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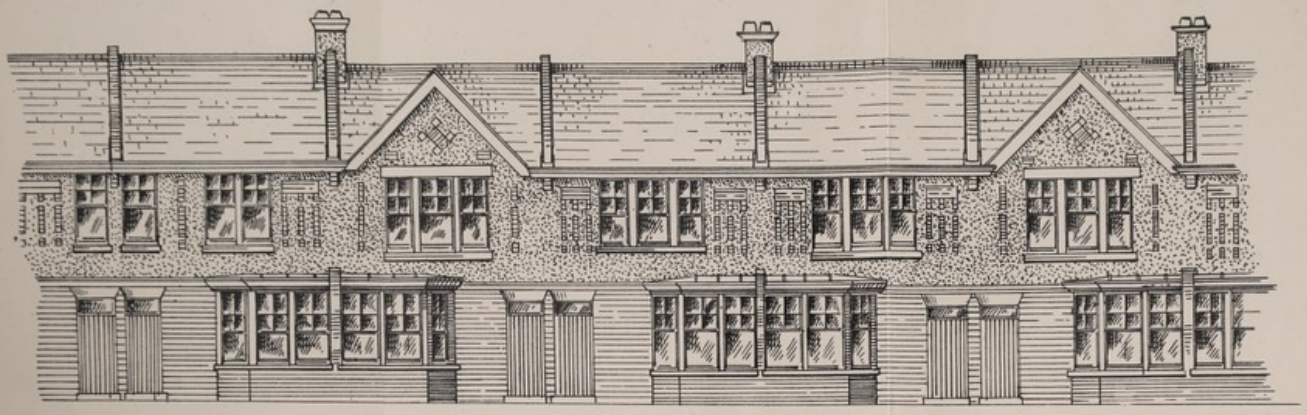
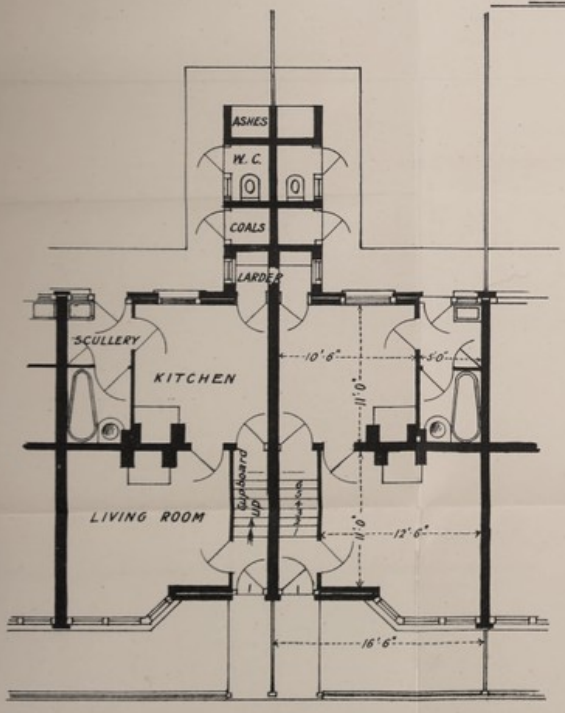
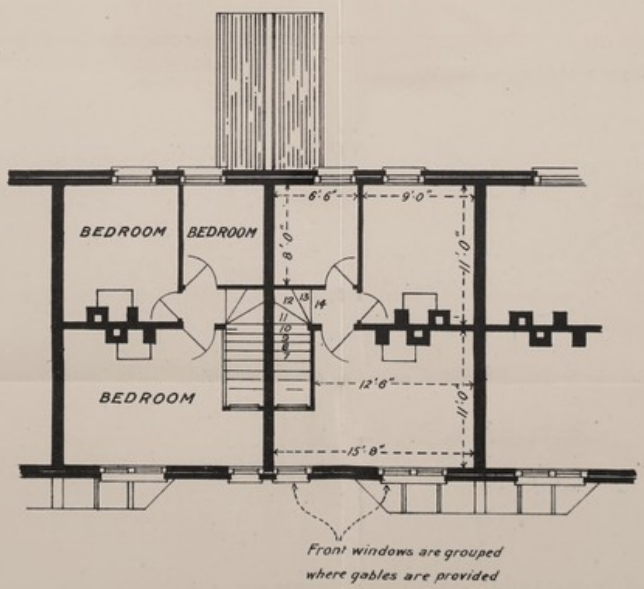
PORTSEA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.



FRONT ELEVATION



GROUND PLAN.



CHAMBER PLAN

ARTHUR W. WARD,
Borough Engineer,
PORTSMOUTH.

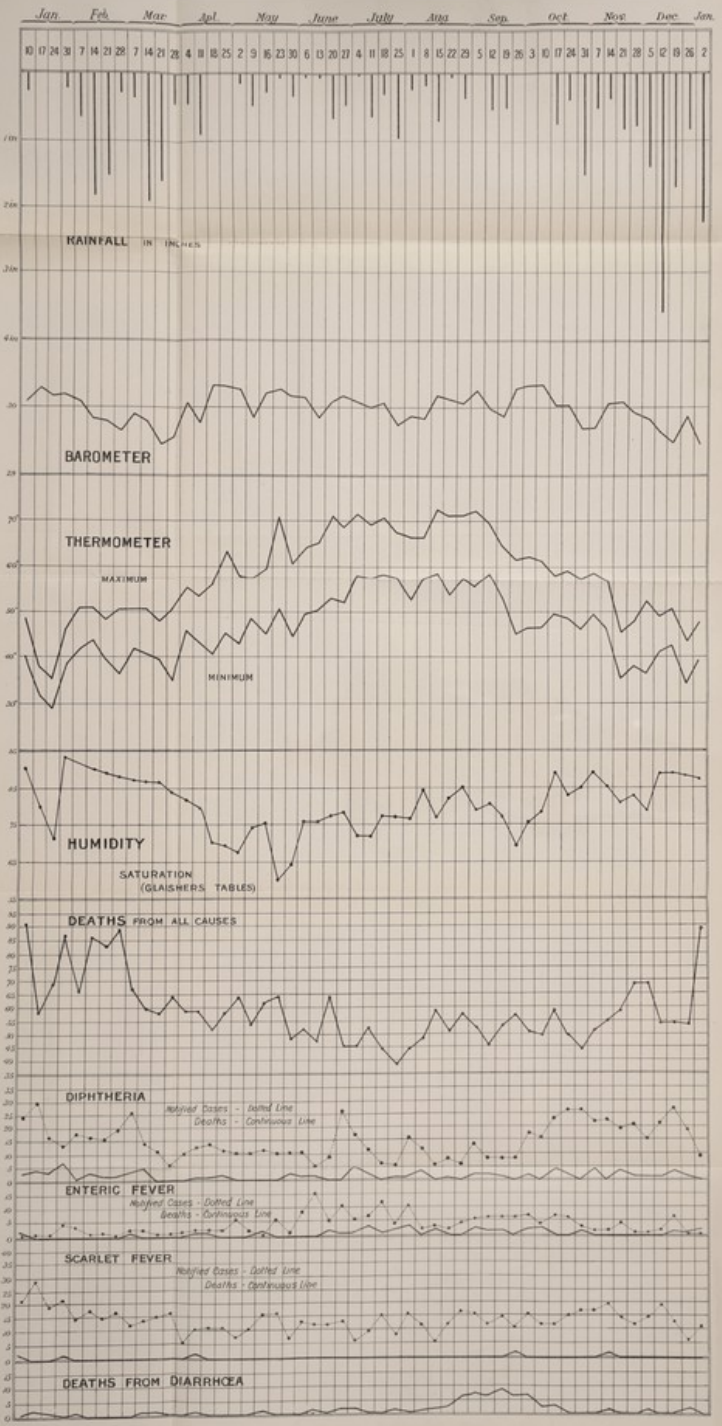
Nº 15992

W. K. BARRELL LT, LITHO, PORTSMOUTH

MAP SHOWING INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN PORTSMOUTH DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1914.

BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

METEOROLOGICAL & DISEASE CHART FOR THE YEAR 1914.



"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."

REPORT

ON THE

Health of Portsmouth

For the Year 1914

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.

W. H. BARRELL, Ltd., CAXTON PRINTING WORKS,
114 HIGH STREET, PORTSMOUTH.

W·H·BARRELL Ltd
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PRINTERS & STATIONERS
Southsea Branch GROVE

Health Committee, 1913-14.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR—

ALDERMAN J. H. CORKE, J.P., K.L.H.

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR F. T. SHORT.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR C. P. CHILDE, F.R.C.S.

ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE E. COUZENS, J.P., K.L.H., O.R.O.R.

ALDERMAN T. E. FULLJAMES.

ALDERMAN J. MULVANY, J.P.

COUNCILLORS:

E. PRIVETT

J. E. PINK

J. TIMPSON

A. HEMINGWAY

J. W. PERKINS, J.P.

M. GILL, J.P.

R. WINDIBANK

H. R. PINK, J.P.

W. A. BILLING

H. W. BLACKADAR

F. J. SPICKERNELL

W. J. BONE

OFFICERS OF THE

Medical Officer of Health's Dept.

Medical Officer of Health :
A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :
*JAMES FAIRLEY, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances :
F. L. BELL, F.S.I.A., Cert. San. Inst.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer : *C. W. HEARN.

Inspector of Diseases of Animals Act :
G. W. MONKCOM.

Inspector of Workshops and Inspector of Nuisances :
H. G. GRAY, Cert. San. Inst.

Inspector of New Buildings and Inspector of Nuisances :
W. H. TURNER, Certs. San. Inst. and Adv. Bdg. Constn.

Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and Inspector of Nuisances :
J. S. HOBBS, Cert. San. Inst.

Inspectors of Nuisances :
H. J. LOVELOCK, Cert. San. Inst.
F. R. LOVETT, Cert. San. Inst.
H. HOLMAN, Cert. San. Inst.
C. W. HALL, Cert. San. Inst., Hons. Medallist City & Guilds, R.P.C. Lond., Adv. Bdg. Constn.
E. J. G. SINNETT, Cert. San. Inst.
A. F. PARDO, Cert. San. Inst., R.P.C. Lond., Hons. City & Guilds, Lond.

Female Sanitary Inspector :
MISS M. MONK, L.O.S., C.M.B., Cert. San. Inst.

Health Visitors :
MISS F. PRESTON, C.M.B., I.S.T.M., Cert. San. Inst.
MISS E. WEAVER, Cert. San. Inst.

First Asst. Clerk : *G. W. WILKINS.
Asst. Clerks : F. A. CROFT and W. HUTSON.

Port Sanitary Inspector : A. YATES.

Disinfector : *L. SWAN.

* Now serving with H.M. Forces.

Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Chief Medical Officer :
*JAMES FAIRLEY, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer :
H. W. M. REES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Nurses :
MISS N. ALLEN, C.M.B. MISS E. ETHERINGTON, C.M.B.
MISS L. LAMB.

Secretary :
MISS E. HEALEY.

Langstone Hospital.

Sister-in-Charge .. *MISS STARBUCK.
,, MISS DUNCAN.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

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

Matron : MISS F. PETCHEY.

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

* Now serving with H.M. Forces.

Medical Officer's Report, 1914.

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 1914.

This is the 19th Annual Report I have submitted, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that the death-rate of Portsmouth was again last year the lowest recorded in any town in the Kingdom with a population of 200,000 or more.

The most important new departure in the Health Department was the provision of plant for making our own disinfectant fluid. This is fully described in this report; it has been found quite satisfactory, and I anticipate will effect a saving to the Borough of about £500 a year. In addition to this we shall always have at our disposal a practically unlimited supply of an extremely efficient disinfectant.

Since the commencement of the war there has been a considerable increase in the number of troops stationed in and around Portsmouth; comparatively few, however, have been billeted, and due, no doubt, to this town at all times being a large naval and military centre, the increase has had little effect on the general condition of the Borough.

The Staff of the Health Department has been depleted, only temporarily, I trust, owing to several of its members joining H.M. Services, these include Dr. Fairley, Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Mr. Hearn, Chief Clerk, Mr. Wilkins, Assistant Clerk, Mr. Jarvis, in charge of the Disinfectant Station, and Mr. Swan, the Disinfecting Officer.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

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

Summary for 1914.

POPULATION (Estimated to middle of 1914)	..	245,827	
TOTAL BIRTHS	5,714	Rate per 1000 ..	23.2
,, DEATHS	3,051	,, ,, ..	12.4
		Corrected death-rate	12.3
DEATHS—Under 1 year ..	485	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births	84.8
,, 65 years and upwards ..	979	Percentage of Deaths to Total Deaths	32.0
,, Principal Zymotic Diseases	273	Death-rate per 1000	1.11
,, Small-pox	0	,, ,,	0
,, Measles	39	,, ,, ..	0.15
,, Scarlet Fever ..	5	,, ,, ..	0.02
,, Diphtheria	79	,, ,, ..	0.32
,, Whooping Cough ..	50	,, ,, ..	0.20
,, Fever	29	,, ,, ..	0.12
,, Diarrhoea (under 2) ..	71	,, ,, ..	0.29
,, Pulmonary Tuberculosis	249	,, ,, ..	1.01
,, Cancer	197	,, ,, ..	0.80
,, Violence	135	,, ,, ..	0.54
,, Inquest Cases ..	263	Percentage to total Deaths ..	8.57
,, Public Institutions ..	829	,, ,, ..	27.17
,, Uncertified Causes ..	27	,, ,, ..	0.88
Average Death-rate for 10 years, 1904—1913			14.2
Mean Temperature			52.2
Total Rainfall, in inches			33.13
,, ,, in millimetres			841.5

Statistics.

The **Population,** estimated to the middle of 1914, was 245,827, indicating an annual increase of 4,571.

The total number of **Births** registered in the Borough was 5,714. This represents 275 fewer births than were recorded in the previous year, and is equal to a birth-rate of 23.24 per 1,000 population. The total number of illegitimate births registered was 253. The birth-rate for England and Wales was 23.6.

In the different quarters of the year the births were registered as follows :—

First Quarter, ending	April 4th	..	1453 births
Second ,, ,,	July 4th	..	1448 ,,
Third ,, ,,	October 3rd	..	1554 ,,
Fourth ,, ,,	Jan. 2nd, 1915	..	1259 ,,

The total number of **Marriages** during the year was 2,106 ; the number last year was 2,025.

The **Deaths** registered in the Borough during the year amounted to 3,051, or 53 more than in the previous year. This represents a death-rate of 12.41, which, with the exception of that of last year, is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. It is also the lowest death-rate recorded in the Kingdom in any town of over 200,000 population. The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 13.9, and that of the 97 large towns was 14.6.

TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1914, and the ten preceding years.

GROSS NUMBERS.

Year	*Estimated Population	No. of Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total Number of Deaths		
					Total, all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years
1914	245,827	48,616	2,106	5,714	3,051	485	715
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
Average 10 years 1904-13	221,441	45,069	1,978	5,799	3,134	652	954

*Revised in accordance with Census Returns, 1911.

NOTES.

1.—Population at Census, 1911 : { Males 115,160 ... / Females 115,981 ... } 231,141

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 2nd January, 1915.

Quarter	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	The Deaths registered include													
					Deaths of		Deaths from											
					Infants under 1 year of age	Persons aged 65 years and upwards	Total Zymotic Diseases	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet-fever	Diph-theria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea under 2 yrs.	Violence	Inquest Cases	Deaths in Public Institutions	Uncertified Causes of Deaths
1st Quarter	1453	23·7	937	15·3	140	327	77	—	20	2	32	13	2	8	31	68	270	9
2nd ,,	1448	23·6	714	11·6	113	256	61	—	15	1	12	21	5	7	28	53	183	9
3rd ,,	1554	25·4	649	10·6	122	174	87	—	2	1	15	7	15	47	33	71	185	1
4th ,,	1259	20.5	751	12·2	110	222	48	—	2	1	20	9	7	9	43	71	191	8
TOTAL	5714	23·3	3051	12·4	485	979	273	—	39	5	79	50	29	71	135	263	829	27

TABLE III.

*Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among children for the year 1914, 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
1914	23·31	12·45	1·11	15·9	84	23·1
1913	24·44	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
Average of 10 years, 1904-13	26·26	14·20	1·65	20·6	112	30·3

* Revised in accordance with the Census Returns of 1911.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Population, Birth-rates, Recorded Death-rates, Zymotic Death-rates, Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) and Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births, in the 20 Large Towns for the year 1914.

	Name of Town	Population estimated to middle of 1914	Per 1000 living			ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE per 1000 living						Death-rate per 1000 births	
			Birth-rate	Recorded Death-rate	Corrected Death-rate	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Whooping Cough	Enteric Fever	Diarrhœa &Enteritis (und. 2 yrs)	Total Deaths under 1 year
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	WILLESDEN ..	166,634	24·7	9·0	9·4	..	0·05	0·03	0·14	0·20	0·02	20·27	82
2	CROYDON ..	181,596	22·0	10·8	10·4	..	0·06	0·03	0·09	0·13	0·03	16·24	80
3	**PORTSMOUTH ..**	**245,827**	**23.3**	**12·4**	**12·3**	..	**0·15**	**0·02**	**0·32**	**0·20**	**0·12**	**12·42**	**84**
4	LEICESTER ..	232,664	22·1	12·8	13·0	..	0·41	0·02	0·08	0·30	0·02	21·46	119
5	BRISTOL ..	363,312	21·4	13·8	13·6	0·00	0·25	0·06	0·10	0·18	0·02	15·94	101
6	CARDIFF ..	188,495	25·3	14·3	14·2	..	0·32	0·10	0·22	0·38	0·06	19·81	109
7	LONDON ..	4,516,612	24·3	14·4	14·4	0·00	0·31	0·07	0·16	0·20	0·03	27·64	104
8	HULL	291,118	27·1	15·0	15·1	..	0·32	0·02	0·16	0·16	0·14	32·29	121
9	NOTTINGHAM ..	266,918	23·2	15·3	15·4	..	0·50	0·04	0·13	0·24	0·02	29·07	146
10	WEST HAM ..	296,570	29·8	15·1	15·5	..	0·45	0·04	0·16	0·38	0·04	29·30	108
11	BIRMINGHAM ..	868,430	26·8	15·0	15·6	..	0·36	0·17	0·30	0·36	0·02	27·46	122
12	LEEDS ..	459,260	23·3	15·0	15·9	..	0·48	0·07	0·13	0·31	0·05	26·61	124
13	BOLTON ..	185,247	22·1	14·6	15·9	..	0·32	0·01	0·25	0·26	0·06	37·01	118
14	BRADFORD ..	291,482	19·5	15·4	16·2	..	0·39	0·03	0·12	0·32	0·07	14·55	124
15	SHEFFIELD ..	476,971	27·3	16·3	17·1	..	0·78	0·19	0·14	0·48	0·55	31·55	132
16	SALFORD ..	234,975	26·9	16·5	17·7	..	0·48	0·33	0·16	0·33	0·10	26·46	126
17	MANCHESTER ..	738,538	25·3	16·8	18·1	..	0·40	0·22	0·15	0·38	0·05	26·85	128
18	STOKE-ON-TRENT	241,430	31·6	17·5	18·7	..	0·36	0·00	0·31	0·34	0·07	43·15	144
19	NEWCASTLE ..	271,523	27·8	18·7	19·7	..	0·78	0·16	0·10	0·28	0·08	31·46	137
20	LIVERPOOL ..	767,992	30·0	19·5	20·1	..	0·67	0·16	0·14	0·32	0·05	40·62	139

* Recorded Death-rate corrected by the Registrar General's Factors.

TABLE V.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1915.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES												DISTRICTS						Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Landport North	Landport Central	Mid-Southsea	Southsea	
TOTALS	485	230	130	118	183	232	293	194	207	443	409	127	86	267	797	814	810	277	3051
CLASS I.																			
General Diseases.																			
Enteric Fever	..	1	4	9	6	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	11	6	2	29
Measles	6	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	9	14	4	..	39
Scarlet Fever	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	5
Whooping Cough	23	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	12	15	10	3	50
Diphtheria	1	33	43	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	31	26	8	79
Influenza	1	1	..	2	7	4	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	3	5	4	8	7	27
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Other Epidemic diseases (Chicken-pox) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pyaemia, Septicaemia ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Tetanus	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1	3	5	43	62	61	33	14	8	12	2	..	9	30	67	62	63	13	244
Acute Phthisis	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	5
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	6	19	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	9	10	8	1	33
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines, Tabes Mesenterica etc.	13	15	1	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	6	14	11	2	37
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4
Tuberculosis of Joints ..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Tuberculosis of other Organs ..	2	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	9
Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	..	8
Rickets and other forms of Bone Softening	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Syphilis	12	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4	3	17
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	2	10	2	..	1	3	5	6	6	2	23
,, ,, stomach, liver, &c	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	8	15	20	4	1	2	5	15	10	21	7	60
,, ,, peritoneum, intestines and rectum ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	3	4	8	6	..	2	1	10	8	9	2	32

Cancer of the female genital organs ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	6	7	2	2	..	..	1	11	10	4	4	30
,, ,, breast ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	3	4	5	3	..	..	1	6	5	6	6	24
,, ,, skin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
,, ,, other or unspecified organs ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	5	1	6	3	1	1	..	6	5	7	5	24
Rheumatic Fever	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	2	..	9
Chronic Rheumatism & Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Diabetes	..	..	..	3	5	2	6	4	5	9	4	1	..	3	11	10	9	6	39
Goitre Exophthalmic ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	5
Addison's Disease	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Leucocythaemia	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Anaemia, Chlorosis	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	8
Other general diseases ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	2	8
CLASS II. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																			
Encephalitis	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	7
Meningitis	1	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	1	..	10
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Locomotor Ataxy	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	5
Other Diseases of the Spinal Chord	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	3	1	1	..	..	1	2	4	3	4	14
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy, &c.	..	..	..	..	4	7	22	7	19	45	23	9	5	5	36	32	46	12	136
Softening of the Brain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	5
Paralysis, without specified cause	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	6	..	..	..	5	4	3	1	13
General Paralysis of the Insane	..	..	..	2	4	9	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	10	5	6	1	23
Other forms of mental alienation	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6
Epilepsy	..	..	2	1	1	6	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	6	2	3	15
Convulsions (over 5) ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Infantile Convulsions (under 5)	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	5	2	19
Chorea	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Hysteria, Neuralgia Neuritis, Sciatica	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	5
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	6
Mastoid Disease, &c. ..	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	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Landport North	Landport Central	Mid-Southsea	Southsea	
CLASS III Diseases of the Circulatory System.																			
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4
Acute Endocarditis	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	1	8
Valvular Disease	..	5	2	5	8	17	25	52	37	33	83	50	9	6	25	100	84	86	28	329
Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	5
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	3	9	8	11	1	..	1	13	12	8	6	40
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	4	4	8	3	..	2	4	4	10	6	26
Diseases of the Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Status Lymphaticus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
CLASS IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																			
Diseases of the Larynx	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Diseases of the Thyroid Body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	47	12	1	1	4	8	15	18	20	59	58	13	6	17	46	80	79	28	256
Bronchiectasis, Bronchial Catarrah, &c.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Broncho-pneumonia	..	34	27	3	1	..	3	2	1	4	3	..	1	2	9	22	25	14	7	79
Lobar Pneumonia	..	5	12	5	1	12	10	12	9	4	10	5	2	4	14	17	23	24	5	87
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	5
Pulmonary Congestion, &c.	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	1	8
Gangrene of the Lung	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	4	..	9
Pulmonary Emphysema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fibroid Disease of the Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2

CLASS V. Diseases of the Digestive System.																		
Diseases of the Teeth and Gums	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Pharynx, Tonsillitis	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Perforating Ulcer of Stomach	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
Inflammation of Stomach ..	3	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	4	2	..	..	1	2	3	4	3	3	16
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	58	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	26	13	4	71
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 2 years)	..	5	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	6	..	1	1	..	5	6	6	1	19
Other Intestinal Parasites ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Appendicitis	..	..	6	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	2	2	12
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	6	1	..	1	2	2	1	1	2	7	7	..	..	4	10	4	9	3	30
Other Diseases of the Intestines	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	5
Cirrhosis of the Liver, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	..	3	8	5	1	2	..	..	..	2	4	5	8	1	20
Biliary Calculi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	5
Other Diseases of the Liver ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	6
Diseases of the Spleen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Peritonitis	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	7
CLASS VI. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa.																			
Acute Nephritis	..	..	2	..	5	7	9	9	6	11	4	..	1	10	20	8	8	6	53
Bright's Disease	..	1	..	3	1	3	7	9	5	4	7	..	2	2	12	12	8	4	40
Other Diseases of the Kidney	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Calculi of the Urinary passages	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diseases of Bladder ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
Diseases of the Uretha, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Diseases of the Postate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	2	.	1	4	..	7
Uterine Haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Uterine Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Other Diseases of the Uterus	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ovarian Cyst, Tumour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

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	Ports-mouth	Portsea	Landport North	Landport Central	Mid-Southsea	Southsea	
CLASS VII. The Puerperal State.																			
Accidents of Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	4
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	4
Puerperal Albuminuria ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
CLASS VIII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue																			
Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Carbuncle, Coil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Phlegmon, Acute Abscess ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Diseases of the Integumentary System	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	1	8
CLASS IX. Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																			
Diseases of the Bones ..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
CLASS X. Malformations.																			
Congenital Malformations ..	18	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	7	3	22
CLASS XI. Diseases of Early Infancy.																			
Premature Birth, Infantile Debility, &c.	170	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	59	48	40	6	173
Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	4	..	14

CLASS XII.																			
Old Age.																			
Old Age, Senile Dementia, Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	74	180	79	9	28	80	79	104	39	339
CLASS XIII.																			
Affections produced by External Causes.																			
Suicide—Poison	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hanging	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	8
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Firearms	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4
Jumping from high place ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Crushing	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Accident—Poisoning by food ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Other acute poisonings	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Conflagration ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Burns	2	2	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	3	2	3	13
Suffocation ..	15	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	5	3	1	20
Drowning ..	1	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	9
Firearms ..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4
Fall	..	1	..	2	..	2	7	2	2	5	2	1	..	3	5	6	8	2	24
Machines	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Crushing ..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	7
Effects of Heat ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Electricity	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fractures	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other violence ..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5
CLASS XIV.																			
Ill-defined Causes																			
Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syncope	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	4
Heart Failure, other Ill-defined Causes	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	1	9

SUMMARY OF TABLE V.

Class	DISEASES	Number of Deaths
I.	General Diseases	880
II.	Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense	272
III.	Diseases of the Circulatory System	416
IV.	Diseases of the Respiratory System	457
V.	Diseases of the Digestive System	200
VI.	Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa	115
VII.	The Puerperal State	12
VIII.	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	15
IX.	Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion	4
X.	Malformations	22
XI.	Diseases of Early Infancy	187
XII.	Old Age	339
XIII.	Affections produced by external causes	118
XIV.	Ill-defined Causes	14

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 1914.

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
1914								
April 4th ..	77	1·25	198	3·23	85	1·38	937	15·3
July 4th ..	61	·99	86	1·40	61	·99	714	11·6
October 3rd ..	87	1·42	55	·89	47	·76	649	10·6
1915 January 2nd ..	48	·78	118	1·92	56	·91	751	12·2
Totals ..	273	1·11	457	1·86	249	1·01	3051	12·4

*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 1914, from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year	Population	DISEASES							Totals	
		Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Whoop'g Cough	Fever	Diarr-hoea	Num-bers	Rate per 1000 living
1861	95220	1	3	5	6	11	111	152	292	3·06
1862	96960	..	42	225	20	36	128	71	523	5·39
1863	98731	12	80	134	24	16	37	68	391	3·96
1864	100531	228	6	17	17	48	72	118	498	4·95
1865	102363	3	14	20	7	50	74	122	317	3·09
1866	104230	1	16	34	26	46	85	117	330	3·16
1867	106130	..	82	15	4	23	74	140	338	3·18
1868	108064	..	46	107	18	57	119	117	526	4·86
1869	110034	1	57	295	18	26	105	100	602	5·47
1870	112040	1	39	119	13	46	91	121	430	3·83
1871	114083	39	42	30	10	66	72	100	366	3·28
1872	114970	514	52	5	21	17	112	113	834	7·25
1873	116380	45	16	12	15	19	97	106	310	2·66
1874	117810	2	56	36	19	104	101	149	470	3·99
1875	119260	..	54	47	18	8	103	141	371	3·11
1876	120730	1	109	457	11	42	71	131	822	6·80
1877	122210	..	12	36	5	59	87	153	322	2·63
1878	123710	..	36	16	1	92	96	170	411	3·32
1879	125250	..	10	11	4	9	62	73	169	1·35
1880	126830	..	42	9	20	48	70	192	381	3·00
1881	128691	..	7	25	205	66	60	73	436	3·38
1882	131535	..	156	40	106	36	107	111	556	4·22
1883	134441	1	10	16	20	54	93	80	274	2·03
1884	137412	..	164	9	41	9	58	116	397	2·88
1885	140448	..	7	5	42	44	93	123	314	2·23
1886	143552	1	197	18	65	102	124	191	698	4·86
1887	146724	3	8	26	47	41	53	151	329	2·34
1888	149966	..	50	12	17	27	27	98	230	1·53
1889	153279	2	8	11	33	92	32	122	300	1·95
1890	156667	..	4	19	47	39	50	105	265	1·69
1891	160128	..	223	9	23	38	33	73	399	2·49
1892	163667	..	38	18	26	87	42	99	310	1·89
1893	165153	..	120	32	29	36	54	247	518	3·13
1894	167878	4	139	14	34	41	29	93	534	3·18
1895	170672	..	39	7	18	64	37	238	403	2·36
1896	173565	..	126	19	20	60	28	157	410	2·36
1897	176497	..	35	11	22	65	44	286	463	2·62
1898	179500	..	73	31	54	42	44	183	427	2·38
1899	182576	..	50	22	120	62	75	316	645	3·53
1900	185725	..	3	11	104	87	93	159	457	2·46
1901	188885	..	82	15	70	21	43	311	542	2·87
1902	193969	..	70	14	62	92	54	159	451	2·32
1903	198049	..	17	27	75	34	23	115	291	1·46
1904	202171	..	1	22	71	76	34	213	417	2·06
1905	206336	..	218	11	69	45	18	173	534	2·58
1906	210546	..	8	3	60	63	17	226	377	1·79
1907	214797	..	169	4	61	57	30	60	381	1·77
1908	219095	..	14	8	49	55	26	48	200	0·91
1909	223436	..	104	19	66	27	33	54	303	1·35
1910	227821	..	64	30	56	52	39	54	295	1·29
1911	232221	..	28	21	72	40	26	290	477	2·05
1912	236732	..	95	29	124	52	22	57	379	1·60
1913	241256	..	25	20	87	16	23	112	283	1·17
1914	245827	..	39	5	79	50	29	71	273	1·11

SMALL-POX.—No case of this disease occurred during the year. It is proposed to provide a permanent Tuberculosis Hospital on the site of the temporary building used as a Small-pox Hospital at Langstone. Accordingly arrangements have been made with the Gosport and Alverstoke Urban District Council, whereby on the payment of the cost of maintenance and treatment and an annual retaining fee, any case of small-pox occurring in this Borough may be isolated in the Small-pox Hospital at Elson, belonging to that Authority. After certain alterations to comply with the requirements of the Local Government Board accommodation will be provided there for 12 beds.

I append the usual tables giving the number of children vaccinated. The steady growth in the number of children who escape vaccination on the ground of the conscientious objections of the parents is apparent, and must prove a source of danger if small-pox is introduced into the Borough. This number would probably be larger but for the fact that many of the parents of children in the Borough, through their connection with the Services, have been able to appreciate the value of the protective effect of vaccination in foreign countries.

TABLE VIII.

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

Year	No. of Births returned in birth sheets so registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible to Vaccination	Had Smallpox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vacc. Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to places unknown	No. of these births remaining	No. in respect of which certificates of conscientious objections have been received
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	5874	4321	35	..	409	44	43	27	12	978
1914 (to June)	2887	2016	17	..	187	64	46	24	30	503

TABLE IX.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1914.

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, 1914	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1915 in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1915, 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 Successfully Vaccinated	Col. 2		Col. 4 Number in respect of whom Certificates of Conscientious Objection have been received	Col. 5 Dead Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found	
			Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small-Pox						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. North End and Buckland ..	948	635	4	..	228	48	10	12	4	7
2. Kingston and East Southsea ..	651	433	2	..	149	37	16	8	4	2
3. Portsea and Landport ..	704	516	1	..	59	68	24	15	6	15
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea ..	584	432	10	..	67	34	14	11	10	6
Totals ..	2887	2016	17	..	503	187	64	46	24	30
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1913, inclusive.										
1. North End and Buckland ..	1903	1351	10	..	401	119	8	10	4	..
2. Kingston and East Southsea ..	1277	921	4	..	251	78	7	11	4	1
3. Portsea and Landport ..	1434	1109	5	..	143	136	16	12	8	5
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea ..	1260	940	16	..	183	76	13	15	11	6
Totals ..	5874	4321	35	..	978	409	44	48	27	12

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 703 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, which was 463 less than in the previous year, and represents an attack-rate of 281 per 100,000 population. In the whole Borough there were only five deaths from this disease; this gives a death-rate of 0.71 per 100 cases, and indicates that the disease was of a milder type than has ever before been present. 469 cases, or 66.7 per cent., were removed and treated in Milton Hospital, of these four proved fatal. The usual steps were taken for disinfection of premises and for the prevention of the spread of the disease. All the premises upon which cases of scarlet fever occurred were inspected for sanitary defects, and these were discovered upon 4.2 per cent.

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 1914.

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
1914 ..	703	281	5	0·71
Total (31 years)	20,801	Mean 354	509	Mean 2·56

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 1914.

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
1914 ..	469	4	·85
Total (31 years) ..	10,860	219	Mean 1·78

DIPHTHERIA.—This disease has also shown a slightly less marked prevalence, there being 767 cases notified, compared with 959 cases in the previous year and 1,051 in the year before that. The attack-rate per 100,000 population was 312 ; the total number of deaths was 79, and 12.9 of the cases proved fatal. 615, or 80.2 per cent., of the cases were removed to Milton Hospital, and of these 56 or 9.15 per cent. proved fatal. The usual measures for disinfection and prevention of the spread of the disease were taken, and sanitary defects were found in 6 per cent. of the premises upon 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 1914.

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
1914 ..	767	312	79	12.99
Total (31 years)	11 880	Mean 192	1743	Mean 16·86

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 1914.

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
1914 ..	615	56	9·15
Total (31 years) ..	5,891	666	Mean 12·90

ENTERIC FEVER.—I regret to have to report that Enteric Fever was more prevalent in the Borough than it has been for the past three years. 189 cases were notified, and 29 of these were fatal. Every case has been investigated, and 110 or 57.7 per cent. were removed and treated at Milton Hospital. As in former years, special enquiries were instituted to ascertain how far the disease could be attributed to eating shellfish from polluted sources. It was found that 50 had eaten shellfish within the incubation period for the disease, the shellfish being cockles in 31 cases, winkles in 14, oysters in 4, and mussels in one case. It is impossible to say that in all these cases the shellfish were responsible, but from the facts that I have frequently reported upon in previous years, there is no doubt considerable suspicion attaches to them. In this connection I would specially call attention to the following particulars of some cases of poisoning from oysters, which, while they did not occur in this town or port, were undoubtedly contracted in Portsmouth.

H.M.S. —— called at this Port on October 8th, and the officers' mess was supplied with 30 dozen oysters, which were purchased in the town. These were partaken of by 25 persons, and with one exception, every person who ate them suffered in a greater or less degree from vomiting, diarrhoea, cholic, prostration and collapse. The illness came on in from 36 to 48 hours after eating the oysters, by which time the ship had gone to sea, and was in many cases so severe as to cause complete prostration, so that at one period a large proportion of the officers were totally incapacitated for duty. Subsequently, on October 27th, one officer developed enteric fever ; on the 29th two more officers and a ward-room steward, who had also eaten of the oysters, were diagnosed to be suffering from the same disease, —all were subsequently removed to hospital at Plymouth, and bacteriological investigation confirmed the diagnosis of enteric in three cases, in the fourth it indicated that the disease was para-typhoid fever.

There was no other sickness on the ship at the time, no one was taken ill who had not eaten the oysters, and the only individual amongst these who ate the oysters, who did not subsequently suffer illness, was an officer who had recovered from enteric fever a short time previously.

The train of events was such as to leave no possible doubt that it was the oysters, and the oysters alone, that were the cause of the outbreak of illness.

I had no difficulty in tracing where the oysters had come from. They had been dredged up in Langstone Harbour, then taken to Emsworth, and without being placed in cleaning beds,* had been sent in to the Portsmouth fishmonger who had the order to supply the ship.

Having ascertained that oysters from the same oyster merchant at Emsworth were being sent to the London market, I communicated with the Fishmongers' Company. The latter sent an Inspector, who removed these oysters from the market and had them examined bacteriologically by Professor Klein. As Professor Klein found samples from this consignment to be polluted, they were destroyed, and oysters from this merchant were forbidden to be put on the London market at Billingsgate. This, of course, did not prevent their being sold in Portsmouth and other places.

In reporting upon the above at length, I do so, not because the subject is a new one. This is far from being the case. I have reported yearly for over a dozen years that numerous cases of enteric fever were being caused by the sale of shellfish from polluted sources, and have emphasized the necessity for steps being taken to protect the public. In a special report on an outbreak of enteric fever from polluted shellfish in 1902, my last sentence was as follows: "In concluding this report I may add that as the public in this town has now been sufficiently warned, I do not anticipate any further outbreak at present, but this is the time, whilst the circumstances are fresh, to urge the enactment of the necessary protective legislation, as if nothing is now done, in all probability the matter will be allowed to drop until we are face to face with another, and possibly severer outbreak."

In 1904 I reported that amongst the cases of enteric fever "73 had had shellfish (either oysters, cockles, winkles, and mussels) a short time before being attacked, and from these cases 9 more secondary cases occurred."

In 1907 "no fewer than 80 persons contracted enteric fever from this source (polluted shellfish) . . . It seems almost incredible, but it is a fact, that persons may constantly be seen picking up shellfish off a bank within 300 yards of the main outfall of the Portsmouth sewage."

In 1909 I reported "90 persons had eaten shellfish within the period that corresponded to the incubation period of the disease (enteric)."

* It is found that if oysters are taken from sewage-polluted sources they will clean themselves if kept in clean beds for fourteen days.

In 1910 I reported that 98 persons had taken shellfish immediately previous to being taken ill with enteric fever, and so on year after year.

Nor am I by any means the only one to call attention to the danger. Many other medical officers of health repeatedly instanced cases of enteric fever undoubtedly caused by shellfish from polluted sources. Moreover, the Local Government Board some years ago published an excellent report by the late Dr. Bulstrode, showing that many of the oyster layings in the country were directly polluted by sewage. In spite of all reports by medical officers of health no legislative measures to protect the public have been passed. The danger is one against which the public are unable to protect themselves, except by giving up shellfish altogether, which of course they will not do. It is therefore eminently a matter which the State ought to undertake.*

There are other sources of enteric fever, such as watercress collected from beds polluted by sewage ; it may arise from the presence of a carrier—usually very difficult to detect ; it may be spread by flies and by other unrecognised means, but I have long been of opinion that by far the largest proportion of cases in this town are caused by shellfish, and it is for this reason that I have laid such stress on this subject in my annual and other reports.

Although the number of cases of enteric is still larger than it ought to be, there is some satisfaction in comparing the figures of to-day with those of thirty years ago. During the last three years the attack-rate, *i.e.*, the number of persons per 1,000 in the Borough who were attacked by enteric fever, was 0.62, whereas in 1884-7, out of every 1,000 persons, 6.01 contracted enteric ; that is to say, this period has witnessed a reduction in the prevalence of enteric fever to the extent of 87 per cent. In other words, if the disease were as prevalent now as then, the number of cases in the Borough last year would have been not 189, but 1,477.

All premises on which cases of enteric fever occurred were inspected, and sanitary defects were found upon 6.9 per cent.

* Since the above was written the Local Government Board have issued "Regulations Prohibiting the Sale of Shell-fish likely to cause Danger to Public Health" (16th Feb., 1915). Whether these will prove effective remains to be seen.

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 1914.

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
1914 ..	189	76	29	15·34
Total (31 years)	11,181	Mean 211	1,317	Mean 12·57

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 1914.

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
1914 ..	110	17	15·45
Total (31 years)	2,398	249	Mean 10·38

MEASLES.—There were 39 cases of Measles during the year, of which 37 were in children under the age of five years. Nearly all the deaths occurred in the first half of the year, 20 in the first, and 15 in the second quarter. Those houses where we knew measles to exist were visited and leaflets of instruction issued. It is however practically impossible for local sanitary authorities of large towns to exercise much control over the spread of measles.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—No cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were notified during the year, but after a post-mortem examination of a child aged five months, the cause of death was certified to be cerebro-spinal meningitis. This case occurred in September, and no source of infection could be traced.

POLIOMYELITIS.—No case of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year.

CANCER.—The total number of deaths from Cancer during the past year was 197. The number for the previous year was 230. It is satisfactory to record, that in spite of the increase in population there has been a decrease in deaths, because this is the first year in which a serious attempt has been made in this Borough to limit the ravages from Cancer. The Portsmouth Sanitary Authority is, I believe, the first in the Kingdom to institute measures to reduce the death-rate from cancer. These measures are fully set out in my last Annual Report and need not here be repeated. The principle underlying them is to endeavour to persuade members of the public who are attacked with cancer to avoid delay in consulting a medical man, with a view, of course, to getting the disease effectually treated before it is too late for more than palliative measures. In this Borough I am glad to state that, from statements made to me by medical men, it is evident the warnings issued monthly in the local press have been instrumental in inducing a number of persons suffering from early and operable cancer to secure treatment, the result of which it is hoped will be permanent.

I have received a number of enquiries from other towns as to the measures being taken in Portsmouth, and an opportunity was taken at the Public Health Congress held in Edinburgh in July last, to make known the lines upon which we are proceeding, and the reasons for that action. I am in hopes that only a short time will elapse before the attempt

that is made in Portsmouth will find many followers amongst other local authorities.

I may add that in consequence of the publicity given to the action being taken in Portsmouth, I received last year a letter from Mr. Curtis E. Lakeman, the Secretary of "The American Society for the Control of Cancer," an account of this Society, which was organised in New York in May, 1913. Its object primarily is "to reduce the death-rate from cancer by disseminating information as to the nature of the disease and the need of early recognition and treatment." Leaflets and notices are issued to the public somewhat similar to those issued in Portsmouth. The essential difference in organisation is that while in America action is being taken by a voluntary association, in Portsmouth the work is being done by the municipality. Successful results are more likely to be secured in this country, I think, by concerted action of local sanitary authorities than by those of voluntary societies. Mr. Lakeman's letter is interesting in shewing that in America, quite independently, the same line of effort has been started, and has there received the support of the leading medical authorities and societies.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The total number of deaths from pulmonary-tuberculosis during the year was 249. This gives a death-rate of 1.01 per 1,000 living, and is the lowest on record for the Borough, the next lowest being 1.02 in 1911. The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis (including the above) was 334; of these tuberculosis of the intestines accounted for 37 and tuberculosis of the brain for 33 deaths.

The number of notifications received was 1,222; these do not include the cases of tuberculosis discerned by the School Medical Officers in school children, which amounted to 51. The notifications were received as follows:—

From	Private Medical Practitioners ..	398
,,	Poor Law Medical Officers ..	49
,,	Poor Law Infirmary	278
,,	Hospitals	151
,,	Municipal Dispensary	346

384 of the above are duplicates, *i.e.*, they refer to cases which had already been notified by other medical men. Deducting these and adding 43, the number of cases, excluding duplicates, discovered by the School Medical Officers, the total number of individual cases was 881. The total number of notifications last year, after deducting duplicates, was 1,282.

TABLE A.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 4th January, 1914, to the 2nd January, 1915.

	Number of Notifications on Form A.													Number of Notifications on Form B.					No. of Notifications on Form C.	
	Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications on Form A.	Primary Notifications				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 Primary Notiftns		under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total			
Pulmonary :																				
Males ..	..	7	12	8	18	27	70	55	29	20	4	250	342	..	3	4	7	10	65	18
Females ..	..	2	14	10	27	40	76	56	20	5	5	255	325	..	5	3	8	9	33	8
Non-Pulmonary :																				
Males ..	4	30	42	22	5	6	5	2	1	..	..	117	135	..	5	5	10	12	5	4
Females ..	2	12	40	12	7	8	16	7	1	..	..	105	118	..	12	6	18	20	7	3

The notifications referred to the following forms of disease (after deducting duplicates) :—

Tuberculosis of the	Lungs (consumption)	613
,, ,,	Glands	143
,, ,,	Bones	67
,, ,,	Intestines	22
,, ,,	Brain	12
,, ,,	Other Organs ..	24
		881

The general comprehensive scheme for dealing with all persons affected with tuberculosis in the Borough has not yet been completed, nor under present circumstances is it likely to be completed in the immediate future. So far we have the Dispensary, which I think is one of the best in the country, and the Hospital at Langstone, which is quite inadequate to our requirements ; we have not yet been able to provide sanatorium beds in outside sanatoria, nor the projected institutions for children, viz., the open-air school, residential home in the country, and beds for surgical cases.

In September Dr. James Fairley, the Chief Tuberculosis Officer, was granted a Commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and is at the present time in France. Dr. Fairley's work in this town has been very successful, and I much regret the loss of his services, which I trust will not be permanent. In the meantime Dr. H. W. M. Rees, who was formerly Assistant, has now been appointed Chief Tuberculosis Officer, and Dr. E. F. S. Green has been appointed temporary Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

The following is an account of the work carried out at the Dispensary, Langstone Hospital, and by the Care Committee. As the work has been fully detailed in two previous annual reports the description this year is briefer.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The work at the Dispensary has been carried out on the same lines as heretofore. It is open every day in the week, except Sundays, new patients being, as far as is possible, seen on Thursday forenoons from 9.30 to 12.0.

In order to facilitate the attendance of patients who are at work and unable to get away in the day-time, the dispensary is open from 8 to 9 p.m., or later if necessary, two nights each week.

The work at the dispensary includes the examination of patients, bacteriological examinations, the drafting of patients to Langstone Hospital or outside Sanatoria, as deemed advisable in each individual case, the treatment of patients by tuberculin and medicinal treatment.

A large number of visits have been paid by the Medical Officers to the patients at their own homes, to see that their instructions are carried out, while each patient's home is visited by one of the nurses. Altogether during the year the nurses have paid 7,788 visits.

The number of new applicants for 1914 was 547. This shows a falling off from the previous year, but abnormal conditions prevailed during the last five months of the year, and these, together with the extremely wet weather experienced during November and December, will account for the diminution in the number of new applicants for examination and treatment.

Table B shows the total number of adults who applied, together with their occupations. Of this number the diagnosis was incomplete in nine cases and 98 were found not to be tubercular.

Table C. shows the total number of applicants for the year, differentiating (*a*) the Tubercular, (*b*) the Tubercular not needing any special treatment, (*c*) those cases in which the diagnosis was not complete, (*d*) and those which were not tubercular.

Table D. shows the age and sex of the applicants, both adults and children.

Table E. shows the distribution of the disease in 380 cases found to be tubercular.

Table F. shows the distribution of the disease in the cases other than the Pulmonary ones.

Table G. shows the various stages of the Pulmonary disease, Turban's classification being adopted.

Table H. gives particulars of Contacts examined at the dispensary.

TABLE B.

TABLE OF OCCUPATIONS.

Housewives		84
Dockyard Work—		
Fitters	12	
Labourers	21	
Shipwrights	8	
Boilermakers	3	
Joiners	3	
Blacksmiths	3	
Other Trades	3	
Storemen	2	
Clerk	1	
	—	56
Domestic Service		32
Factory Workers		25
Building Trades		20
Shop Assistants		13
Service Invalids—		
Navy	11	
Army	2	
	—	13
Clerks		12
Licensed Victualling		6
Charwomen		4
Caretakers		4
Teachers		4
Railway Workers		4
Butchers		4
Insurance Agents		4
Baking Trades		4
Postal Work		4
Hawkers		4
Tramway Workers		3
Tailors		3
Public Officials		3
Laundry Work		3
Printing Trades		2
Hairdressers		2
Musicians		2
Single Trades		23
No Occupation		7
		345

N.B.—In 9 of these cases the diagnosis was incomplete and 98 were not tubercular.

TABLE C.

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 ..	229	9	9	98	345
Children ..	97	45	1	59	202
TOTAL ..	326	54	10	157	547

TABLE D.

Showing Age and Sex Table—ADULTS.

	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & Over	Total
Male ..	17	59	48	30	12	4	170
Female ..	28	76	51	16	4	0	175

Age and Sex Table—CHILDREN.

	0-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	12-15	Total
Male ..	18	21	18	20	16	14	107
Female ..	8	29	14	17	10	17	95

TABLE E.

Showing Particulars of 380 Tubercular Cases.

	Pulmonary	Pulmonary Other Organs	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Adults ..	197	23	18	238
Children ..	12	14	116	142
TOTALS ..	209	37	134	380

TABLE F.

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

	Males	Females	Children	Total
Joint ..	4	2	8	14
Bone ..	..	1	2	3
Spine ..	1	..	..	1
Hip ..	..	1	1	2
Glands ..	1	4	104	109
Meninges ..	..	..	1	1
Eye ..	..	3	..	3
Larynx ..	..	1	..	1
TOTALS ..	6	12	116	134

TABLE G.

PULMONARY CASES.

Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Totals
47	49	150	246

Tubercle Bacilli were found in 123 of the above cases, *i.e.*, in 81 Males (including one child) and 42 females (including 3 children).

TABLE H.

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

	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Tubercular not needing treatment	Totals
Adults ..	17	21	..	38
Children ..	18	24	20	62
TOTALS ..	35	45	20	100

TABLE I.

Under Treatment Dec. 31st, 1913 ..	175
Taken on 1914	221
	396
Discharged during 1914	298
Still under treatment at end of 1914 ..	98

256 cases have completed a course of Tuberculin during the year. 199 have had a course of more than three months, and 57 for less than that time.

TABLE J.

Patients discharged during 1914 after three or more months' treatment.

ADULTS.

PULMONARY ONLY.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stage I.	4	8	6	25	3	4	1	0	1	0	15	37
Stage II.	2	1	6	12	2	5	2	0	1	1	13	19
Stage III.	1	0	12	15	6	5	1	1	6	1	26	22
TOTALS ..	7	9	24	52	11	14	4	1	8	2	54	78

NON-PULMONARY.

	1	0	1	10	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	11

CHILDREN.

PULMONARY ONLY.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stage I.	4	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	9
Stage II.	1	0	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	9
Stage III.	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
TOTALS ..	5	1	8	20	0	0	0	1	1	0	14	22

NON-PULMONARY.

	3	1	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9

Under the heading *arrested* are included only those whose symptoms had subsided, or very nearly disappeared, there being perhaps in some cases a small amount of sputum, and possibly a few moist sounds in the chest.

A very large proportion of very advanced cases (Stage III) came up for treatment. This was especially marked during the last three months of the year. These are difficult cases to deal with, as they are not suitable cases for Sanatorium treatment, and are so often a source of infection to others

in their own homes. A very common history in these cases being that the patient has had a cough and has been bringing up some sputum for a period often extending up to a year, but they have not consulted a medical man, as they did not feel really ill. The importance of consulting a doctor at the first possible opportunity cannot be too deeply impressed upon patients suffering from cough and sputum.

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

TABLE K.

Patients discharged under Three Months' Treatment.

Adults.

PULMONARY ONLY.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stage I.	0	1	1	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	12
Stage II.	2	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	5	5
Stage III.	0	1	2	3	5	1	1	0	4	2	12	7
Totals ..	2	2	4	9	6	9	1	0	5	4	18	24

NON-PULMONARY.

	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5

Children.

PULMONARY ONLY.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stage I.	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stage II.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stage III.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals ..	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	5

NON-PULMONARY.

	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3

TABLE L.

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

Carried over from 1913	77
Applicants during 1914	123
	200

21 of these cases were not treated here for the following reasons :—

3 were not suitable for treatment.
1 refused treatment.
9 were not traced or had left town.
8 were referred to the Infirmary.

Of the remaining 179 cases, 117 were discharged and 62 still under observation at the end of the year.

TABLE M.

Showing results in the 117 cases which were discharged during 1914, and in which tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum.

ADULTS.

	Arrested		Better		Same		Worse		Died		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stage I.	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	3
Stage II.	1	0	4	6	2	1	3	0	3	1	13	8
Stage III.	1	1	14	9	12	4	5	2	24	10	55	26
TOTALS ..	2	1	20	18	15	5	8	2	29	11	74	37

CHILDREN.

Stage I.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Stage II.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Stage III.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
TOTALS ..	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5

LANGSTONE.

The accommodation at Langstone Hospital is for 19 patients, viz., 12 men and 7 women. Of the former 6 are provided with huts for sleeping purposes, but these cannot always be used in the winter, owing to the wet and boisterous weather. This was especially so during the last two months of the year, so the average of patients at the hospital for this period fell off a little. During December it was found impossible to use the balcony, owing to the extreme wet, which only left the ward of 4 or 5 beds available for the men. During the dry months of the year all the huts are occupied, and beds are also placed on the balcony, just outside the ward.

A good number of cases are taken in to Langstone which other Sanatoria will not accept owing to the carious condition of the teeth. Generally after a short stay at Langstone their condition is improved sufficiently to enable them to undergo dental treatment, and then they are sent on to other Sanatoria, if it is considered advisable.

In reviewing the results of the treatment at Langstone, two main facts must be borne in mind : (1) A certain number of the patients are so ill on admission that their chance of anything but slight improvement is very remote. They get the benefit of the remote chance, and also receive a valuable lesson in the mode of life they should adopt in their own homes, specially with regard to diet, rest and ventilation. (2) The results at Langstone have to be taken in conjunction with those of the dispensary and other sanatoria, as in many cases the treatment at Langstone is only part of the whole.

TABLE N.

LANGSTONE HOSPITAL

	Males		Females		Children		Totals
	I.	N.I.	I.	N.I.	M.	F.	
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1913 ..	10	1	3	2	..	..	16
Admitted during 1914	50	3	14	18	1	3	89
TOTALS	60	4	17	20	1	3	105
Discharged during 1914 ..	53	4	13	17	1	3	91
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1914 ..	7	..	4	3	..	..	14

Three of the discharged patients stayed only 1, 2 and 3 days respectively, and five had left town or were not traced. For results of remaining 83 patients, see Table O.

Of the 91 patients discharged from Langstone during the year 1914, nearly all were improved in condition. This will be readily understood, as the conditions at the hospital are in most cases much more favourable than in the patients' own homes.

The average length of stay in Langstone of each patient was 73 days, and of these many are still under treatment at the dispensary. Their state of health at the end of the year is given in Table O.

TABLE O.

Showing the state of health at the end of 1914 of the 83 patients discharged from Langstone Hospital during the year.

		Better	Same	Worse	Died	Totals
Males ..	Insured ..	24	4	4	16	48
	Uninsured	..	2	..	1	3
Females ..	Insured ..	7	5	1	..	13
	Uninsured	9	1	1	4	15
Children ..	..	4	..	..	..	4
TOTALS ..		44	12	6	21	83

THE CARE COMMITTEE.

The work of the Care Committee is still carried on in the same way as described in last year's Report, and continues to be a most valuable adjunct to the work of the Dispensary.

Its annual report gives a full account of what has been done during the last year, but it may be of interest to mention a few points in which it has been of particular use.

The boarding out of children who are tubercular, or who have been found to need a change of air in the country, still continues to be the most important part of the Committee's work. There is a great need for a convalescent home, to which such children could be sent for prolonged periods.

What is possible is being done by sending them to a house at Purbrook, but the accommodation is only enough for nine children at a time. The cost is 6/6 per week, the parents paying what they can in each case. There is a great improvement in the condition of these patients, but their education cannot be continued while away, as there is no open-air school within reach.

A great difficulty is the finding of work for convalescent patients, and although much consideration has been given to the matter, no satisfactory solution of the problem has been arrived at as yet.

Various other forms of help are also necessary in the case of many other patients. Maintenance while under treatment, extra nourishment, the provision of teeth and of surgical appliances, convalescent treatment, etc.

The same difficulty has this year been experienced in raising a sufficient amount of money to deal with all the cases of need which come under the notice of the Care Committee, and the estimated amount of £200 has not been reached.

The Care Committee is worthy of the hearty support of the public of the Borough. I can speak only in the highest terms of the large amount of time and the great care and attention that is voluntarily devoted by its members to assisting poor persons suffering from tuberculosis. The Care Committee is an exceedingly valuable adjunct to the work of the Dispensary and the Sanitary Authority is under deep obligation to the ladies and gentlemen who form the Committee, and especially to Miss M. Callwell, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary.

TABLE XVI.

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

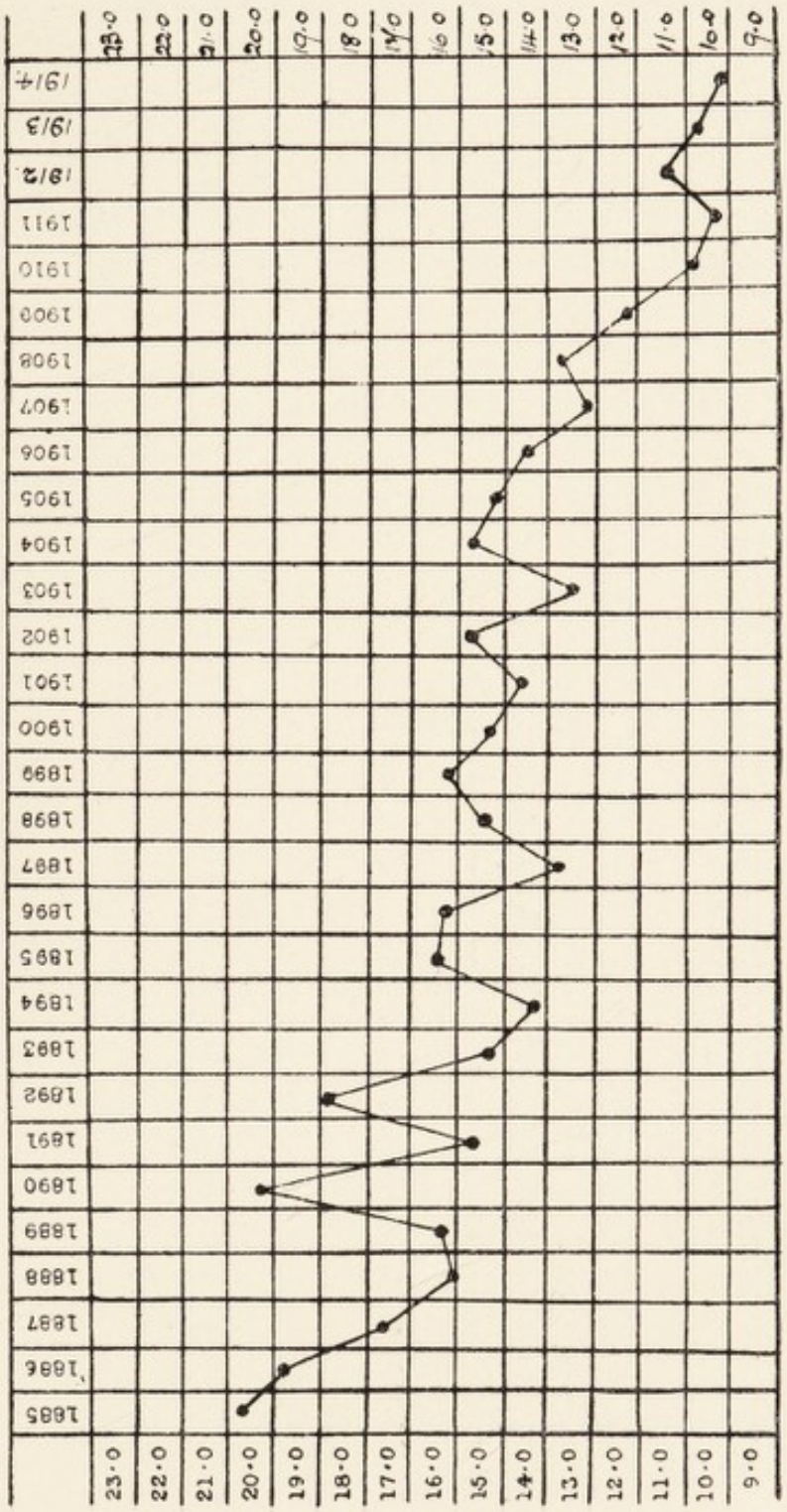


TABLE XVII.

Table showing the number of Deaths and Death-rates per 1000 living from TUBERCULAR DISEASES for Thirty-six Years (1879 to 1914).

Year	(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis		(2) Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	(3) Other forms of Tuberculosis	Totals of Cols. 2 and 3	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Deaths	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
1914	249	1·01	33	52	85	·34

TABLE XVIII.

WEEKLY RETURN of cases of Infectious Diseases reported in accordance with the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, during the year 1914.

Week ending		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Fevers		Typhus	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Total
					Enteric	Continued						
1914												
January	10	..	22	24	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	48
,,	17	..	29	30	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	60
,,	24	..	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
,,	31	..	22	14	4	..	..	3	4	..	..	47
February	7	..	15	18	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	38
,,	14	..	18	17	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	37
,,	21	..	15	16	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	34
,,	28	..	17	19	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	39
March	7	..	12	26	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	44
,,	14	..	14	14	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	32
,,	21	..	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
,,	28	..	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
April	4	..	6	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	18
,,	11	..	10	13	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	26
,,	18	..	11	14	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	28
,,	25	..	11	11	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	27
May	2	..	8	10	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	25
,,	9	..	10	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
,,	16	..	16	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	27
,,	23	..	16	10	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	34
,,	30	..	7	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	19
June	6	..	13	10	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	33
,,	13	..	12	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
,,	20	..	12	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
,,	27	..	13	26	10	..	..	2	2	..	..	53
July	4	..	6	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
,,	11	..	9	12	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	29
,,	18	..	15	6	12	..	..	1	2	..	..	36
,,	25	..	8	6	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	21
August	1	..	15	15	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	42
,,	8	..	11	12	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	27
,,	15	..	5	6	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	18
,,	22	..	12	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
,,	29	..	16	6	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	33
September	5	..	15	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
,,	12	..	12	8	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	27
,,	19	..	14	8	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	31
,,	26	..	10	8	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	25
October	3	..	15	17	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	42
,,	10	..	12	15	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	33
,,	17	..	12	23	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	46
,,	24	..	15	26	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	49
,,	31	..	17	26	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	49
November	7	..	17	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
,,	14	..	19	23	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	48
,,	21	..	14	19	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	41
,,	28	..	12	20	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	35
December	5	..	14	15	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	35
,,	12	..	19	21	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	46
,,	19	..	13	27	7	..	..	1	2	..	..	50
,,	26	..	6	18	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	27
January	2	..	11	9	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	23
Totals	..	..	703	767	189	4	..	14	94	..	..	1771

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths amongst children under one year of age was 485, as compared with 541 in the previous year. The infantile mortality rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births, was 84.8. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate that has ever been recorded in the Borough, with the single exception of that for the year 1912, which was 82.8. The favourable position Portsmouth occupies in this respect compared with other towns may be appreciated when it is stated that the infantile mortality rate of the 97 great towns of England and Wales was 113 per 1,000. In this return the Council will find proof of the good work carried on by the Health Visitors and the results of the greater attention now being paid to the subject of child hygiene.

Out of 5,714 births registered, visits were paid by the Health Visitors to 4,525, the total number of visits paid, including secondary visits was 6,215. A number of mothers brought their babies to the Health Visitors' Offices and received advice on various matters. A larger proportion of babies are, I believe, now brought up on the breast than formerly ; amongst the cases visited by the Health Visitors only 207 were brought up on the bottle from birth, and 27 were partly bottle fed.

Of the 485 babies who died under one year of age, 58 died from diarrhoea and enteritis, and of these only 3 were breast fed. 46 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, all of which were visited by the Health Visitors.

There are at present 56 registered midwives in the Borough, and during the year they attended 3,513 confinements. There were 76 still-births, and in 283 cases medical assistance was required.

The general character of the work of the Midwives in the Borough has been good. There has been no case of malpractice, and on only four occasions did I find it necessary to warn midwives in regard to slight infringements of the Midwives' Rules.

Other matters in connection with infantile mortality were dealt with in my Annual Report for the previous year.

Chart showing number of Deaths under 1 year of age to 1000 Births in Portsmouth, 1886-1914.

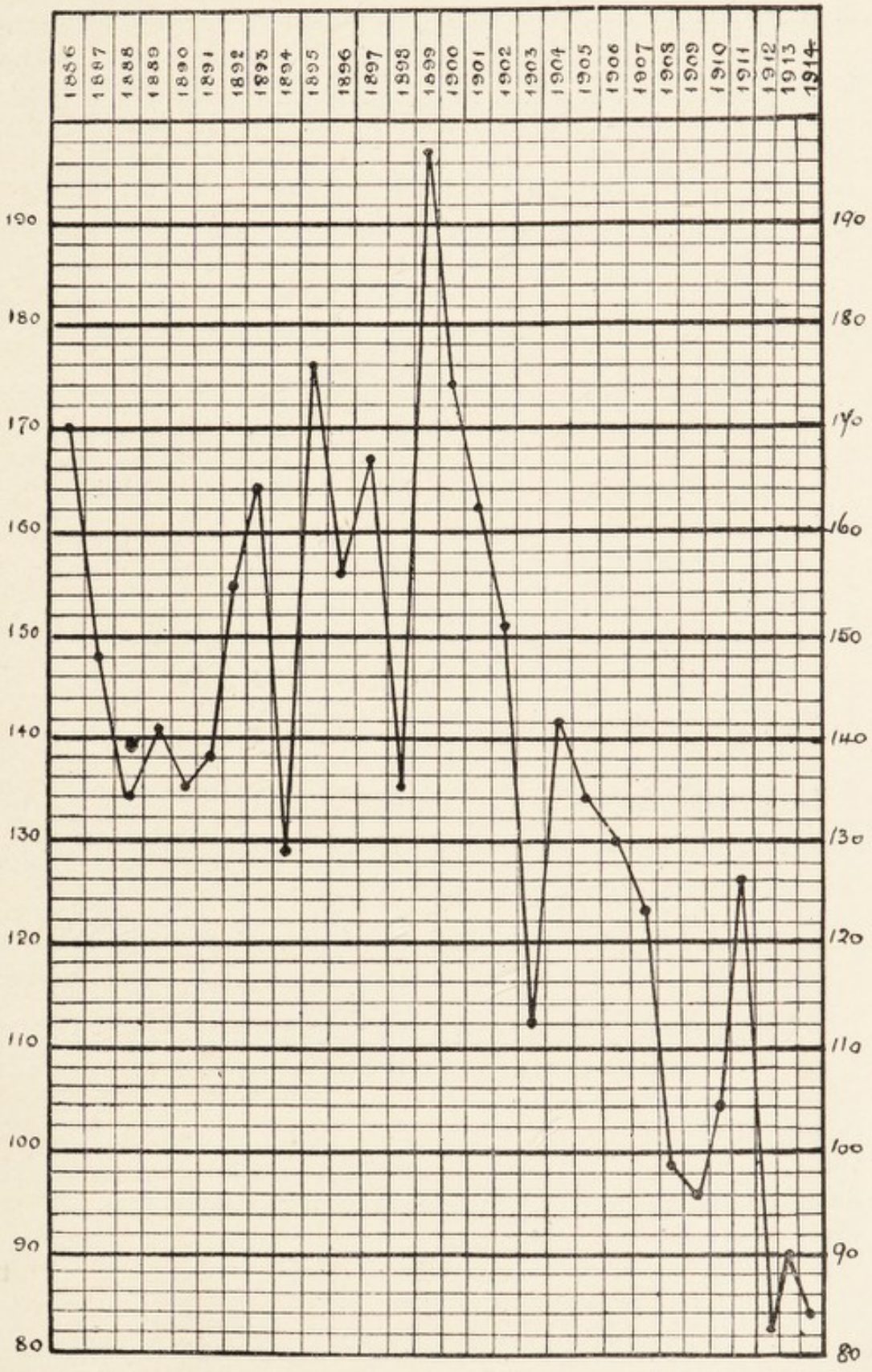


TABLE XIX.

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

Week ending 1914	Temperature		Earth Therm.		Rain in inches	Deaths from Diarrhoea
	Max.	Min.	1 ft.	4 ft.		
July 25 ..	67·7	57·4	65·2	63·0	1·00	..
August 1 ..	66·5	53·	62·0	61·8	·33	1
,, 8 ..	66·7	57·1	63·8	61·6	·21	2
,, 15 ..	73·	58·8	65·9	61·9	·79	3
,, 22 ..	71·4	53·8	63·5	62·5	·03	6
,, 29 ..	72·	57·7	64·9	62·6	·56	7
September 5 ..	73·7	55·7	64·9	62·8	..	6
,, 12 ..	69·4	58·6	65·0	62·9	·62	8
,, 19 ..	64·1	53·1	59·7	62·1	·51	6
,, 26 ..	62·2	45·1	54·9	60·1	..	7
October 3 ..	63·2	46·8	55·5	58·8	..	2
,, 10 ..	61·8	46·8	55·1	58·1	..	3
,, 17 ..	57·8	49·5	53·9	57·3	·78	..
,, 24 ..	58·5	48·7	52·9	56·4	·46	..
,, 31 ..	56·7	46·3	51·8	55·9	1·54	..
November 7 ..	58·	49·1	51·9	54·9	·53	1
,, 14 ..	56·1	46·1	49·8	54·2	·40	..
,, 21 ..	45·2	35·1	43·9	52·4	·85	..
,, 28 ..	48·	37·9	45·0	49·1	·85	1

BACTERIOLOGY.—The following Table shews the amount of work that has been carried out in bacteriological investigation of suspected cases of infectious disease.

Disease	Result		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria	287	606	893
Tuberculosis	84	294	378
Enteric Fever	11	25	36
Other Diseases (Gonorrhoea)	3	9	12
Total ..	385	934	1319

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 ..	170 Talbot Road, Southsea ..	20448	April 27th, '05	January 3rd, 1914
2	Barnes ..	Eliza L. ..	226 Sultan Road, Buckland ..	23295	April 26th, '06	,, 1st, ,,
3	Barnes ..	Elizabeth ..	136 Queen Street, Portsea ..	27020	Oct. 15th, '08	,, 5th, ,,
4	Broughton ..	Emily Jane ..	10 Curzon Howe Road, Portsea ..	40242	June 22nd, '14	Sept. 15th, ,,
5	Challis ..	Kate ..	47 Aylesbury Road, Copnor ..	4208	April 28th, '04	January 1st, ,,
6	Cooper ..	Annie Eliza ..	300 Queen's Road, Copnor ..	36435	Aug. 7th, '12	,, 2nd, ,,
7	Elliott ..	Mary Ann Leah ..	128 Prince Albert Road ..	5487	June 30th, '04	,, 4th, ,,
8	Feehally ..	Charlotte Mary ..	227 Lake Road, Landport ..	3853	April 28th, '04	,, 4th, ,,
9	Flynn ..	Ida	5 Addison Road, Southsea ..	19208	April 27th, '05	,, 1st, ,,
10	Golding ..	Mary ..	10 Henrietta Street, Southsea ..	5703	Mar. 23rd, '05	,, 1st, ,,
11	Gray ..	Eliza Ann ..	35 Herbert Street, Mile End ..	11585	Jan. 26th, '05	,, 1st, ,,
12	Gwyther ..	Ada Lavinia ..	232 Chichester Road, North End ..	23045	Feb. 22nd,'06	,, 1st, ,,
13	Hayes ..	Annie ..	105 Toronto Road, Buckland ..	15559	Mar. 23rd, '05	,, 2nd, ,,
14	Henchley ..	Mary Elizabeth ..	32 Worthing Road, Southsea ..	11790	Jan. 26th, '05	April 20th, ,,
15	Holloway ..	Mary ..	47 Mafeking Road, Eastney ..	6226	July 21st, '04	January 3rd, ,,
16	Humphrey ..	Eliza Ann ..	42 Simpson Road, Stamshaw ..	9290	Oct. 27th, '04	,, 2nd, ,,
17	Jago ..	Clara Sarah ..	83 Cottage Grove, Southsea ..	23268	Feb. 22nd, '06	,, 1st, ,,
18	Jeffrey ..	Jane Elizabeth ..	219 St. Augustine Road, E. Southsea ..	10663	Dec. 22nd, '04	,, 1st, ,,
19	Kean ..	Lucy Rowe ..	133 Eastfield Road, Southsea ..	31908	Sept. 30th, '10	,, 1st, ,,
20	Kerby ..	Charlotte ..	2 Highland Street, Eastney ..	11214	Dec. 22nd, '04	,, 1st, ,,
21	Langstreeth ..	Maria ..	5 Norfolk Square, Southsea ..	14211	Feb. 23rd, '05	,, 1st, ,,
22	Lawrence ..	Catherine ..	135 Powerscourt Road, North End ..	2640	Mar. 24th, '04	,, 5th, ,,
23	Lloyd ..	Mary Ann ..	9 Clovelly Road, E. Southsea ..	36519	Aug. 7th, '12	May 11th, ,,
24	Maxfield ..	Elizabeth ..	64 Shearer Road, Buckland ..	3625	April 28th, '04	January 1st, ,,
25	Mills ..	Catherine ..	"Bold Forester," Albert Road, Southsea	3900	April 28th, '04	,, 1st, ,,

ROLL OF MIDWIVES—Continued.

	Surname.	Christian Name..	Address.	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate.	Date of Notice.
26	Mills ..	Elizabeth ..	117 Church Road, Landport ..	39421	Dec. 17th, '13	January 8th, 1914
27	Morey ..	Henrietta ..	16 Waverley Road, Southsea ..	35040	Dec. 19th, '11	February 5th, ,,
28	Musgrove ..	Lily ..	1 Collins Road, E. Southsea ..	36968	Oct. 28th, '12	January 1st, ,,
29	Parkington ..	Elizabeth A. ..	61 Milton Road, Copnor ..	34248	Aug. 8th, '11	,, 8th, ,,
30	Paul ..	Margaret ..	264 Twyford Avenue, Stamshaw ..	35808	May 2nd, '12	,, 1st, ,,
31	Phillips ..	Edith ..	80 Methuen Road, Eastney ..	3388	Mar. 24th, '09	,, 4th, ,,
32	Phillips ..	A. G. L. ..	"Amersham," Wykeham Road, N. End	34709	Oct. 28th, '11	February 6th, ,,
33	Pigg ..	Mary Ann ..	21 Montgomerie Road, Southsea ..	15662	Mar. 23rd, '05	January 1st, ,,
34	Ricketts ..	Marion ..	492 Commercial Road, Mile End ..	8755	Oct. 27th, '04	,, 1st, ,,
35	Rush ..	Jane ..	146 Powerscourt Road, Copnor ..	40133	April 28th, '14	May 18th, ,,
36	Scholfield ..	Jane Ann ..	22 Besant Road, Landport ..	28886	June 19th, '09	January 3rd, ,,
37	Silvester ..	Ann ..	23 Derby Road, Stamshaw ..	11818	Jan. 26th, '05	,, 1st, ,,
38	Stevens ..	Victoria May ..	75 Winter Road, Southsea ..	27750	Dec. 16th, '08	,, 4th, ,,
39	Sansome ..	Maud Mary ..	14 St. Mary's Road, Kingston ..			June 25th, ,,
40	Taylor ..	Lily Mary ..	3 Posbrook Road, Milton ..	18246	April 27th, '05	January 4th, ,,
41	Tomes ..	Ellen ..	16 St. George's Square, Portsea ..	15515	Mar. 25th, '05	,, 1st, ,,
42	Trowbridge ..	Ellen Mary ..	1 Collins Road, E. Southsea ..	22860	Nov. 23rd, '05	,, 1st, ,,
43	Walker ..	Elizabeth A. J. ..	106 Folkestone Road, Copnor ..	31266	Aug. 9th, '10	,, 26th, ,,
44	Westropp ..	Rebecca ..	17 Exeter Road, E. Southsea ..	11514	Jan. 26th, '05	,, 1st, ,,
45	Wheeler ..	Laura ..	4 Jacob's Terrace, Aylward Street, Portsea	17931	Mar. 23rd, '05	,, 1st, ,,
46	Wickens ..	Rose ..	83 Cottage Grove, Southsea ..	40927	Aug. 10th, '14	,, 6th, 1915

TABLE XX.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1914 BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000.)

Date 1914	Source	Total Solid Residue	Volatile Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Total Hardness	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 2 hours at 100° F.	Remarks
Jan. 15	Co.'s Main, Arundel St.	32·5	4·0	1·6	·33	16·2	..	·0008	..	Clear and Colourless
Feb. 10	do.	38·0	4·0	1·6	·35	20·0	..	·0012	Trace	do.
March 10	do.	32·0	4·0	1·5	·36	20·0	..	·0012	..	do.
April 17	do.	32·2	5·0	1·6	·37	17·6	Trace	..	..	do.
May 11	do.	31·5	5·0	1·6	·37	16·2	Trace	·001	..	do.
June 11	do.	30·0	4·0	1·6	·37	17·6	..	..	..	do.
July 8	do.	31·5	4·0	1·6	·37	19·6	..	·0017	..	do.
Aug. 26	do.	31·5	6·0	1·55	·40	18·8	Trace	·001	..	do.
Sept. 14	do.	29·0	6·0	1·6	·32	17·87	·001	·0016	..	do.
Oct. 8	do.	30·8	6·0	1·6	·31	22·4	Trace	·0080	..	do.
Nov. 13	do.	30·4	4·0	1·5	·315	22·8	..	·0016	..	do.
Dec. 18	do.	30·7	4·0	1·6	·34	21·7	·001	·0024	·05	do.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supplied to the Borough has invariably been found to be of a high standard of purity, and since the filter beds have been provided has never given any cause for uneasiness. Table XX. gives the results of the monthly chemical analyses of the supply.

GENERAL SANITARY SUPERVISION.—Details of the various matters dealt with in regard to the inspection of the Borough generally and the abatement of nuisances will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report. Each of the six districts into which the Borough is divided for purposes of sanitary inspection is under the charge of one Sanitary Inspector, in addition to one special Inspector for the drainage of new buildings ; for inspection of workshops ; for inspection of slaughter-houses and attendance at neighbouring cattle markets ; and for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Although the number of infectious diseases this year was rather less, the accommodation at the Milton Hospital was still insufficient to allow of removal there at once of all who desired admission. As the tender for building large additions to the hospital has now been accepted, this difficulty will probably soon disappear.

Inspection of food was systematically carried out, and it will be seen from the Chief Inspector's Report that a very large amount was destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

During the year 1,099 samples were taken in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and submitted to the Public Analyst, 70 or 6.3 per cent.were found to be adulterated. Full particulars will be found in the Chief Inspector's Report. The principal article of diet examined was milk, of which 549 samples were taken and 49 were found to be below the standard. Although various legislative attempts have been made to ensure that only pure milk, as it comes from the cow, shall be supplied to the public, it cannot be said that they have been attended with any success. Our experience is that whilst the small retailer may get convicted and fined for selling milk below the standard of 3 per cent. of fat, the big dealers are usually able to successfully plead a warranty, or else produce to the Magistrates sufficient evidence to support their contention that the milk was in the same condition as it came from the cow.

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.

	A. Number of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	B. Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK ..	530	One sample of Milk contained 6 grains of Boric Acid per pint, the vendor being asked for an explanation and cautioned.
SKIM MILK	19	
CREAM ..	Ten samples, two of which were sent in by private persons and one a test sample of tinned sterilized cream.	Six samples contained Boric Acid varying from .01 to .25 per cent. Five vendors were asked for explanations and cautioned. The other sample was a test one.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(*a*) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to Preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made 4
(2) Statements incorrect 0

(*b*) Determination made of Milk Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent. 4
(2) Below 35 per cent. 0

(*c*) There were no instances where the requirements as to labelling or declaration of Preserved Cream have not been observed.

(*d*) Thickening substances. No evidence of their addition to Cream or Preserved Cream.

(*e*) The fat in Creams not sold as Preserved Cream varied from 28.75 to 62.16 per cent.

HOUSING.—The housing accommodation provided for the working classes was discussed generally in my last Annual Report, and it is therefore only necessary now to indicate the steps that have been taken during the year.

First, the Portsea Scheme has been entirely completed, all the houses are occupied at a rental of 7/- a week. There

has been a great demand for these houses, and doubtless they could have been let at a slightly higher rental. This scheme, although somewhat expensive, must, I think, now be allowed to have been well worth the expenditure. Its effect has been to demolish a rabbit warren of narrow courts, alleys, and miserable hovels, and to replace these by a broad street composed of good, well-designed, working-class houses. The success of a proceeding of this sort cannot be gauged by a balance sheet showing the cost of clearing the area and erecting the new houses. This inevitably must show a financial loss. The annual profit will accrue from the improved physical and moral conditions which react, not merely locally, but on the whole Borough.

During the past year I have submitted, under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1909, 21 written representations as to houses unfit for human habitation. These were made on the following dates :—

2nd February—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Carver's Court, Highbury Street, Portsmouth. The Sanitary Authority made Closing Orders in regard to these on 17th March, the owner of No. 1 Carver's Court appealed to the Local Government Board against the Order, but the appeal was dismissed and the Closing Order was confirmed by the Board on 8th July.

9th April.—No. 64 Hampshire Street, Southsea. The Health Committee adjourned consideration to give owner an opportunity of rendering house fit for habitation. This was done by the owner and the representation was withdrawn.

6th May.—No. 62 Hampshire Street. Closing Order made by the Council on 9th June. The house was thoroughly repaired and rendered fit for human habitation, and the Closing Order was accordingly determined by the Council on 8th September.

19th November.—No. 60, Highbury Street. Closing Order made by the Council on 12th January, 1915.

19th November.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Keesing's Court, Highbury Street, Portsmouth. Closing Orders made by the Council on 12th January, 1915.

16th December.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Pavilion Place, South Brighton Street. Closing Orders made by the Council on 12th January, 1915.

During the year the Council considered written representations presented during 1913 in regard to the following properties :—

13th January.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Canal Cottages. Closing Orders were made in regard to 1 and 2 ; the consideration of No. 3 was adjourned to give the owner an opportunity of putting it into proper repair. This was done and the representation accordingly was withdrawn.

13th January.—Closing Orders were made by the Council in regard to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Cambridge Buildings. The owner appealed to the Local Government Board against the Order ; the Closing Orders were however confirmed by the Board on 12th May.

20th January.—Closing Orders were made in regard to Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Voller Street, Landport.

17th March.—Closing Orders were made in regard to Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 29 Voller Street, Landport and 18 Church Path North, Landport.

17th April.—No. 24 Thomas Street. This house having been put into thorough repair the representation was withdrawn.

Owing to the general disorganisation of affairs caused by the war, not much progress has been able to be made in the Voller Street area. I hope, however, that a small inexpensive scheme for reconstruction may be carried through.

A house to house inspection has been made in respect of 1,374 houses and the defects discovered have been dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Acts. Particulars of these will be found in the Chief Inspector's Report.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.—All the workshops and homes of out-workers have been systematically inspected and an account of the insanitary conditions discovered during the course of inspections will be found in the following tables :

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES .. .. .. (Including Factory Laundries)	317	21	—
WORKSHOPS .. .. .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	2350	207	—
WORKPLACES .. .. .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	368	35	—
TOTAL ..	3035	263	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	40	40	—	—
Want of Ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	5	5	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	—	—
Other Nuisances	159	151	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation (insufficient ..	6	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation (unsuitable or defective ..	4	3	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation (not separate for sexes ..	3	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	10	10	—	—
TOTAL ..	232	217	—	—

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 Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions							
	Sending Twice in the year			Sending Once in the year											
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	Failing to send lists	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (S. 110)	Prosecutions (Ss. 109, 110)
		Contractors	Workmen		Contractors	Workmen									
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, etc. ..	122	361	1565	11	15	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
(2) cleaning and washing	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Upholstery	..	..	5	..	..	..									
Umbrellas, etc. ..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	122	361	1574	12	15	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of year	Number
Bakehouses	135
Dress and Mantle Makers	639
Milliners	297
Tailors	651
Other Workshops	793
Total number of workshops on Register ..	2515

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

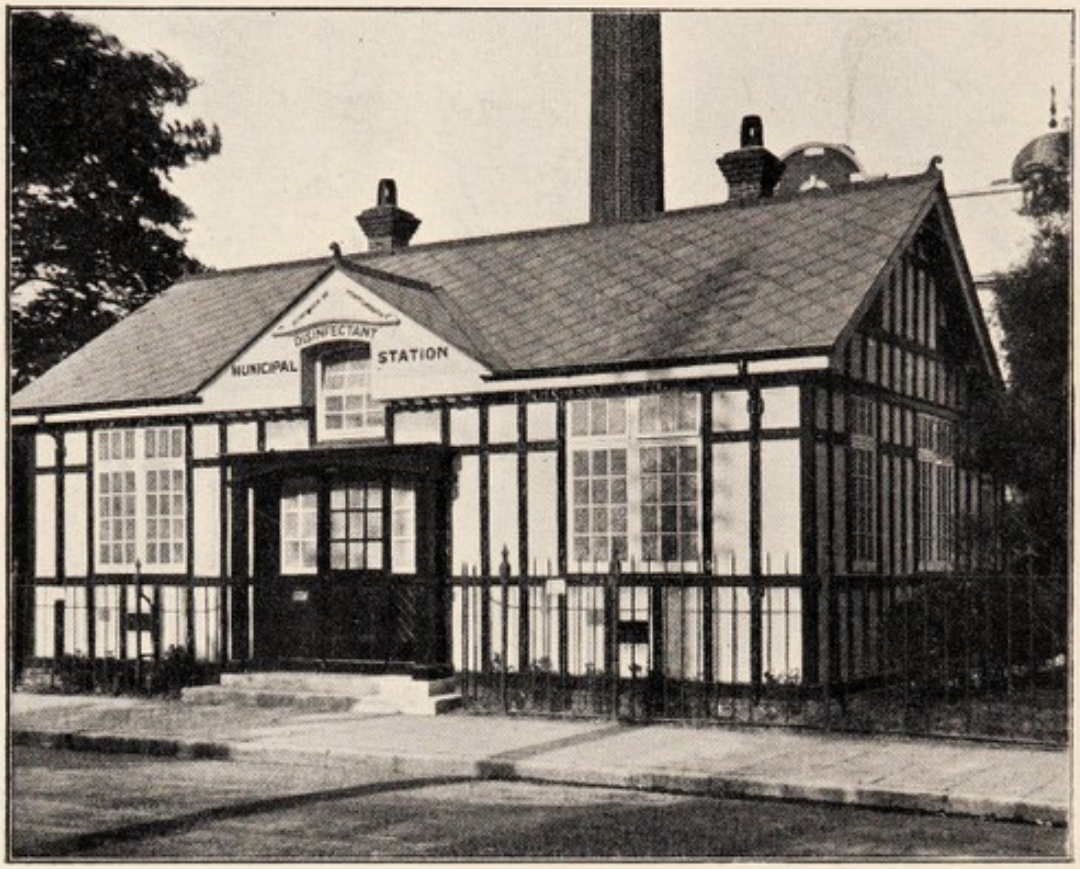
Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ..	45
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) — Notified by H.M. Inspector	40
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) — Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	.. 40
Other	8
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	..
In use at the end of the year	3

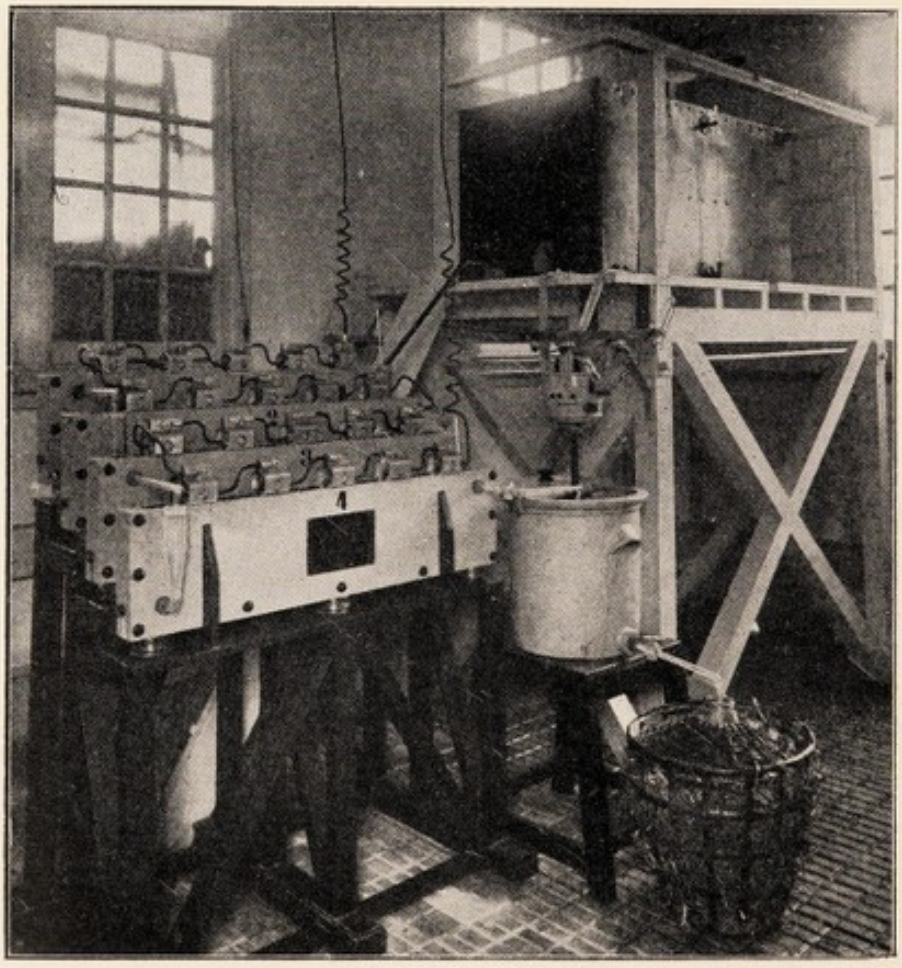
NUISANCES IN RESPECT OF WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, &c., 1914.

Drains Repaired	34
,, Cleansed	18
Workshops and Workplaces Cleansed	40
,, ,, ,, Ventilated	2
Bakehouses Cleansed	10
Overcrowding in Workshops discontinued	5
Sanitary Accommodation provided	10
Separate Sanitary Accommodation for Sexes provided	3
W.C. Fittings Repaired	51
Yard Paving ,, ...	71
Spouting ,, ...	120
Floors ,, ...	31
,, Drained	3
Roofs Repaired	67
New W.C. Pans provided	19
Flushing Cisterns to Water Closets provided	42
Water Closets Ventilated	10
,, ,, Cleansed	3
Yards and Stables Cleansed	4
Manure and Refuse Removed	2
Smoke Nuisances abated	2
Gas Ironing-stoves Ventilated	11
Other Nuisances abated	53
Total ..	611

MUNICIPAL DISINFECTANT STATION.

ANGLESEY ROAD.





APPARATUS.

MUNICIPAL DISINFECTANT STATION.—The Portsmouth Municipal Disinfectant Station, which has been erected to enable the Municipality to provide a plentiful supply of an efficient and reliable disinfectant at low cost, was formally opened by the Mayor (Alderman J. H. Corke, K.L.H., J.P.) on 12th May.

The disinfectant fluid is made from sea water by means of electrolysis, the electrolysers and plant being supplied by the Farringdon Engineering Company, who hold the patent for the process, and who also themselves manufacture and sell the disinfectant under the trade name of Thalassol. The preparation of a disinfecting fluid by means of electrolysis originated in France, where it was given the name of Hermite ; the original preparation suffered from the defect that the resultant fluid was not stable and soon lost its disinfecting power. This has now been remedied, and the fluid as it is produced at the Municipal Station will retain its property for years and will be found equal to any demand that may be made upon it.

The disinfectant is extremely simple to manufacture : the sea-water is run in at the top of a series of four narrow tanks, and flowing slowly through each of these to the outlet pipe, it is forced by a number of weirs to come into contact with a series of electrodes, by which it is exposed to an electrical current of about 40 Amps and 120 Volts. The resultant fluid is discharged at the outlet pipe at the rate of 25 gallons per hour, and after the addition of a small amount of fixing solution the disinfectant is ready for use. Although there is some difference of opinion as to the exact chemical changes which are effected during the electrolysis, I think it is generally accepted that the germicidal action of the resultant fluid is due to the powerful oxidising effect of nascent oxygen that is liberated when the electrolysed hypochlorites in the fluid are brought into contact with organic matter. As the fluid is colourless a small amount of potassium permanganate is added to give it a distinctive appearance.

The fluid effectively fills one of the qualifications of a disinfectant, in that it is a most powerful deodorant. Very striking experiments have been carried out with some of the most stinking and decomposed organic material that could be obtained, and in every instance the effect was instantaneous and the foul odours at once destroyed.

That it is also a powerful germicide is evinced by the experiments of Professor Klein, who reported that one part of Thalassol diluted with 250 parts of water destroyed the

bacillus of Plague in 2½ minutes. Other experiments with disease producing organisms have proved equally satisfactory. *The Lancet* Special Analytical Sanitary Commission, after a number of experiments, was evidently strongly impressed by the results, and reported as follows :—

" If we compare the action of the Hermite solution as an antiseptic with carbolic acid, the superior efficiency of the former is so evident, even in solutions of relatively great dilution, that we are left in no doubt as to which is to be preferred. The only substance used as an antiseptic, which operates in solutions of such great dilution, is corrosive sublimate, and although the laboratory experiments might appear to give it a certain advantage, we are confident that the facility with which it unites with organic bodies, and thereby becomes inert, would render it very much less efficacious than the Hermite solution for general use as a practical disinfectant. The electrolysed sea-water or our " artificial " Hermite solution appears, indeed, while exciting a specific disinfecting action on the organisms, at the same time to be used up and destroyed to a much less extent by the organic matter present than any other disinfectant with which we are at present acquainted."

In speaking of a similar installation at Poplar, *The Lancet* writes (March 24th, 1906) : " Lastly, an immense advantage accrues from the use of electrolysed saline solution for the general purposes of a disinfectant, because it is also a remarkably powerful deodorant. The sickly foecal odour of sewage quickly disappears when it is treated with electrolysed saline solution, and the disgusting smells of putrefactive processes are instantly destroyed. Fish offal and bodies in an advanced state of decomposition, as those which have been long immersed in water, are speedily deodorised by the application of electrolysed saline solution. The advantages, in short, of an electrolysed saline solution for the purposes of a disinfectant and deodorant suggest the adoption of this method wherever an electric current is available. At all events, it is clearly demonstrated that a cheap and thoroughly efficient disinfecting fluid may be obtained by this method, which entails but little supervision which works smoothly and continuously, and which yields a perfectly unstinted supply. Incidentally it may be added that the diluted electrolysed saline solution may be used with excellent effect in the watering of roadways and a liberal pouring down the street gullies puts an end to offensive emanations."

Another very valuable use of the electrolysed sea-water is its addition in small quantities to public swimming baths. This is done at Poplar and some other places. A Committee of the Royal Sanitary Institute, in its report on "The Purification of the Water of Swimming Baths," states :—

"The Committee have also investigated the treatment of bath water by electrolytic fluid, which is in use at the Poplar Baths, and was very much impressed by the good results obtained ; not only is the water sterilized, or deprived of all organised living molecules, but is kept sweet and free from odour, and there is no tendency in the water to the deposition of slimy sediments on the floor of the pond."

In view of the dangers of contracting infectious diseases in public swimming baths, to which sanitarians have so often called attention, this protective property of the electrolytic fluid should prove very valuable in practice. It has already been used with great success in the Portsmouth Municipal Swimming Baths.

The total cost of the plant was £485. Accommodation has been found for it in the old Tuberculosis Dispensary, which has been superseded by the new Dispensary. The cost of adapting this building was £93. It was also necessary, as the public electric supply is on the alternating system, to instal a motor generator, at a cost of £85. Further, as the sea-water is taken from the sea-water main before it reaches the filter at the public baths, it will be necessary to provide a small filter, at an estimated cost of £15. This gives a total initial cost of £678.

The estimated cost of running the plant per annum is as follows :—

Wages	£124	10	0
Electrical Supply	40	0	0
Materials (Chemicals)	10	0	0
Bottles and Corks	12	0	0
Insurance, Water and Sundries	23	10	0
	£210	0	0

For this amount, which works out at about 1d. per gallon, the Sanitary Authority will possess a practically unlimited supply of highly efficient disinfectant, which is non-poisonous, non-caustic, non-corrosive, cleanly in use, and an effective deodoriser. The economy that will be effected by the installation of this plant will be appreciated when it is pointed out that at the present time the Corporation are paying over £700 per annum for disinfectants.

But in addition to the financial aspect, there is the still more important advantage of having always on tap a plentiful supply of disinfectant of known strength, which, owing to the cheapness of its production, can be used far more freely than is possible when disinfectants are purchased at prices ranging from 1/6 to 3/6 a gallon.

I believe the preparation of electrolysed saline fluid disinfectant has a great future before it in this country, and I shall be surprised if in a short time the majority of large sanitary authorities do not possess their own plant.

So far as we are able to judge, after eight months experience, this disinfectant promises to effect all that was anticipated. It is used at the public elementary schools, at the public baths, and at other places with complete success.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1914.

Barometer.—The mean barometer pressure for the year was 29.966 inches. The highest observed reading, corrected to sea-level, was 30.563, on November 18th, and the lowest 28.638 on February 22nd.

Temperature.—The mean temperature in the shade was 52.2°, or 1.9° above the normal.

MAXIMUM.—The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 58.2°, the highest being 79° on August 13th and 14th.

MINIMUM.—The mean minimum temperature was 46.3°, the lowest being 25° on January 23rd.

MAXIMUM IN SUN.—The mean maximum temperature in the sun was 100.8°, the highest being 137° on July 14th.

MINIMUM ON GRASS.—The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 41.5°, the lowest being 14° on January 24th.

EARTH TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature at 1 foot below the ground was 52.8°, and that at 4 feet 53.5°.

Bright Sunshine.—The amount of sunshine registered by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder amounted to 1,914 hours 10 minutes. The greatest amount registered on one day was 14 hours 50 minutes, on June 30th.

Frosts.—The minimum thermometer in the shade, four feet above the ground fell to and below freezing point on 21 days, and that on the ground on 68 occasions.

Humidity.—The mean humidity of the air (Saturation 100) was 81.1.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 33.13 inches, or 5.16 above the average. The greatest fall of rain in 24 hours was 1.67 inches, on December 9th.

Snow.—Snow fell on one occasion and Hail on six.

Thunder and Thunder Storms. occurred on seven 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 1914.

1914	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	·62	8	·14	29th
February	4·41	16	·60	21st
March	4·73	23	·76	9th
April	1·47	11	·29	7th
May	1·22	10	·30	28th
June	1·37	7	·68	14th
July	2·27	15	·86	19th
August	1·58	10	·55	15th
September	1·13	8	·31	12th
October	2·78	13	·53	14th
November	3·48	19	·74	15th
December	8·07	25	1·67	9th
Total	33·13	165	1·67	Dec. 9th

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
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
1913	29·96	165	1·09	Oct. 6th
Means (20 years)	27·97	157	Greatest fall in 24 hours 3·25	July 23rd 1899
1914	33·13	165	1·67	Dec. 9th

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

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1914.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	*Date*
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1	..	..	..	·02	..	..	·01	.19	..	..	·07	·12	1
2	..	..	..	..	·00	..	·04	·01	..	..	·08	·12	2
3	..	..	·05	·04	·24	..	·02	..	..	..	·01	·01	3
4	.07	..	·01	·21	·02	..	..	·10	..	..	·35	·29	4
5	·10	..	·13	·27	·17	..	·27	..	..	..	·02	·01	5
6	..	.15	·03	·14	·03	.03	..	.02	..	..	..	·47	6
7	·03	.50	·16	·29	·00	·02	·17	..	..	..	..	·28	7
8	·05	·45	.30	·07	·02	·04	..	·08	..	..	·00	·08	8
9	.05	..	·76	·13	..	..	..	..	·03	..	·01	1·67	9
10	·08	·28	..	·07	·21	..	..	..	·22	..	..	..	10
11	..	.40	·45	..	·09	·04	.26	..	.06	..	·11	·56	11
12	..	·16	·21	..	·00	..	·08	..	·31	·06	·01	·53	12
13	..	·40	·10	..	..	..	..	..	·22	·17	·07	·72	13
14	..	·23	·17	..	..	·68	·07	·24	..	·53	·20	.30	14
15	..	..	·18	..	..	..	·12	.55	..	·02	·74	.01	15
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	·09	..	.19	..	..	..	16
17	..	·41	·09	..	..	..	..	..	·09	..	..	·30	17
18	..	·02	·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·39	18
19	..	·10	·60	..	..	..	·86	..	·01	..	.11	·03	19
20	..	·42	·34	..	..	·06	..	..	..	..	..	·20	20
21	..	·60	05	..	..	..	..	..	..	·17	..	..	21
22	..	·03	·05	..	.10	..	·12	03	..	·23	..	..	22
23	..	·23	·20	..	..	·50	..	..	..	·06	..	..	23
24	..	..	.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	24
25	..	..	·23	..	..	..	·02	·32	..	·22	.03	·12	25
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	·10	.04	..	.24	·36	·51	26
27	·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·06	·30	27
28	..	.03	..	..	.30	..	..	..	..	·45	.30	·59	28
29	.14	..	·19	.19	..	..	..	..	..	·33	·16	·01	29
30	..	..	·03	·04	..	..	..	..	..	·17	·19	·41	30
31	.00	..	..	..	·04	..	·04	..	..	.13	..	·04	31
Totals	·62	4·41	4.73	1·47	1·22	1.37	2·27	1·58	1·13	2·78	3·48	8·07	Total for year
No of Rain days	8	16	23	11	10	7	15	10	8	13	19	25	165

TOTAL RAINFALL, 1890-1914.

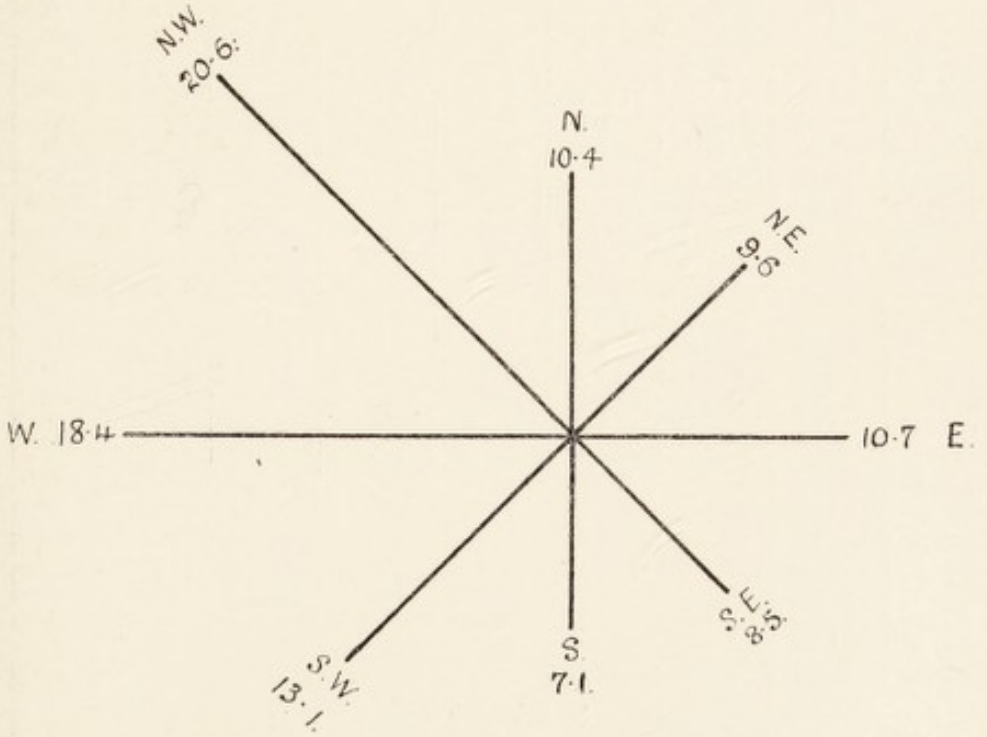
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Total
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1890	3·06	·40	·94	2·72	2·01	2·64	3·27	3·17	·62	·97	2·07	·78	22·65
1891	2·37	·03	2·31	·97	2·31	2·27	1·71	5·01	1·26	6·49	3·00	3·51	31·24
1892	·88	·93	·96	·76	·99	1·92	2·80	2·86	2·62	3·76	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
1914	·62	4·41	4·73	1·47	1·22	1·37	2·27	1·58	1·13	2·78	3·48	8·07	33·13
Aver. 25 years 1890-1914	2·34	1·91	2·07	1·59	1·52	1·89	1·92	2·42	2·00	3·89	2·92	3·18	27·71
Aver. 20 years 1895-1914	2·30	2·06	2·28	1·67	1·55	1·87	1·59	2·36	2·93	3·79	2·82	3·44	27·87

WINDS.

The following Table and Chart shows the direction, velocity and percentage of Winds experienced in Portsmouth during the year 1914.

(Observations taken at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 6 p.m.)

Month	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Force 0-12	
									Calms	4 to 7
January	9	15	21	6	..	6	12	24	..	42
February	3	..	..	3	15	33	18	12	..	33
March	9	3	6	..	6	18	12	39	..	57
April	6	6	9	21	3	12	24	9	..	51
May	12	21	6	6	3	9	15	21	..	48
June	9	18	15	9	6	3	12	18	..	42
July	9	9	..	12	9	12	12	30	..	39
August	21	6	6	9	3	15	21	6	6	39
September	9	6	12	9	12	12	6	21	3	48
October	9	18	27	12	6	3	3	15	..	24
November	15	3	12	3	9	9	24	15	..	42
December	3	..	3	3	6	12	42	15	9	39
Total ..	114	105	117	93	78	144	201	225	18	504



CALMS, 18 or 1·6 per cent

PORTSMOUTH

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

DATE — Week ending	Barometer reduced to Sea Level and 32°F.	TEMPERATURE								
		IN SHADE						IN SUN	ON GRASS	
	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean of Max. and Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Black Bulb in vacuo. Mean	Mean Min.	Lowest Min.
Jan. 10	30·069	44·1	48·4	40·1	44·2	52·	32·	64·1	33·9	21·
,, 17	30·245	35·4	38·3	32·5	35·4	42·	29·	59·1	27·4	24·
,, 24	30·134	31·9	35·9	29·3	32·6	40·	25·	55·6	22·	14·
,, 31	30·154	42·8	47·4	38·4	42·9	50·	30·	65·6	33·4	22·
Feb. 7	30·074	46·3	51·1	42·6	46·8	54·	40·	85·6	37·4	28·
,, 14	29·808	46·9	51·3	44·1	47·7	55·	42·	83·9	38·1	33·
,, 21	29·735	45·6	48·1	39·9	44·	50·	33·	87·1	32·7	22·
,, 28	29·618	43·4	50·3	36·6	43·4	54·	33·	91·	26·1	21·
March 7	29·883	46·4	51·8	42·7	47·2	58·	35·	91·7	35·7	28·
,, 14	29·755	45·7	51·6	40·7	46·1	55·	33·	94·1	35·1	21·
,, 21	29·412	42·7	47·6	39·6	43·6	52·	36·	96·7	32·3	26·
,, 28	29·528	44·7	50·6	35·3	42·9	52·	31·	96·3	26·	20·
April 4	30·055	50·6	56·1	45·6	50·8	62·	40·	101·6	39·9	29·
,, 11	29·722	50·	54·4	43·8	49·1	57·	37·	113·6	37·4	27·
,, 18	30·305	51·	57·6	41·	49·3	63·	37·	109·1	34·3	28·
,, 25	30·301	57·8	63·4	45·7	54·5	72·	41·	115·7	38·4	31·
May 2	30·274	53·6	58·1	43·	50·5	70·	39·	113·4	38·4	33·
,, 9	29·822	52·8	57·	48·8	52·9	61·	46·	112·8	46·4	42·
,, 16	30·203	54·1	59·7	45·3	52·5	67·	39·	114·6	41·1	35·
,, 23	30·274	63·7	70·8	50·3	60·5	74·	47·	121·6	43·7	39·
,, 30	30·174	54·1	60·7	44·8	52·7	65·	38·	122·3	41·6	35·
June 6	30·139	58·3	64·4	49·5	56·9	72·	45·	121·	45·4	37·
,, 13	29·845	58·4	66·4	51·1	58·7	78·	43·	124·3	48·4	39·
,, 20	30·064	61·4	71·6	53·8	62·7	76·	50·	123·7	50·7	46·
,, 27	30·166	61·7	68·5	53·1	60·8	74·	48·	127·8	50·1	44·
July 4	30·060	66·	71·8	58·1	64·9	78·	55·	122·8	53·7	45·
,, 11	30·019	64·3	69·4	57·4	63·4	78·	54·	125·1	55·	52·
,, 18	30·067	66·1	71·4	58·3	64·8	74·	56·	132·4	54·7	51·
,, 25	29·772	63·3	67·7	57·4	62·5	72·	51·	125·4	55·1	47·
Aug. 1	29·878	61·1	66·5	53·	59·7	74·	50·	119·9	49·4	46·
,, 8	29·860	62·5	66·7	57·1	61·9	68·	55·	123·1	53·4	48·
,, 15	30·167	67·9	73·	58·8	65·9	79·	52·	123·1	56·	47·
,, 22	30·122	62·6	71·4	53·8	62·6	75·	52·	121·1	49·7	45·
,, 29	30·076	63·9	72·	57·7	64·8	74·	54·	121·4	54·3	49·
Sept. 5	30·248	67·3	73·7	55·7	64·7	76·	53·	122·	51·3	46·
,, 12	29·980	64·8	69·4	58·5	63·9	74·	54·	119·8	55·1	50·
,, 19	29·895	58·9	64·1	53·1	58·6	68·	48·	114·7	49·5	45·
,, 26	30·296	56·3	62·2	45·1	53·6	69·	40·	111·	39·2	34·
Oct. 3	30·340	55·8	63·2	46·8	55·	65·	40·	108·2	41·5	33·
,, 10	30·330	54·5	61·8	46·8	54·3	64·	43·	104·7	42·2	36·
,, 17	30·026	53·2	57·8	49·5	53·7	61·	47·	86·4	46·2	39·
,, 24	30·016	53·9	58·5	48·7	53·6	62·	45·	94·0	44·5	38·
,, 31	29·676	51·6	56·7	46·3	51·5	61·	39·	98·4	42·6	32·
Nov. 7	29·702	53·1	58·	49·1	53·5	61·	40·	97·8	44·4	33·
,, 14	30·042	51·1	56·1	46·1	51·1	59·	38·	84·4	41·3	31·
,, 21	30·081	40·4	45·2	35·1	40·1	56·	31·	77·5	30·7	24·
,, 28	29·918	43·2	48·0	37·9	42·9	53·	31·	69·8	34·4	29·
Dec. 5	29·823	50·4	52·4	46·9	49·6	55·	41·	78·	43·3	38·
,, 12	29·612	45·2	49·4	41·	45·2	53·	34·	65·3	34·8	26·
,, 19	29·480	46·1	50·4	42·7	46·5	53·	38·	76·4	38·	30·
,, 26	29·888	37·6	43·7	34·1	38·9	50·	30·	60·7	30·	24·
Jan. 2	29·487	44·6	43·4	39·4	43·9	53·	32·	66·5	34·7	24·

AND SOUTHSEA.

during the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1915.

Mean of earth below ground		Wet Bulb	Humidity	Total Bright Sunshine (Campbell-Stokes)		Amount of Cloud	WIND 9 a.m. Number of Days								RAINFALL			
1 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.	Total (Ins.)	No. of days 0.01 inch or more rainfall	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of greatest fall
·9	45·2	42·9	90·	15	..	4·4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	·38	6	·10	Jan. 5
·1	45·8	33·3	80·	13	2	4·0	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	——
·3	44·4	29·7	72·	11	45	6·7	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	——
·1	43·3	41·9	93·	6	30	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	·24	2	·14	Jan. 29
·9	44·9	44·3	85·	39	15	3·3	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	·65	2	·50	Feb. 7
·9	45·6	45·6	90·	10	5	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	1·92	6	·45	,, 8
·0	46·7	44·3	88·5	11	45	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1·55	5	·60	,, 21
·3	46·1	42·	88·	36	50	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	·29	3	·23	,, 23
·8	46·0	44·7	87·5	25	40	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	·38	5	·16	Mar. 7
·1	46·9	44·	87·3	20	45	7·1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1·99	6	·76	,, 9
·2	47·1	40·9	86·	27	10	5·6	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	1·64	6	·69	,, 19
·6	46·6	42·6	83·7	26	5	5·4	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	·50	4	·23	,, 25
·3	47·1	48·1	82·5	28	..	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	·49	5	·21	April 4
·2	48·6	47·1	79·5	36	15	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	·97	6	·29	,, 7
·1	49·3	46·4	70·5	74	35	1·8	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	——
·1	50·5	52·6	69·8	66	25	2·3	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	——
·3	51·9	48·3	67·4	64	15	2·6	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	·23	2	·19	April 29
	52·3	49·3	74·5	24	5	8·7	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	·48	5	·24	May 3
·7	52·5	50·	75·	43	20	4·5	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	·30	2	·21	,, 10
·3	54·2	57·8	60·	84	55	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	·10	1	·10	,, 22
·8	55·8	48·6	64·	44	10	3·3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	·30	1	·30	,, 28
·3	56·2	54·2	75·5	46	35	4·0	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	·07	2	·04	,, 31
·0	57·	54·4	76·	59	5	4·3	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	·10	3	·04	June 8 & 11
·8	58·7	57·8	78·7	71	50	3·0	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	·74	2	·68	,, 14
·4	59·9	57·3	78·8	71	25	5·4	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	·50	1	·50	,, 23
·3	61·5	61·	73·	66	43	2·8	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	·07	3	·04	July 2
	62·	59·4	72·7	67	50	4·8	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	·70	3	·27	,, 5
·7	62·8	62·	77·5	54	45	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	·36	4	·12	,, 15
·2	63·0	59·3	77·	21	..	7·8	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1·00	3	·86	,, 19
·0	61·8	57·1	76·5	39	10	5·7	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	·33	3	·19	Aug. 1
·8	61·6	59·9	84·	42	15	8·8	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	·21	4	·10	,, 4
·9	61·9	63·7	77·	57	45	4·3	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	·79	2	·55	,, 15
·5	62·5	59·6	82	56	5	5·3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	·03	1	·03	,, 22
·9	62·6	61·5	85·	52	55	4·4	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	·36	2	·32	,, 25
·9	62·8	63·4	78·5	67	..	2·8	1	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	——
·0	62·9	61·6	81·4	43	45	5·0	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	·62	4	·31	Sept. 12
·7	62·1	55·1	77·	38	35	7·1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	·51	4	·22	,, 13
·9	60·1	51·2	69·7	63	50	3·4	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	——
·5	58·8	51·9	75·5	46	..	4·0	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	——
·1	58·1	51·0	77·8	35	45	8·5	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	——
·9	57·3	51·5	88·5	8	35	9·7	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	·78	4	·53	Oct. 14
·9	56·4	51·5	83·	14	..	8·1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	·46	3	·23	,, 22
·8	55·9	49·4	85	28	10	7·0	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	1·54	6	·45	,, 28
·9	54·9	51·6	88·5	27	25	8·4	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	·53	5	·35	Nov. 4
·8	54·2	48·9	85·	17	20	5·7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	·40	5	·20	,, 14
·9	52·4	38·1	81·5	29	25	3·1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	·85	2	·74	,, 15
·0	49·1	41·1	83·5	13	55	8·5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	·85	5	·36	,, 26
·3	49·5	47·4	79·2	14	10	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1·40	7	·69	,, 30
·9	49·1	43·8	88·1	6	45	9·0	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	3·59	6	1·67	Dec. 9
·8	48·4	44·6	88·5	16	25	6·4	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1·75	6	·72	,, 13
·4	47·5	36·3	88·	9	..	8·1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	·83	3	·51	,, 26
·2	46·3	43·1	87·6	11	25	7·	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	2·25	7	·59	,, 28

TABLE

MONTHLY WEATHER

Month	Barometer — Mean at 32° F. at Level and Latitude of Station	AIR TEMPERATURE								HYGROMETER		BRIGHT SUNSHIN	
		Mean of		Mean of A and B	Diff. from Normal	Absolute Maximum and Minimum				Dry Bulb	Humidity	Total in hours	c
		A Max.	B Min.			Max.	Day	Min	Day				
Jan. ..	30.171	42.5	34.7	38.6	—1.1	52.	9th	25	23rd	38.3	86	54.57	
Feb. ..	29.800	50.2	40.8	45.5	+4.9	55	10th and 14th	33	19th 26th 27th	45.2	89	97.55	
Mar. ..	29.668	50.9	40.3	45.6	+2.6	62	31st	31	22nd and 25th	45.5	86	109.40	
April ..	30.105	58.5	43.7	51.1	+3.6	72	20th	37	8th and 12th	53.1	73	244.40	
May ..	30.108	61.7	47.2	54.5	+1.5	74	18th	38	26th	55.9	71	219.20	
June ..	30.051	68.7	52.4	60.6	+1.6	78	13th and 29th	43	8th	60.7	76	282.5	
July ..	29.917	68.5	56.7	62.6	+0.2	78	1st and 11th	50	29th	63.8	76	205.48	
Aug. ..	30.045	71.1	56.9	64.0	+1.6	79	13th and 14th	52	11th and 18th	64.1	84	223.15	
Sept. ..	30.106	66.2	52.3	59.3	+0.8	76	4th	40	23rd and 30th	61.0	76	233.30	
Oct. ..	30.024	59.4	47.7	53.6	+2.3	65	1st, 2nd, 3rd	39	28th	53.6	83	100.25	
Nov. ..	29.932	52.2	42.5	47.4	+2.0	61	4th and 6th	31	21st and 24th	47.4	86	88.5	
Dec. ..	29.668	48.6	40.2	44.4	+3.3	54	1st and 2nd	30	25th	44.4	88	54.30	
Totals	359.595	698.5	555.5	627.1						633.0	974	1914·10	
Means	29.966	58.2	46.3	52.2	+1.9					52.7	81.1	159.31	

XXII.

REPORT, 1914.

OUD 10)	RAIN				EARTH TEMPERATURE		WEATHER No. of days of								WIND No. of Observations at 9 am, 3 pm, and 6 pm.								
ean m- nt	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	Forces 4-7	Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
			Amount	Day																				
.1	.62	−1.87	.14	29th	39.7	44.8	..	2	..	7	18	2	21	..	42	..	9	15	21	6	..	6	12	24
.8	4.41	+2.39	.60	21st	44.1	45.8	..	..	..	12	10	..	11	..	33	..	3	..	..	3	15	33	18	12
.2	4.73	+2.99	.76	9th	45.2	46.7	1	3	..	10	16	..	14	3	57	..	9	3	6	..	6	18	12	39
.3	1.47	−0.18	.29	7th	51.2	49.6	..	3	1	17	6	..	4	..	51	..	6	6	9	21	3	12	24	9
.5	1.22	−0.34	.30	28th	55.9	53.7	..	1	1	13	9	..	..	..	48	..	12	21	6	6	3	9	15	21
.7	1.37	−0.54	.68	14th	63.3	58.4	..	3	1	14	5	..	..	..	42	..	9	18	15	9	6	3	12	18
.5	2.27	+0.02	.86	19th	65.7	62.4	..	..	3	10	12	..	..	..	39	..	9	9	..	12	9	12	12	30
.8	1.58	−0.70	.55	15th	64.5	62.2	..	..	..	9	14	..	..	..	39	6	21	6	6	9	3	15	21	6
.3	1.13	−1.41	.31	12th	60.3	61.6	..	..	..	13	9	..	..	..	48	3	9	6	12	9	12	12	6	21
.1	2.78	−0.62	.53	14th	53.6	57.1	..	..	..	5	25	..	..	..	24	..	9	18	27	12	6	3	3	15
.0	3.48	+0.32	.74	15th	46.	51.4	..	..	..	7	18	..	6	..	42	..	15	3	12	3	9	9	24	15
.5	8.07	+5.52	1.67	9th	43.9	48.3	..	..	..	2	18	4	7	..	39	9	3	..	3	3	6	12	42	15
.8	33.13	..	..	..	633.4	642.0	1	12	6	119	160	6	63	3	504	18	114	105	117	93	78	144	201	225
.6	2.76	+5.96	1.67	Dec. 9th	52.8	53.5																		

APPENDIX.—TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 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.			
			Nett.						Under 1 Year age		At all Ages	
		Uncorrected Number	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
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	106	72	734	127	3289	14.21
1912	236,732	5605	5570	23.60	3141	13.31	97	81	466	85	3125	13·24
1913	241,256	5989	5966	24.34	3096	12.63	98	82	545	91	3 8)	12·57
1914	245,287	5714	5678	23.17	3176	12.96	125	98	486	85	3:49	12.85

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

Total population at all ages .. .. 231,141 } At Census of 1911.

Total families or separate occupiers .. 51,705 }

APPENDIX. TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

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 Portsmouth	2 Portsea	3 Landport North	4 Landport Central	5 Mid-Southsea	6 Southsea	
		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 (iucluding Membranous croup)	767	4	183	489	42	46	2	1	11	28	275	212	160	81	615
Erysipelas	94	2	5	6	7	24	28	22	4	12	22	23	22	11	..
Scarlet fever ..	703	5	168	483	53	42	2	..	18	48	248	139	208	42	469
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever ..	189	1	13	60	51	50	13	1	4	10	73	48	42	12	110
Relapsing fever and Continued fever	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	14	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	1	..	6	6	1	..	..
Cerebro- spinal meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OphthalmiaNeonatorum	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	13	12	2	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	598	..	9	50	134	306	85	14	17	62	125	189	157	48	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	234	6	44	120	30	32	2	.	4	21	63	68	61	17	..
TOTALS ..	2650	65	422	1160	321	512	132	38	59	189	824	699	666	213	1194

Isolation Hospitals or Sanatoria

1. Milton Hospital for Infectious Diseases.
2. Small-pox Hospital at Elson (by arrangement with Gosport and Alverstoke U.D.C.)
3. The Langstone Consumption Hospital.

APPENDIX.—Table III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1914.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes — Certified	3121	480	106	126	131	136	455	714	973	863
All Causes — Uncertfd.	28	6	1	..	1	1	4	3	12	..
Enteric Fever	29	..	..	1	4	9	10	5	..	22
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	39	6	16	15	2	..	..	..	..	12
Scarlet Fever	7	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	4
Whooping Cough	50	23	12	13	2	..	..	..	..	6
Diphtheria and Croup	81	1	5	29	43	1	2	..	..	59
Influenza	27	1	..	1	..	2	11	6	6	2
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Phthisis Pulm. Tuberculosis	261	1	1	3	5	47	132	57	15	74
Tuberculous Meningitis	36	6	8	11	6	3	2	..	..	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	62	16	11	7	2	7	13	5	1	32
Cancer, malignant disease	206	..	..	..	..	..	21	106	79	53
Rheumatic Fever	10	..	..	1	..	2	2	4	1	4
Meningitis	13	2	1	2	2	2	4	..	..	2
Organic Heart Disease	338	5	1	1	5	8	47	129	142	77
Bronchitis	260	48	9	3	1	1	13	54	131	27
Pneumonia (all forms)	177	39	20	19	8	7	30	33	21	33
Other diseases of respiratory organs	31	3	1	..	1	1	6	14	5	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	90	58	13	5	1	..	1	5	7	9
Appendicitis & typhlitis	14	..	..	..	6	3	4	..	1	13
Cirrhosis of Liver	20	1	..	..	..	..	3	14	2	3
Alcoholism	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	7
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	96	..	..	1	2	3	16	48	26	18
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturifion	9	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	5
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	196	189	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	21
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	109	21	2	2	10	14	25	23	12	32
Suicide	25	..	..	..	..	1	9	12	3	10
Other Defined Diseases	935	64	4	8	23	23	96	190	527	324
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	14	2	..	1	2	1	1	4	3	1
Totals	3149	486	107	126	132	137	459	717	985	863
Sub-Entries. (included in above figs.)										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

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	114	33	21	20	83	93	91	64	44	480
Uncertified	3	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	1	6
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	6
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-Cough	1	..	..	2	3	5	5	6	4	23
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	6
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	1	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Convulsions	2	2	1	..	5	6	5	1	1	18
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	3	..	3	16	12	11	6	48
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	1	..	1	7	10	8	13	39
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	1	11	13	8	..	33
Enteritis	..	..	..	2	2	7	7	8	1	25
Gastritis	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	3
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	..	13
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Suffocation, overlying	4	..	1	..	5	5	4	1	2	17
Injury at Birth	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Atelectasis	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Malformations	2	3	1	1	7	6	3	3	1	20
Premature Birth	84	17	8	7	116	5	1	2	..	124
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	6	7	4	4	21	10	11	2	2	45
Other Causes	7	3	2	2	14	6	4	3	5	32
Totals	117	33	21	20	191	95	91	64	45	485

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate 5461
Illegitimate 251

Port Sanitary Authority.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

There has been no case of infectious disease on any vessel arriving at the Port during the year. The Port Sanitary Inspector found 25 cases in which nuisances existed, and these were all remedied.

The total number of vessels which arrived at the Port during the year was 7,357. Of these 124 were from foreign ports, 860 from coastal places, and 6,373 from places in the Solent. The following is the nationality of foreign vessels :—

Norwegian	..	31	Danish	..	5
French	..	24	Swedish	..	3
German	..	15	Russian	..	1
Dutch	..	7			

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, 1914.

The number of admissions was 1,194, against 1,437 last year.

The number of deaths was 77 ; discharged 952 ; remaining 152. The combined mortality in respect of all cases was 6.44 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.—Of this disease 469 cases were admitted, last year 730 ; discharged 397, died 4, remaining 68, the fatality rate being .85 per cent. The type of disease was mild, and was followed by the usual complications : 21 had a nasal discharge either on admission or during their convalesence ; the bacillus of diphtheria being found in 15 cases ; 28 had a faucial exudation, the bacillus of diphtheria was present in 11 cases ; 10 had disease of the kidneys, viz., 9 albuminuria and 1 acute nephritis ; 7 enlarged glands ; 17 a discharge from one or both ears. The importance of limiting the number of patients was shown in the fewer number of cases of post scarlatinal diphtheria and of the other complications which accompany overcrowding.

DIPHTHERIA.—Admitted 615, last year 652 ; discharged 480, died 56, remaining 79, the fatality rate being 9.15 per

cent. Of the faucial cases 7 died within 24 hours of admission. In 9 cases obstruction to respiration necessitated operation ; tracheotomy was performed, 4 recovered, 5 died.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Admitted 110, discharged 88, died 17, remaining 5, the death-rate being 15.4 per cent. Two of the fatal cases were meningitis and not enteric.

ILLNESS OF STAFF.—Two Nurses contracted scarlet fever, two enteric, and one diphtheria. All recovered.

I have to express my thanks 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 1914.

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 ..	2	103	304	38	19	2	1	..	469
Typhoid Fever ..	1	8	35	34	16	11	4	1	110
Diphtheria	3	154	372	54	24	6	1	1	615
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicella	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	6	265	711	126	59	19	6	2	1194

TABLE XXIV.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED to the MILTON HOSPITAL

(Small-pox Patients—Langstone Hospital) for the years 1883 to 1914.

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
1914	..	469	110	615	..	..	1194

Report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-ninth Annual Report as Chief Inspector of Nuisances of the Sanitary works done under the supervision of your Inspectors for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

2,620 Preliminary and 591 Statutory Notices were issued for the abatement of Nuisances, and the following works were carried out, viz. :—

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains Cleansed		436
,, Repaired or Re-laid with Water-tight Joints		294
,, Ventilated or shafts repaired or raised		32
Waste or Rain-water Pipes disconnected		10
Soil Pipes ventilated or repaired		20
New Water Closet Pans provided		463
New Pedestal Water Closet Apparatus provided		11
Soil Pipes removed outside houses		3
Water Closet Fittings repaired		351
Flushing Apparatus provided to Water Closets		363
Extra Sanitary Accommodation provided in	Workshops	5
,, ,, ,, ,,	Refreshment Houses	1
Separate ,, ,, ,,	Workshops	4
Waste Pipes provided, repaired and trapped		103
Glazed Stoneware Sinks provided		64
Water Closets ventilated		14
Yards Drained		12

SANITARY DEFECTS IN CONNECTION WITH DWELLING-HOUSES AND WORKSHOPS.

Rain-water Spouting cleansed, provided or repaired	592
Roofs Repaired	538
Outside Walls protected or weather tiling repaired	145
Flooring, stairs or doors repaired	487
Sashes, Lines, or Sash Frames repaired	420
Windows (fixed) made to open	102
Space under Floors efficiently ventilated	101
Damp Courses repaired or provided	8
Houses, or parts of houses, cleansed and distempered, or painted	431
Walls and Ceilings repaired	202
Sanitary Dust-Bins provided	9
Dust Chutes cleansed or repaired	5
Yards Repaved or paving repaired	673
Urinals Cleansed or repaired	4
,, Provided	4
Water Closets Cleansed	11
Overcrowding in Dwelling-houses discontinued	41
,, ,, Van	1
,, ,, Workshops discontinued	5
Smoke Nuisances abated	2
Workshops Cleansed and Lime-washed	23
,, Ventilated	2
Floors of Workshops Drained	3
Water Supply to Dwelling-houses provided	22
Rain-water Tanks removed	6
Other Nuisances in connection with Dwelling-houses	102
,, ,, ,, Workshops	20
Premises connected with the Main Sewer	2

OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.

Manure removed	20
Offal	1
Refuse	61
Animals	24
Stagnant Water removed	8
Bedding Cleansed	11
Cesspits Cleansed	18

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, COWSHEDS, BAKEHOUSES, &c.

Slaughter-houses Cleansed	7
Cowsheds Cleansed	5
Bakehouses Cleansed	12
Yards, Stables, Sties, &c., Cleansed	25

Manure Pits provided	8
,, ,, repaired	2
Stables Drained	6

BYE-LAWS.

Notices under Nuisance Bye-laws complied with	10
,, ,, Common Lodging House ,,	1
,, ,, Slaughter-houses ,,	1
,, ,, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	1

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

Carcases of Beef and Offal	14
,, Mutton	5
,, Pork	7
,, Lamb	1
Legs of Mutton, Colonial	2
Fore Quarter of Mutton	2
Suet	lbs. 68
Pieces of Beef and Mutton	,, 1731
Bacon	tons 2, cwt. 7
Sweetbreads	box 1
Tripe	lbs. 48
Bullocks' Livers	10
Sheeps' Kidneys, Colonial	444
Ox Tails ,,	38
Pigs' Plucks	bales 2
Sausages	lbs. 24
Mixed Tinned Meats	boxes 14
Bream	,, 12
,,	250
,,	cwt. $2\frac{1}{4}$
Gurnet	boxes 3
Skate	,, 10
,,	,, 18
Codfish	,, 7
,,	lbs. 462
Bass	boxes 2
Turbot	cwt. 3
Soles	50
Lemon Soles	lbs. 50
Halibut	4
Whiting	boxes 15
,,	kits 3

Whiting	lbs.	868
Shrimps	baskets	15
,,	kits	2½
,,	gallons	131
Sprats	barrels	16
Prawns	tins	7
Cods' Roes	boxes	4
,,	stone	10½
Herrings	boxes	8
,,	barrels	12
,,	kits	2
,,		300
Dried Codlings	boxes	192
Codlings (Wet)	kit	1
Codlings	stone	14
Bloaters	boxes	501
,,	barrels	2
Dog-fish	box	1
Plaice	stone	4
Kippers	boxes	429
Dried Haddock	,,	202
,, ,,	kits	3
,, ,,	cwt.	1½
Megrams	boxes	9
,,	kit	1
,,	stone	3
Salt Fish	boxes	4
Mackerel	,,	49
,,	barrels	5
,,		180
Mixed Fish	kits	5
,,	boxes	3
Hake	kits	2
,,	boxes	4
,,	,,	26
Filletted Haddock	boxes	146
Lobsters	,,	34
Cray-fish		19
Crabs	barrels	24
,,		555
Cockles	bags	2
Winkles	gallons	12
Escalops		300
Oysters	keg	1
,,		102

Smelts	boxes	60
Salmon		15
Rabbits		71
Hare		1
Fowls		2
Chicken		117
Pigeons		26
Wood-Pigeons		4
Geese		11
Ducks		16
Quails		15
Eggs		180
Peaches	boxes	26
Cherries	crates	45
,,	baskets	9
Apples	boxes	160
Pears	baskets	2
Damsons	,,	3
Melons	boxes	4
Tomatoes	,,	8
,,	gallons	4
Cabbage	sack	1
Vegetables and Fruit	packages	2
Watercress	baskets	2

It was only necessary to obtain four Magistrates' Orders for condemnation.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

DWELLING HOUSES.—During the year 7,967 examinations of dwelling-houses were made and 10,700 re-inspections of property under Notice took place whilst works ordered to be carried out were in progress.

Included in the above were 1,374 house to house inspections. The defects found to exist were dealt with under the Public Health Act, the Notices issued having reference to flushing apparatus to water closets, general conditions relating to want of ventilation, dampness, drainage, cleanliness, paving of yards and other defects.

COMPLAINTS.—762 complaints as to alleged nuisances were made at the office and received attention.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—4,783 visits were made to the various slaughter-houses. On December 31st there were

76 in actual regular use and occupation, including nine yearly and one five year licences.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—1,796 visits were made to the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. 276 applications for registration were received, including 10 as Cowkeepers. The number of cows in the various sheds numbered 153. The premises were generally well kept.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—582 visits were made to the Common Lodging Houses. They have been fairly well kept during the year, considering that some of them are very old houses. One house has been closed during the year and there are only 10 now in occupation, having accommodation for 357 persons.

WORKSHOPS.—Inspector Gray has made 2,919 visits to the various workshops, as well as 602 visits to outworkers. Miss Monk has visited 116 workshops and 58 outworkers' premises.

BAKEHOUSES.—Inspector Gray has made 1,012 visits to the different Bakehouses. During the year 25 Bakehouses have been closed and there are now only 135 in actual regular use in the Borough. 35 of these have mechanical power and therefore come under the heading of Factories.

They have all been regularly limewashed, as required by the Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—2,217 visits have been made by Miss Monk and the District Sanitary Inspectors to houses in which Infectious Diseases have occurred. Miss Monk has also visited 1,577 cases of Tuberculosis.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.—During the year Nurses Preston and Weaver have paid 6,172 visits and Miss Monk 43 visits.

DISINFECTION.—1,969 infected rooms have been disinfected by the Disinfector. The Steam Disinfector has been in great use during the year, 1,720 articles of bedding and wearing apparel having been disinfected, as well as 4,329 horse rugs for the Military Authorities and 1,346 Military Kits, bedding, etc., from the 5th Southern General Hospital, Fawcett Road.

DRAINAGE.—3,846 old drains have been tested or retested by the District Inspectors. 337 were found to be defective and have been relaid with water-tight cement joints.

Inspector Turner has tested or re-tested 1,533 new drains and the sanitary fittings in 1,132 instances. He has also tested drains relaid by the Borough Engineer's Department under Section 41 Public Health Act, 1875, as well as a number coming under the definition of sewers.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.—Systematic inspection under this Act and the various Orders made under the same has been made by Inspector Gray. No new Orders were made during the year. Several offences were reported to the Authority and Police Court proceedings taken in five cases. In three of these there were convictions, one being dismissed and the other withdrawn on payment of costs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—During the year 1,099 samples were taken under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and submitted to the Public Analyst. Fifty-one different kinds of articles were taken, the principal being 530 milks, 19 skimmed or separated milks, 249 butters, 23 margarines, 17 coffees, 21 cocoas, 13 spirits, 14 creams, and 105 drugs. The results of the examination of these by the Public Analyst, together with an account of proceedings taken are given in the Public Analyst's Report. Proceedings were taken against two persons for impeding the Inspector taking the samples, one case was dismissed and in the other there was a conviction and a fine imposed.

PROSECUTIONS AND FINES.

Public Health Act, 1875.

Under Section 36 of this Act proceedings were taken against one person for the recovery of expenses in providing flushing apparatus and water supply to water closets. The cases were withdrawn on the accounts amounting to £3/8/8 being paid before the hearing.

Under the Nuisances clauses of the Act proceedings were taken in 25 cases, viz. :—

Initials	*Offence*	*Result*
W.W.	Non-compliance with Notice to abate Nuisance at 42 Britain Street	Fined £1 14s.6d., incl. Costs. Ordered to do the work in 14 days.
L. & L.	Do. at 19 Common Street	Ordered to do the work in 14 days and to pay 11/6 Costs.

Initials	*Offence*	*Remarks*
J.F.W.	Do. at 25 Regent Street	Ordered to do the work in 14 days and to pay 5/- Costs
A.C.	Do. at 5 Heidelberg Road	Withdrawn, work done.
W.B.	Do. at 70 Simpson Road	Ordered to do the work in 14 days and to pay 10/- Fine, including Costs.
W.B.	Do. at 72 Simpson Road	Do. do.
W.B.	Do. at 78 Simpson Road	Do. do.
W.W.	Do. at 44 Brighton Street	Do. do.
W.W.	Do. at 46 Brighton Street	Do. do.
W.W.	Do. at 48 Brighton Street	Do. do.
J.E.	Do. at 40 Bishop Street	Ordered to do the work in 14 days and pay 8/- Costs.
E.J.S.	Do. at 50 Orange Street	Do. and pay 8/9 Costs.
E.J.S.	Do. at 51 Orange Street	Do. do.
H.G.	Do. at 16 Chalton Street	Withdrawn on payment of 5/- Costs. Work done.
H.C.S.	Do. at 5 Albion Street	Ordered to do the work in 14 days and to pay 9/- Costs.
H.C.S.	Do. at 7 Albion Street	Withdrawn on payment of 3/- Costs. Work done.
F.M.	Do. at 22 Fratton Road	Ordered to do the work in 14 days and to pay £2 Fine and Costs.
W.W.	Do. at 7 Spring Garden View	Ordered to do the work in 14 days and to pay £2 11s. Fine and Costs.
W.W.	Do. at 9 Spring Garden View	Do. and pay 11/- Costs.
W.W.	Do. at 44 Britain Street	Do. and pay 8/6 Costs.
W.W.	Non-compliance with Magistrates. Order	Fined 6d. a day for 92 days. Total Fine and Costs £2 13s. 6d.
W.W.	Do. do.	Do. do. Total Fine and Costs £2 14s. 6d.
W.W.	Non-compliance with Notice to abate Nuisance at Nos. 44 and 46 Brighton Street	Withdrawn on payment of 3/- Costs. Work done.
P. O'C.	Do. at Wickham Court	Ordered to do the work in six weeks and to pay 11/- Costs
F.K.	Do. at 124 Powerscourt Rd.	Adjourned for 14 days. Work done and case withdrawn.

The total Fines and Costs amounted to £19 5s. 6d.

Shops Act, 1912.

Under this Act proceedings were taken in five instances, viz. :—

J.R.L.	Breach of Shops Act	Fined 10/- including Costs.
A.A.J. & F.M.D.	Do. do.	Do. do.
M.S.	Do. do.	Do. do.
S.B.	Infringements of Jewellers Closing Order	Dismissed on payment of 6/- Costs, defendant undertaking to conform to the Act
J.R.	Do. do.	Withdrawn on payment of 3/- Costs, defendant undertaking to conform to the Order.

Food and Drugs Acts.

Proceedings were taken in 24 cases of adulteration, 22 of milk and 2 of drugs, and Fines and Costs amounting to £51 3s. 0d. were imposed.

Two Dairymen were summoned for obstructing Inspector Hobbs whilst engaged in taking samples, one case was dismissed and the defendant in the other case was fined £2, including Costs.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRED L. BELL,

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

The Diseases of Animals Act, &c.

To A. Mearns Fraser, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

Inspection of Cattle.—The following is a list of Animals which have been imported into the Borough during the year :—

Beasts	8,605
Sheep	26,899
Calves	3,730
Fat Pigs	19,135
Store Pigs	1,058
Total ..	59,427

The greater number of the above animals arrived at Fratton Railway Cattle Yard from the various Markets. A large number, however, were imported into the Borough by road and water from various districts ; the latter were mostly bought privately.

Inspection of Cattle Trucks, &c.—2,497 cattle trucks, 1,586 horse-boxes and 704 tow-boats have been inspected during the year. All were found to be thoroughly cleansed and limewashed as required by the Act.

Foot and Mouth Disease Orders, 1895 to 1914.—In consequence of Foot and Mouth Disease again breaking out in various districts, and as some areas were still under restriction from last year, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries issued no less than 99 Orders relating to Irish cattle arriving

into this country. This placed many districts under an Affected Area Order, which restricted Irish cattle being moved from these districts without detention for a period to see if disease developed. In other districts cattle were only allowed to land at special ports and there slaughtered under the supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon of the Board of Agriculture. The Board, by telegram, etc., gave strict instructions that all cattle should be carefully inspected. This has been rigorously carried out, and not a single case of Foot and Mouth Disease has occurred in the Borough during the year. On July 18th, 1914, 14 beasts arrived here from Roscrea, Tipperary, Ireland, for Messrs. Slattery & Willis, the Government Contractors, and as a result of instructions of the Board, these animals were examined by Mr. H. Green, Veterinary Surgeon for the Borough, but as no sign of this disease appeared they were allowed to be slaughtered on 27th July, 1914.

Sheep-scab Compulsory Dipping Order of 1914.—Under this Order I have received 125 notifications from the various Market Inspectors and the County Police, and 1,156 sheep, which came into the Borough for the purpose of slaughter, were dealt with. In addition Inspector Turner superintended the dipping of 80 sheep, the property of Mr. George Mills, Cattle Dealer of Hilsea, in accordance with the Order. The whole of the Orders relating to Compulsory Dipping were suspended by the Board of Agriculture on the 6th August, 1914, and have not yet been renewed.

Swine Fever Order of 1908.—During the year there have been four outbreaks of Swine Fever in the Borough, introduced by store-pigs that had been exposed for sale at the various markets. In consequence of these outbreaks I was instructed by the Board of Agriculture, as Inspector of this district, to place a number of pig owners under Form B, and as a result 239 pigs were detained at the various piggeries situated at the Highgrove Allotment Ground, Hilsea. Pigs could thus only be moved from or into these premises by licence and then only to a slaughterhouse or bacon factory. I still have to complain about pig-keepers in this Borough being careless in the way they feed their stock. Such a great deal of barrack refuse is used for this purpose, and since the war commenced much rubbish has been put into the hog-tubs, such as soap, sodium, etc., ; the consequence is that many of the young pigs have died, apparently from being poisoned. In my opinion all such refuse should be carefully sorted, washed and then boiled, before being given to the pigs ;

and to the very young pigs it should be very much diluted, and plenty of fresh water should also be given to the pigs at all times. Two suspicious cases were reported, one by a Veterinary Surgeon and one by the owner, both of which, when investigated by the Board's Veterinary Surgeon, were not confirmed to be swine fever, although out of a total of 149 pigs kept on the two premises, no less than 23 died and were buried by the owners.

The total number of pigs on the premises where outbreaks did occur was 214, which were disposed of as follows :—

142 died or were found to be diseased when killed, 64 were dressed for food, and 8 were remaining alive at the 31st Dec., 1914.

The whole had my supervision whilst being dressed for food, burnt or buried, as the case might be, in accordance with the Order.

The Royal Counties Agriculture Society Show was held in Portsmouth during the year, on June 10th, to 13th 1914, and was attended to by Inspector Turner, as I was ill. He licensed into the Show for exhibition 82 pigs. Other animals also exhibited were 286 beasts, 509 sheep and 244 horses. The cattle show was a complete success.

Tuberculosis Order of 1913.—There has not been found a single case of tuberculosis amongst cows during the year. The whole of the cows in the various dairies have been inspected at different periods by me and I found the stock in good condition and healthy. On August 6th, 1914, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries revoked the Order of 1913, and suspended the Order made by them on the 23rd June, 1914, most probably on account of the war, in order that there should be no delay in the food supply.

Importation of Dogs Order of 1911.—During the year I have received licenses and memoranda from the Board of Agriculture and Customs Officials in H.M. Dockyard, notifying 27 dogs arriving from foreign ports into this Borough. Most of these were performing dogs, and were licensed to the different places of amusement. They then had Inspector Turner's supervision until licensed to other towns.

Parasitic Mange Order, 1911.—Many complaints have been received by me during the year through the Police and owners of animals with reference to this disease, but upon examination by Mr. H. Green, Veterinary Surgeon for the

Borough, he could not certify Parasitic Mange to exist, though skin diseases, common to horses through neglect or being kept near fowls, appeared. This Order was also suspended on 6th August, 1914, with the exception of Article 7, which does not permit horses whilst suffering with Parasitic Mange to be exposed or come into contact with other horses.

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1907.—During the year several horses were reported as being suspicious of having Glanders. Upon examination they were found to be suffering from severe colds or nasal gleet, but one horse sent home from the cabstand on the Hard, Portsea, was kept under observation, for testing with the Mallien's Test by Mr. Herbert Green, Veterinary Surgeon, from December 19th to the 31st, but as the test did not react on the animal, and it had much improved by the rest and treatment, I released it on the latter date by instruction from the Medical Officer of Health.

RABIES ORDER OF 1897.—Several dogs have been examined during the year and found to have been suffering from fits through teething, but two cases reported by the Police, where the dogs had bitten people and were suspected of being mad, were in consequence killed by the Police. Post-mortems were made on the dogs by Mr. H. Green, Veterinary Surgeon, but he failed to find in either case any signs of Rabies and gave certificates to that effect.

ANIMALS TRANSIT AND GENERAL ORDER OF 1912.—Under this Order I have examined 159 horses that were entrained for the London Docks and which were consigned abroad for food, and in all cases I found them fit to travel. This traffic, however, has been stopped since the war commenced.

THE CORKY-SCAB OF POTATOES ORDER OF 1914.—During the year the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries issued two Orders relating to Disease in Potatoes. Under these Orders I have received two samples of potatoes sent to me for my opinion as to the cause of the disease. In each case they were forwarded to the Board of Agriculture experts to decide, and both samples were reported not to be Wart or Corky-scab Disease. One case was winter rot, but the Board advised that they were unsuited for seed purposes. The other case was due to millepedes in the soil.

During the year I have received various Orders relating to the importation of Hay and Straw into England from

foreign countries. Copies of these Orders have been issued to all the Hay and Straw Merchants in the Borough.

A number of other Orders made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has had my attention and has been rigorously carried out during the year.

Reports made to me by the Police concerning infringements of Board of Agriculture Orders, by the movement of pigs into this Borough without having first obtained a license, were reported to the Town Clerk, who dealt with each case as was 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.

Sir,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

Midwives Act.

No. of Midwives on list ..	56
Cases attended by Midwives ..	3513
Cases needing Medical help ..	283
No. of Still Births	76
Visits paid to Midwives' cases ..	500
Visits of Inspection	246

There has been a decrease in the number of Still Births this year, the number last year being 104 and this year 76. The number of cases requiring medical help was about the same.

During the year four Midwives were reported for not keeping the Midwives' Rules. These were small offences and dealt with by the M.O.H. There has been no case of mal-practice.

During the year eight new Midwives notified their intention to practise in the Borough. Seven left for other places, one retired, and two *bona fide* midwives died.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

46 cases of Ophthalmia were notified and 250 visits were paid to these cases. All recovered except three, which were exceptionally severe cases.

Notification of Births Act.

6,172 visits were paid under this Act. These visits are much appreciated, and help in many ways has been given to the mothers. There is a marked improvement in the feeding and general care of the children, the mothers being much more intelligent in the matter.

Infectious Disease.

259 visits have been paid to children suffering from minor infectious disease, and 112 visits to special cases reported for inquiry.

Tuberculosis Act.

1,470 visits have been paid to cases of Tuberculosis reported and attended by Medical Practitioners.

Workrooms.

174 visits to Workrooms where women are employed have been paid.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARY MONK.

The Public Analyst's Report.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
16 ARUNDEL STREET,
PORTSMOUTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report on the work conducted in the Public Analyst's Department during the year ending December 31st, 1914.

The number of samples examined is slightly in excess of the number examined during the previous twelve months, and there is a large increase in the total adulteration compared with the same period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the percentage of detected adulteration during the year 1913 was abnormally low.

I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to my Assistant, Mr. S. H. Dennett, B.Sc., for the valuable help which he gave me previous to joining the Army last September, and I also wish to refer to the thorough and efficient manner in which Inspector J. S. Hobbs has carried out his duties at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,

Public Analyst.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year ending December 31st, 1914, the number of samples examined was 1,168, which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

Food and Drug Samples ..	1099
Waters	25
Miscellaneous	44
	1168

The number of samples taken in connection with The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is 1099. This averages one sample to every 220 persons of the Borough, or a " Sample Rate " of 4.5 samples per 1,000 persons.

The last Report published by the Local Government Board gives one sample per 333 persons in England and Wales, or a " Sample Rate " of 3.0 samples per 1,000 persons.

The number of samples examined, the number adulterated and the percentage of adulteration for each of the different classes of foods and drugs is given in the following table :—

TABLE A.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration
Milk	530	481	49	9·2
Skimmed Milk	19	19	..	..
Dried Milk	1	1	..	..
Condensed Milk	3	3	..	..
Cream	14	8	6	42·8
Butter	249	245	4	1·6
Margarine	23	23	..	..
Lard	9	9	..	..
Cheese	15	15	..	..
Tea	4	4	..	..
Coffee	17	17	..	..
Dandelion Coffee	1	1	..	..
Coffee & Milk (condensed)	1	1	..	..
Cocoa	21	21	..	..
Bread	5	5	..	..
Flour	5	5	..	..
Ginger Flour	1	1	..	..
Rice	4	4	..	..
Baking Powder	4	4	..	..
Jam	10	9	1	10·0
Pepper	12	12	..	..
Mustard	12	12	..	..
Ground Ginger	5	5	..	..
Ground Mace	5	5	..	..
Honey	5	5	..	..
Golden Syrup	2	2	..	..
Vinegar	4	4	..	..
Whisky	4	2	2	50·0
Brandy	2	2	..	..
Rum	2	2	..	..
Gin	5	4	1	20·0
Camphorated Oil	8	5	3	37·5
Olive Oil	4	4	..	..
Castor Oil	4	4	..	..
Eucalyptus Oil	4	4	..	..
Glycerine	5	5	..	..
Tincture of Iodine	9	9	..	..
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	7	5	2	28·5
Liquid Ex. of Ipecacuanha	1	1	..	..
White Precipitate Ointmt.	4	4	..	..
Boric Acid Ointment	5	4	1	20·0
Tar Ointment	1	1	..	..
Carbolic Ointment	3	3	..	..
Citric Acid	3	3	..	..
Ground Gentian	6	6	..	..
Ground Cinnamon	7	7	..	..
Cream of Tartar	4	4	..	..
Seidlitz Powders	8	7	1	12·5
Bees Wax	6	6	..	..
Milk of Sulphur	6	6	..	..
Powdered Borax	10	10	..	..
	1099	1029	70	6·4

From the figures given in the foregoing table it will be seen that 6.4 per cent. of the samples examined were found to be "not genuine." Comparing this figure with that for the previous twelve months (2.5 per cent.), a marked increase is shown in the percentage of detected adulteration. In spite of this increase, however, this figure (6.4 per cent.) compares very favourably with the last figures recorded for England and Wales (8.4 per cent.) and the Metropolis (8.8 per cent.).

TABLE B.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Observations
3	Gin	21·53% excess of water	Cautioned by M.O.H.
15	Milk	2% of added water	Farmer's Milk.
18	Do.	1·5% ,,	,, ,,
41	Do.	2% ,,	,, ,,
50	Camphorated Oil	12·82% def. in camphor	Test Sample.
71	Milk	7% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
72	Do.	8% ,, ,,	Fined £10 and 13/6 Costs.
78	Camphorated Oil	31·6% def. in camphor	Test Sample.
95	Milk	17·3% of added water	Fined 60/- and 11/6 Costs.
97	Do.	25% deficient in fat	Fined 60/- and 11/6 Costs.
102	Camphorated Oil	45·55% def. in camphor	Test Sample.
153	Milk	10% of added water	Fined 11/6 and 8/6 Costs.
155	Do.	5·3% ,,	Fined 60/- and 7/6 Costs.
156	Do.	2·5 ,,	Cautioned by M.O.H.
178	Do.	10% deficient in fat	Case dismissed (Farmer's Milk.)
199	Do.	2% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
203	Do.	10% ,,	Sent in by Private Person.
204	Do.	10% ,,	,, ,, ,,
205	Do.	5% ,,	,, ,, ,,
214	Butter	1·5% excess of moisture	Test Sample.
239	Milk	4% of added water	Cautioned by M.O.H.
246	Do.	2% deficient in fat	,, ,,
247	Butter	1·5% excess of moisture	,, ,,
253	Do.	1·3% ,,	Test Sample.
273	Boric Acid Ointment	10% deficient in Boric Ac.	Cautioned by M.O.H.
293	Milk	3% deficient in fat	Case dismissed on Warr'ty.
308	Do.	11% ,,	Fined 20/- and 14/- Costs.
310	Do.	7·3% of added water	Fined 20/- and 13/- Costs.
323	Butter	1·5% excess of moisture	Test Sample.
327	Milk	8% of added water	Case withdrawn. Farmer's Milk contained 8·5% of water.
331	Do.	4% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
371	Do.	10% ,,	Fined 5/- towards Costs.
397	Do.	8·5% of added water	Fined 8/6 and 21/6 Cotss.
403	Do.	6·5% ,,	Fined 8/6 and 21/6 Costs.
404	Do.	6% deficient in fat	Cautioned by D.T.C.
479	Do.	3% ,,	Cautioned by M.O.H.
489	Do.	3% ,,	,, ,,
491	Do.	5% ,,	,, ,,
493	Do.	4% ,,	,, ,,
494	Do.	7% ,,	,, ,,
531	Do.	2% ,,	,, ,,
561	Seidlitz Powders	33·2% of Acetanilide	Maker summoned for false warranty and fined £5 and 17/- Costs.

TABLE B—Continued.

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Observations
582	Milk	7% deficient in fat	Case adjourned *sine die*.
584	Do.	19% ,,	Fined 88/- and 12/- Costs.
590	Do.	5% ,,	Cautioned by M.O.H.
607	Do.	6% ,,	Fined 40/- and 24/6 Costs.
623	Do.	11% ,,	Fined 28/- and 12/- Costs.
626	Do.	28% of added water	Sent in by Private Person.
664	Do.	5% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
665	Do.	2% ,,	,, ,,
671	Do.	4% ,,	,, ,,
673	Cream	0·15% of Boric Acid	Cautioned by T.C.
675	Do.	0·15% ,,	,, ,,
690	Do.	0·25 ,,	,, ,,
691	Do.	0·01 ,,	,, ,,
697	Milk	9% deficient in fat	Fined 20/- and 13/- Costs.
739	Jam	1 grain of Salicylic Acid per pound	Test Sample.
755	Milk	6 grains of Boric Acid per pint	Cautioned by T.C.
780	Cream	0·11% of Boric Acid	Test Sample.
826	Do.	0·16% ,,	Cautioned by T.C.
881	Milk	2% of added water	Fined 12/6 and 7/6 Costs.
884	Milk	4% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
893	Am. Tincture of Quinine	45% deficient in Quinine sulphate	Test Sample.
900	Milk	24% deficient in fat	Fined 40/- and 7/6 Costs.
912	Am. Tincture of Quinine	45% deficient in Quinine sulphate	Fined the Costs, 15/-.
976	Milk	4% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
992	Do.	2% ,,	,, ,,
1010	Do.	10% of added water	Fined 2/6 and 7/6 Costs.
1047	Scotch Whisky	5·4% excess of water	Notice in Bar.
1048	Do.	8·0% ,,	,, ,,

Total Fines, including Costs, amounted to £53 3s. 0d.

Two milk vendors were summoned for impeding and obstructing the Inspector from taking samples of milk. One case was dismissed and the other vendor fined £2 including the Costs.

Several milk vendors were personally cautioned for not having their name and address on receptacles from which milk was served.

TABLE C.

Showing the number of samples analysed and the number found to be adulterated in Portsmouth during the last five years.

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	1910	1005	75	7·2
Do.	1911	1123	54	4·8
Do.	1912	1140	52	4·5
Do.	1913	1072	27	2·5
Do.	1914	1099	70	6·4
ENGLAND AND WALES	1910	100749	8252	8·1
Do. do.	1911	103221	9009	8·7
Do. do.	1912	108174	9086	8·4

MILK.

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

TABLE D.

	Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Perzentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	1910	523	43	8·2
Do.	1911	544	34	6·2
Do.	1912	480	27	5·6
Do.	1913	466	16	3·4
Do.	1914	530	49	9·2
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1912	52501	5698	10·9

On the last page of this Report will be found a curve showing the adulteration of the Portsmouth Milk Supply in comparison with similar curves drawn for England and Wales and for London.

Each sample of milk is submitted to as complete an examination as possible, in order to ascertain the actual quality of the milk supplied in the district, and the following table, which includes all milks, both genuine and adulterated, gives the average percentage of Fat and of Non-fatty Solids for each month of the year under review :—

TABLE E.

	Fat	Non-fatty Solids	Total Solids
JANUARY	3·29	8·91	12·20
FEBRUARY	3·29	8·83	12·12
MARCH	3·25	8·82	12·07
APRIL	3·37	8·71	12·08
MAY	3·32	8·94	12·26
JUNE	3·30	8·81	12·11
JULY	3·35	8·68	12·03
AUGUST	3·86	8·66	12·52
SEPTEMBER	3·59	8·84	12·43
OCTOBER	3·47	8·90	12·37
NOVEMBER	3·59	8·89	12·48
DECEMBER	3·41	8·92	12·33
Annual Mean ..	3·42	8·82	12·25

During the year there have been 84 samples of Milk taken at the Town Station, and of these 13 were found to be below the standard required. This is an extremely high

percentage, and shows the necessity of keeping a constant watch on the milk supplied to the town.

Proceedings were instituted against the farmers in three instances, and with the exception of one case, where the farmer succeeded in convincing the Magistrates that the milk was "as drawn from the cow," convictions obtained.

The mean composition of the Farmers' Milks was 3.31 per cent. of Fat and 8.86 per cent. of Non-fatty solids.

Thirty samples were obtained from Kingston Workhouse and the various Hospitals in the Borough. These samples were all of excellent quality and had an average composition of 3.65 per cent. of Fat and 8.76 per cent. of Non-fatty Solids. It is necessary in order to conform with the specifications in force at the above institutions for all milk to contain at least 3.5 per cent. of fat and 8.5 per cent. of non-fatty solids, and these results are conclusive evidence that where a higher standard of quality is required than that of the Government standard of 3.0 per cent., such milk can be produced.

PRESERVATIVES.

(Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	A. Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	B. Number in which a Preservative was reported to be present.
Milk ..	530	One sample of Milk contained six grains of Boric Acid per pint, the Vendor being asked for an explanation, and cautioned.
Skim Milk	19	—
Cream ..	Ten Samples, two of which were sent in by private persons, and one a test sample of tinned sterilized cream.	Six Samples contained Boric Acid, varying from ·01 to ·25 per cent. Five vendors were asked for explanations and cautioned. The other sample being a test one.

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(*a*) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to Preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made 4
(2) Statements incorrect 0

(*b*) Determination made of Milk Fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent. 4
(2) Below 35 per cent. 0

(*c*) There was no instance where the requirements as to labelling or declaration of Preserved Cream has not been observed.

(*d*) Thickening substances. No evidence of their addition to Cream or Preserved Cream.

(*e*) The fat in the Cream not sold as Preserved Cream varied from 28.75 to 62.16 per cent.

BUTTER.

249 samples of Butter were examined during the year, and of these 4 or 1.6 per cent. were found to be not genuine.

In each case the adulteration was found to consist of slightly excessive water. None of the samples contained "Foreign Fat," nor was the presence of unsaponifiable matter (*e.g.*, Paraffin Wax) or starch detected.

The following table gives the number of samples examined, the number adulterated, and the percentage of adulteration during the last five years.

	Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	1910	211	17	8·0
DO.	1911	227	4	1·7
DO.	1912	312	15	4·8
DO.	1913	303	4	1·3
DO.	1914	249	4	1·6
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1912	21721	1294	6·0

Each sample of Butter is examined for the presence of Preservatives, and in the following table is given the percentage

of samples in which boracic compounds have been found during the last three years.

	Year	Number Examined	Number containing Boracic Compounds	Percent. containing Boracic Compounds
PORTSMOUTH ..	1912	312	249	79·8
Do. ..	1913	303	244	80·6
Do. ..	1914	249	208	83·5

GROCERIES.

All the samples submitted under this heading have been returned as genuine.

JAM.

One sample of Jam contained traces of Salicylic Acid, but since the quantity of this substance detected was too small to exert any preservative action on the whole sample, it is extremely likely that the paper laid upon the surface of the jam had been dipped in a solution of Salicylic Acid, in order to prevent the growth of moulds on the surface.

SPIRITS.

Thirteen samples of Spirits were examined, and of these three were found to be below the strength required. Proceedings were instituted in one case, but the defence succeeded in proving that there was the usual "notice" in the bar, although it was not seen by either the Inspector or his Assistant at the time of taking the sample.

DRUGS.

110 samples of Drugs were taken and analysed during the year, and of these 7 were found to be adulterated.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

Three informal samples of this substance were taken at the same shop, and each succeeding sample showed an increasing deficiency in camphor. When, however, the Inspector endeavoured to obtain an official sample he found that the shop was closed, the proprietor having gone out of

the business. It would appear that in view of the approaching giving up of the business, the proprietor had made his stock of camphorated oil spin out by adding more olive oil.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE.

The two adulterated samples of this substance were found to contain about half the required quantity of the active ingredient, namely, Quinine Sulphate. Police Court proceedings being instituted, the retailer pleaded a warranty from a large wholesale house, who took up the case. After a lengthy hearing the Magistrates decided that an offence had been committed, but were unable to fix the blame, and therefore dismissed the case upon payment of the costs.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

In consequence of several persons becoming seriously ill after having taken a certain brand of Seidlitz Powders, the Chief Constable sent me samples of the Powders, and a sample was also obtained under the Food and Drugs Act. Analysis showed that the Powders contained 54 per cent. of Acetanilide, and instructions were given for the Powders to be withdrawn from sale throughout the town.

Acetanilide—more commonly known as "Antifelrin"—is an extremely potent drug and finds extensive use in the preparation of Headache Powders. The maximum dose, according to the *British Pharmacopoeia*, is 5 grains, and seeing that each powder contained 300 grains, it is greatly to be wondered at that no deaths ensued from their use.

At the hearing of the case it appeared that the firm making these Seidlitz Powders also put up Headache Powders, and that the various ingredients became mixed.

Such a case is conclusive evidence, if indeed evidence be needed, of the necessity of taking away the right of dealing in dangerous drugs from persons who are not qualified to deal with them, seeing that, not only the health, but also the lives of the general public are at stake.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

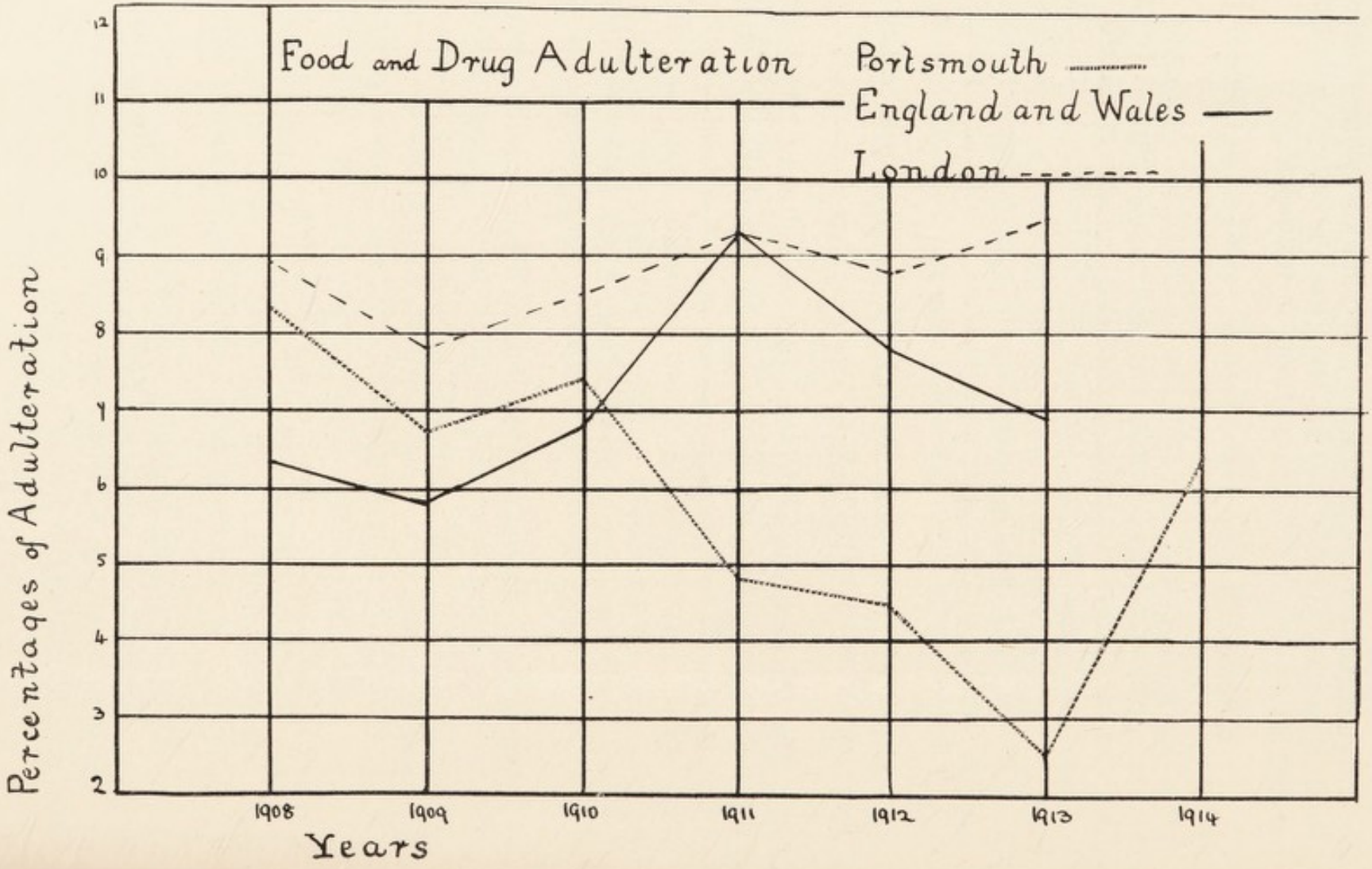
In addition to the samples of Foods and Drugs examined, 46 analyses were made during the year of various substances on behalf of different Committees, as follows :—

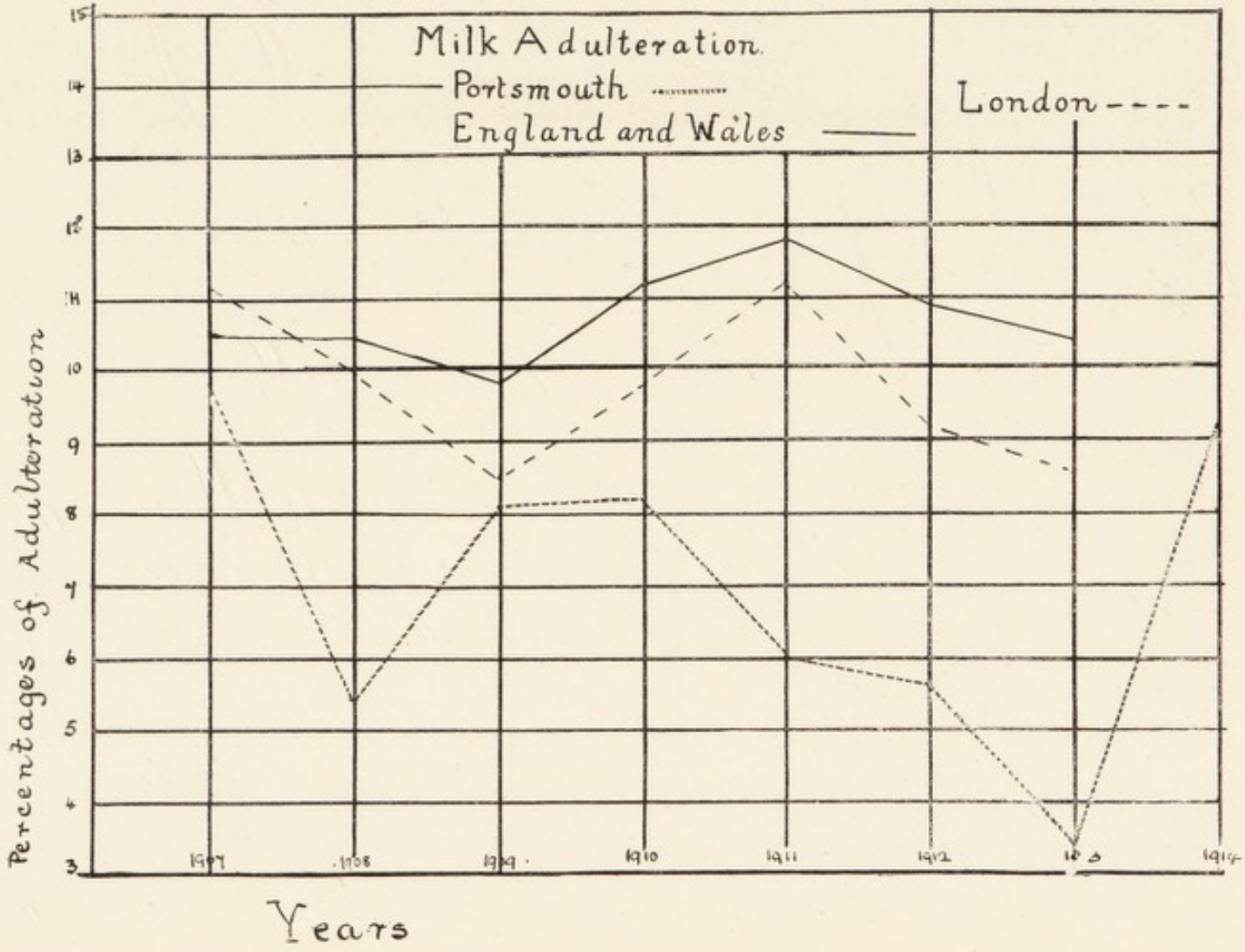
Lard Oil	.. ..	4
Paint	.. ..	15
Linseed Oil	.. .. ..	5
Turpentine	.. .. ..	6
Soap	.. ..	5
Paraffin	.. ..	4
Colza Oil	.. ..	5
Seidlitz Powders	.. .. ..	1
Peacock (dead)	.. .. ..	1
		— 46

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

The 25 samples of Water analysed during the year are derived mainly from the Town Supply and from Baffins Tip.

REGINALD P. PAGE, F.I.C.,
Public Analyst.


Food and Drug Adulteration
Portsmouth
England and Wales
London
Percentages of Adulteration
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
Years


Milk Adulteration
Portsmouth
England and Wales
London
Percentages of Adulteration
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
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7
6
5
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3
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
Years

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