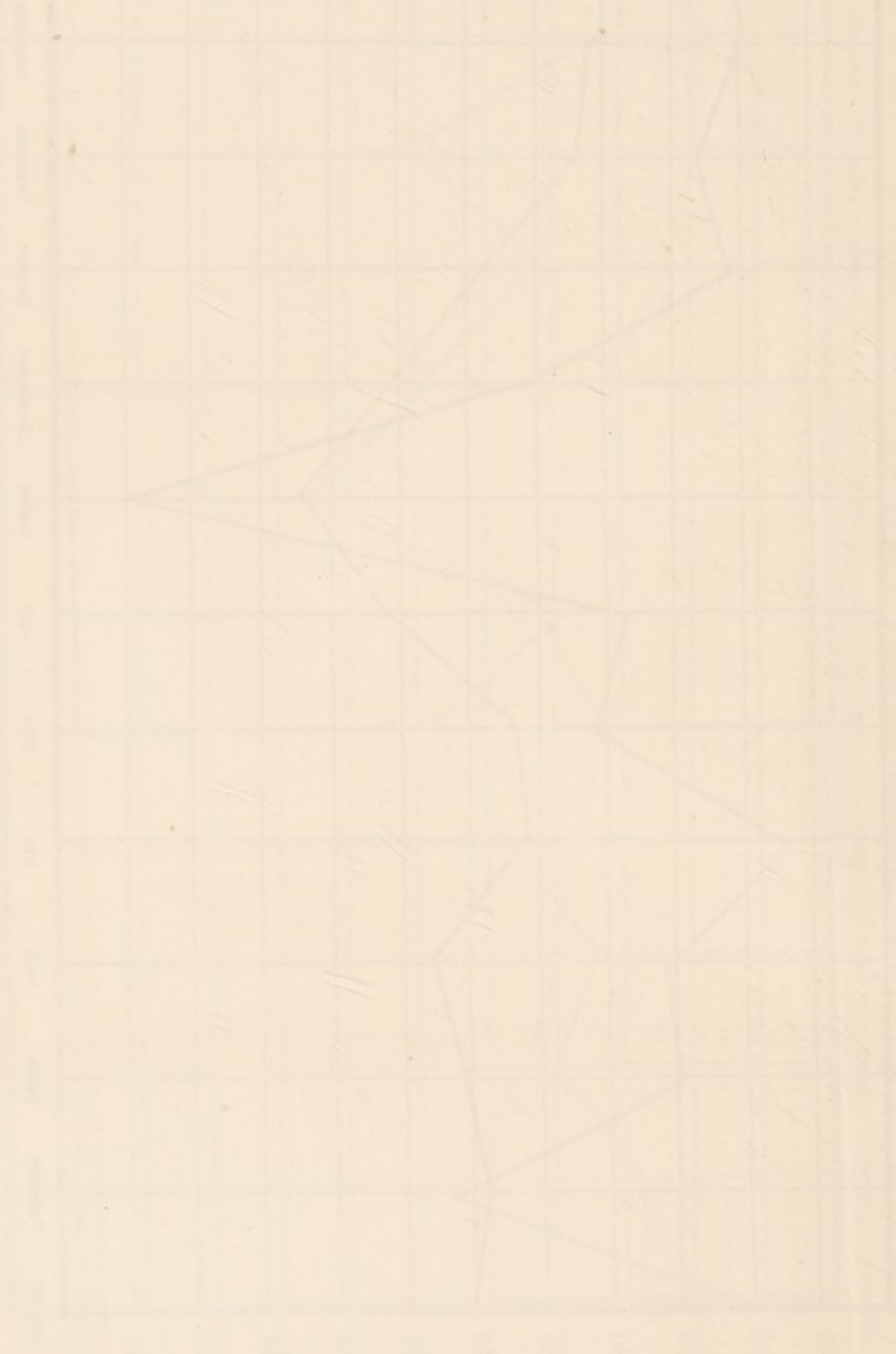


SOLIDS-NOT-FAT CURVE.

Black Line...Portsmouth Figures 1913

Red Line ...Richmond's Figures 1913

ORIGINAL LVI. CONAR.



Original LVI. CONAR.

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