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"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."

REPORT

ON

The Health of Portsmouth

For the Year 1920

BY

A. MEARNS FRASER

M.D. (Edin. Univ.) D.P.H. (Camb. Univ.)

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth,

Medical Adviser to the Education Committee.

INCLUDING

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

PORTSMOUTH:

W. H. BARRELL, LTD., 114 HIGH STREET.


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N
S
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HORSEA ISLAND
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HILSEA
NORTH END RECREATION GROUND
PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR
Whale Island
NORTHEND
LANGSTON HARBOUR
Broom Channel
Milton Lake
Baffins Football Ground
Fountain Lake
Fitting Basin
Rigging Basin
Repairing Basin
Tidal Basin
ROYAL PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD
NAVAL BARRACKS
GUN WHARF
PORTSMOUTH
BARRACKS AND OFFICERS' QUARTERS
SOUTHSEA
SOUTHSEA COMMON
LUMPS FORT
Southsea Castle
EASTNEY BARRACKS
Eastney Recreation Ground
CUMBERLAND FORT
PORTSMOUTH BOROUGH ASYLUM
Milton Cemetery
Kingston
Portsea Parochial Cemetery
Locks Lake
Tramways
Railways
SCALE

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Assistant Medical Officer :

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MISS V. F. WARDLAW.

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MISS E. HEALEY, C.M.B.

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MISS F. K. M. BONE.

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Medical Officer :

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Langstone Hospital.

Sister-in-Charge .. MISS BOOKER.

Municipal Maternity Hospital.

Medical Officer :

MABEL ROSS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin)

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MISS M. F. CRANFIELD, C.M.B.

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.

Medical Officer's Report, 1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

For the twenty-fifth time I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Portsmouth.

I am glad to be able to report that the health of the Borough has been satisfactory, the death-rate of 11.1 is the lowest ever recorded, and places Portsmouth third in the list of great towns. The infantile mortality rate, 60 deaths under one year per 1,000 births, is the lowest ever reached in this or any other of the 20 large towns. The death-rate from tuberculosis is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, and there was only one death from enteric fever.

Looking back over twenty-five years, one is struck with the great expansion of the Council's activities as a local health authority. To mention but a few of the most notable in which advances have been made, reference may be made to—

The campaign against Tuberculosis (1911), which engages two medical officers, four nurses, an almoner and secretary, and includes the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Langstone Hospital for Tuberculosis, and Beach Lodge for Children.

The great work for the preservation of infant life, with one medical officer, 5 health visitors (the first appointed in 1905), voluntary workers, and with 4 Child Welfare Centres (1916), and the Municipal Maternity Hospital (1920).

The School Medical Service (1908), with 4 medical officers, two dentists, six school nurses, and a well-equipped School Clinic.

The Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre (1917) at the Royal Hospital, with two medical officers and hospital orderlies and nursing staff, and the institution of an active educational campaign for the prevention of venereal disease.

The clearance in Portsea (commenced 1909) of over three acres of the worst slum property in the Borough, and its replacement by excellent modern working-class houses.

The provision of new Building Bye-laws (1910); the certification of all new dwelling-houses before occupation (1912); and the provision of a municipal station for the manufacture of electrolytic disinfectant fluid (1914).

The foregoing have all been new departures during the past twenty-five years; it may also not be without interest to compare the vital statistics of 1896 with those of 1920. Some of the most striking are—

	Portsmouth	
	1896	1920
Population (civil only) ..	167,876	233,805 = an increase of 38%
Birth-rate	28.03	25.9 = a decrease of 7.5%
Death-rate	16.96	11.1 = a decrease of 34.5%
Infantile Mortality-rate ..	156.8	60.0 = a decrease of 61.0%
Tuberculosis Death-rate ..	1.6	0.8 = a decrease of 50.0%
Death-rate from Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	2.27	0.59 = a decrease of 74.0%
Proportion of Deaths of Children under 5 years of age to total deaths .	38.1	21.6 = a decrease of 79.0%
Proportion of Deaths over 60 years of age to total deaths	27.9	40.1 = an increase of 40.0%

I think it will be admitted that the improved health conditions indicated by the above figures afford proof that the Town Council has not neglected its responsibilities as the Local Health Authority.

Twenty-five years is a long time for an official to have held the same appointment, and on the completion of this period I should like gratefully to acknowledge the courtesy and consideration I have ever received from members of the Council, and especially to refer to the great advantage that it has been in the performance of my duties to feel that I have enjoyed the confidence both of the Health Committee and of the Council. I earnestly trust that nothing may be wanting on my part to ensure a continuance of these relations in the future. It is also a pleasure to acknowledge the loyal and able support that I have received on all occasions from every member of the staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY FOR 1920.

Civil Population (estimated on National Register to middle of 1920) 233,805

	1919 *Civil Population* (224,846)		1920 *Civil Population* (233,805)	
	Number	Rate per 1000 living	Number	Rate per 1000 living
BIRTHS	5300	22.3	6508	25.9
DEATHS	2888	12.6	2585	11.1
Principal Zymotic Diseases	115	0.51	139	0.59
,, Small-pox	—	—	—	—
,, Measles	14	0.06	32	0.13
,, Scarlet Fever	2	0.00	3	0.01
,, Diphtheria	42	0.19	40	0.17
,, Whooping Cough	20	0.09	41	0.17
,, Fever	—	—	1	0.00
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	37	0.12	22	0.09
,, Pulmonary Tuberculosis	147	0.88	197	0.84
,, Cancer	242	1.08	293	1.25
,, Violence	91	0.40	66	0.28
	Infantile Mortality Rate		*Infantile Mortality Rate*	
,, Under 1 year, per 1000 births	377	71.1	389	60

DEATHS, 65 years and upwards	897	Percentage to total deaths	34.7
,, Inquest Cases	172	,, ,, ,,	6.6
,, In Public Institutions	698	,, ,, ,,	27.0
,, from Uncertified cause	10	,, ,, ,,	0.38

AVERAGE DEATH-RATE for previous Ten years (1910-1919) .. 13.9

	1919	1920
Mean Temperature	49.8° F.	51.8°F.
Total Rainfall in Inches	29.06	28.04
,, ,, ,, Millimetres	738	701

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

As the natural and social conditions of the Borough were fully discussed in last year's Report, they will not be again reported upon in detail this year.

The total population of the Borough at the last census (1911) was 231,141, and the civil population at the middle of 1920 is estimated to be 233,805 ; owing to the disturbance of population caused by the Great War it is possible that the above estimate is far from correct, and it is not till the census is taken next year (1921) that we shall obtain figures whose accuracy can be relied upon.

A notable event in the municipal government of the Borough was the passing of the " Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1920" which received the Royal Assent on the 4th August. The most important clauses of the Act, which deals with various matters of local government, are those which provide for an extension of the Borough Boundaries. The effect of the Act is to considerably extend the Borough towards the north, and to include within the Borough boundary 1,935 acres of the Parish of Cosham, with a population of about 3,000. This extension was greatly needed to provide for the future development of the Borough, and it includes the area of 520 acres on the southern slope of Portsdown Hill, which the Corporation propose purchasing for a housing scheme. The total area of the Borough is now 8,035 acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total deaths registered during 1920 were 2,585, giving a death-rate of 11.1 per 1,000 living, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough ; the death-rate for England and Wales was 12.4. The total number of births was 6,508, giving a birth-rate of 25.9, which is the highest since 1910 ; the birth-rate of England and Wales was 25.4. As will be seen from the various tables, the vital statistics generally compare favourably with those of the other large towns of the country.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Drainage and Sewerage.—There is nothing to add to previous reports on the Drainage and Sewerage. Practically all houses are connected up to the sewerage system, which, except at periods of exceptionally heavy rainfall, is found satisfactory.

Scavenging.—The one unsatisfactory feature in connection with scavenging is the lack of the universal provision of suitable galvanised-iron dust-bins with proper covers. Under Section 119 of the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1920, the Corporation now have power to require the occupiers of dwelling-houses, warehouses, and shops to provide such receptacles, and doubtless these powers, if exercised, will have a beneficial effect on the health of the population and on the cleanly condition of the streets.

Sanitary Inspection.—A classified statement of the number of sanitary inspections, premises visited, nuisances discovered and action taken will be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, on page 81. Here also will be found particulars as to the enforcement of bye-laws and regulations in regard to common lodging houses, offensive trade, and other sanitary conditions.

Schools—The sanitary condition of the Public Elementary Schools is satisfactory, and the usual procedure, which has been before described, was adopted for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases amongst the scholars.

Municipal Disinfectant.—At the Municipal Disinfectant Station in Park Road there were manufactured and distributed to the public 10,520 gallons of electrolysed sea-water disinfectant. The disinfectant was supplied for use at the Mortuary, Public Swimming Baths, Public Elementary Schools and other institutions to the extent of 4,940 gallons.

FOOD.

(*a*) **Milk Supply.**—Full particulars in regard to the results of the analysis of samples of milk collected in the Borough will be found in the Borough Analyst's Report. The great need, in order to secure a pure milk supply, is of far more effective supervision on the farms where the cows are milked. Nearly the whole of the milk consumed in Portsmouth is produced at farms outside the jurisdiction of the local sanitary authority ; the latter can therefore exercise no control in securing that it is produced under cleanly conditions. There are seven cowkeepers in the Borough, two of whom reside in the newly added area of Cosham ; altogether there are 182 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.

The following Table gives particulars of the administration of the Cream and Milk Regulations, 1912 and 1917 :—

1. **MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM:**

	No. of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative	No. in which Preservative was reported to be present and Percentage of Preservative found in each Sample.
Milk ..	672	2 One sample contained Boric Acid 0.11 per cent. (Sample sent in by a "Private Purchaser"). One sample contained Formalin, and was sent in unofficially from a local Hospital.
Cream ..	15	11 Contained Boron Preservative as follows :— No. 505 .. 0.2 % Boric Acid. Test Sample. No. 506 .. 0.15% do. do. No. 531 .. 0.16% do. do. No. 537 .. 0.1 % do. Vendor fined £5. No. 538 .. 0.17% do. Vendor cautioned—(first offence). No. 539 .. 0.17% do. Vendor fined £5. No. 649 .. 0.2 % do. Test Sample. No. 652 .. 0.17% do. do. No. 663 .. 0.12% do. Vendor's explanation accepted and subsequently cautioned. No. 725 .. 0.13% do. No. 856 .. Sample submitted by a Private Purchaser. Insufficient sample for estimation of Boric Acid.

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 :—

(*i*) Correct statements made .. 2
(*ii*) Statements incorrect .. 0
— Total 2

(*iii*) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample. Percentage stated on Statutory Label.
No. 536 .. 0.13% Boric Acid. "Not exceeding 0.4% Boric Acid."
No. 651 .. 0.31% do.

(*b*) Determinations made of Milk-fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream :—

(*i*) Above 35% 2
(*ii*) Below 35% 0
— Total 2

(*c*) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed—

None.

(*d*) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken—

None.

3. **THICKENING SUBSTANCES:**

No evidence of their addition to Cream or Preserved Cream.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.—Dried milk preparations have been issued by the Local Authority in connection with the Child Welfare Centres, and further particulars are given on page 45.

(*b*) **Meat.**—The routine examination of meat exposed for sale and in the slaughter-houses during preparation for sale has been carried out as usual. A large amount of meat, a list of which appears in the Chief Inspector's Report, has been destroyed as unfit for food, but only one carcase of beef was destroyed because of general tuberculosis. The slaughter-houses generally have been well kept ; 4,173 visits of inspection have been made, 4 notices to enforce cleanliness, and 3 for breaches of bye-laws have been issued.

The number of private slaughter-houses in the Borough is as follows :—

	In 1914	In June 1920	In Dec. 1920
Registered Slaughter-houses ..	4	4	4
Licensed Slaughter-houses ..	72	64	64
	76	68	68

Powers have been taken under the " Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1920 " to secure that when a public abattoir has been provided by the Corporation, no slaughtering shall take place in the Borough except at the abattoir. Under present financial conditions the provision of a public abattoir is hardly a matter of practical politics, but when the question comes to be considered in the future, the powers to close private slaughter-houses will be found of supreme importance, and, indeed, are essential for success.

(*c*) **Other Foods.**—Supervision generally is exercised over all kinds of foods exposed for sale, and an idea can be formed of the great variety of articles dealt with by reference the Chief Inspector's Report. 1,162 visits of inspection to bake-houses have been made, and five notices served to enforce cleanliness, the bakehouses have for the most part been found to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Particulars of the work done in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts will be found in the Reports of the Public Analyst and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

NOTE.—All death-rates given in this Report have been calculated on the assumption that the population is 233,805, which is the estimate of the civil population officially issued by the Registrar General. If an actual enumeration of the pouplation were possible, I think it probable that the above figure would be found too low.

TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1920, 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
1920	†233,805	50,797	2,269	6,508	2,585	389	560
1919	†224,846	49,925	2,621	5,300	2,888	377	545
1918	†230,396	49,895	2,222	4,778	3,450	356	669
1917	†198,527	49,663	1,893	4,584	2,884	324	581
1916	†197,843	49,348	2,248	5,186	2,875	417	632
1915	†202,441	49,071	2,978	4,975	3,284	433	813
1914	245,827	48,616	2,103	5,714	3,149	485	715
1913	241,256	48,280	2,025	5,989	3,044	462	786
1912	236,732	47,673	2,083	5,605	3,255	730	1013
1911	232,221	47,033	2,055	5,787	2,995	603	890
1910	227,821	46,457	1,917	5,801	3,045	556	862
Average 10 years 1910-19	223,790	48,596	2,214	5,371	3,086	474	750

*Revised in accordance with Census Returns, 1911.
† Civil population only.

Extracts from the Census, 1911.

1.—Population, 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 4.9

4.—Average number of Persons per Acre ... 38

TABLE II.

Showing **Births and Deaths** during the four quarters ending 1st January, 1921.

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.	Influenza	Violence	Inquest Cases	Deaths in Public Institutions	Uncertified Causes of Deaths
1st Quarter	1930	32·5	859	15·3	160	284	69	..	23	..	12	30	..	4	24	21	56	199	7
2nd ,,	1635	28·0	606	10·8	77	209	33	..	9	..	11	9	..	4	18	11	40	172	3
3rd ,,	1511	25·9	458	8·2	66	149	18	..	..	..	6	2	1	9	2	10	27	145	..
4th ,,	1462	25·0	662	11·8	86	255	19	..	..	3	11	..	..	5	16	24	49	182	..
TOTAL ..	6508	25·9	2585	11·1	389	897	139	..	32	3	40	41	1	22	60	66	172	698	10

TABLE III.

Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among children for the year 1920, 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
†1920	25·9	11·1	0·59	15·0	60	21·6
†1919	22·30	12·60	0·51	13·0	71	19·0
†1918	20·96	16·96	0·94	10·3	74	19·4
†1917	20·71	14·52	0·90	11·2	70	20·1
†1916	24·09	14·53	0·96	14·5	80	21·9
†1915	24·47	16·22	1·55	13·1	87	24·5
1914	23·31	12·45	1·11	15·9	84	28·1
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
Average of 10 years, 1910-19	23·43	13·95	1·20	15·3	86	24·5

† Civil population only.

TABLE IV.

Showing the Population, Birth-rates, Death-rates, Zymotic Death-rates, and Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births, in the 20 Large Towns for the year 1920.

Name of Town	Population estimated to the middle of 1920.	Per 1,000 living		ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES.								Deaths of Children under 1 year of age of 1,000 Births
		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Whoop-ing Cough	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea &Enteritis under 2 ys.	Totals of Cols. 4 to 10	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. CARDIFF	212,582	24·7	10·7	..	0·29	0·08	0·11	0·10	0·02	0·18	0·83	82
2. CROYDON	191,580	23·0	10·8	..	0·12	0·03	0·13	0·01	0·02	0·21	0·53	62
3. PORTSMOUTH ..	**233,805**	**25·9**	**11·1**	..	**0·13**	**0·01**	**0·17**	**0·17**	**0·00**	**0·09**	**0·59**	**60**
4. LEICESTER	245,465	24·0	11·5	..	0·35	0·00	0·15	0·09	0·01	0·27	0·89	87
5. BRISTOL	375,641	25·7	11·7	..	0·26	0·02	0·20	0·04	0·01	0·16	0·70	69
6. LONDON	4,531,971	26·5	12·4	0·00	0·22	0·04	0·22	0·16	0·01	0·25	0·89	75
7. BIRMINGHAM ..	895,915	28·0	12·6	..	0·15	0·10	0·23	0·20	0·00	0·26	0·95	83
8. WEST HAM	299,440	33·0	12·7	0·01	0·13	0·02	0·25	0·20	0·01	0·30	0·92	72
9. SALFORD	235,239	26·8	12·7	..	0·12	0·06	0·14	0·12	0·05	0·36	0·88	97
10. STOKE-ON-TRENT ..	248,852	31·1	12·7	..	0·28	0·15	0·08	0·02	0·00	0·36	0·91	98
11. NOTTINGHAM ..	267,836	25·9	12·9	..	0·38	0·03	0·33	0·09	0·00	0·28	1·14	95
12. MANCHESTER ..	770,597	25·5	13·0	..	0·26	0·05	0·08	0·10	0·01	0·29	0·82	94
13. BRADFORD	293,979	20·7	13·1	..	0·03	0·04	0·09	0·08	0·01	0·13	0·41	92
14. SHEFFIELD	492,570	26·6	13·2	..	0·23	0·01	0·05	0·12	..	0·45	0·89	104
15. HULL	290,808	29·2	13·2	..	0·27	0·02	0·09	0·03	0·02	0·64	1·10	98
16. BOLTON	184,533	22·7	13·6	0·00	0·14	0·01	0·17	0·17	0·03	0·22	0·78	98
17. PLYMOUTH	189,218	26·3	13·8	..	0·17	0·00	0·19	0·17	0·02	0·14	0·71	76
18. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	286,061	29·4	13·8	..	0·15	0·06	0·07	0·16	0·00	0·32	0·79	96
19. LEEDS	449,212	25·6	14·3	..	0·31	0·03	0·13	0·21	0·00	0·29	1·00	105
20. LIVERPOOL	803,452	31·2	15·7	0·00	0·47	0·08	0·22	0·28	0·00	0·53	1·60	111

TABLE V.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during the 52 weeks ending 1st January, 1921.

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	
TOTALS	389	171	102	89	141	209	249	165	173	416	366	115	61	186	701	678	681	278	2585
CLASS I General Diseases.																			
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Measles	7	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7	9	8	3	32
Scarlet Fever	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Whooping Cough	14	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	11	6	19	..	41
Diphtheria	2	14	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	20	11	..	40
Influenza	6	..	3	5	6	13	6	5	3	9	3	1	..	3	19	23	13	2	60
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	4
Pyaemia, Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tetanus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	**1**
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	6	34	43	56	32	7	6	2	1	..	1	22	61	46	41	16	187
Acute Phthisis	..	1	..	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	..	10
Tuberculous Meningitis	8	5	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	4	3	1	19
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	4	1	15
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Tuberculosis of Joints	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Tuberculosis of other Organs	1	2	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	2	..	9
Disseminated Tuberculosis	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	5
Rickets, Softening of Bones	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	10	..	—	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	1	3	13
Other Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	9	4	12	4	..	1	2	6	12	13	3	37
,, ,, stomach, liver, &c	..	..	..	..	2	5	18	18	13	24	16	1	3	1	41	20	24	8	97
,, ,, peritoneum, intestines and rectum	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	4	4	15	5	..	..	..	13	7	13	4	37
,, ,, female genital organs	..	..	..	..	1	8	12	3	9	8	2	..	1	3	11	11	12	5	43

Cancer of the breast ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	1	6	..	2	..	1	1	6	4	6	18
,, ,, skin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
,, ,, other or unspecified organs ..	..	..	1	2	..	6	11	11	4	16	7	..	5	9	11	8	18	7	58
Other Tumours	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5
Rheumatic Fever	..	1	3	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	4	1	10
Chronic Rheumatism, Arthritis and Gout	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	5	..	8
Scurvy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diabetes	..	1	1	..	2	3	1	2	3	4	2	..	2	2	4	2	4	5	19
Exophthalmic Goitre ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	4
Leucocythaemia, Lymphadenoma	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	5
Anaemia, Chlorosis	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	7
Other General Diseases ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Alcholism	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
CLASS II. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																			
Encephalitis	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
Meningitis	3	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	3	15
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Locomotor Ataxy	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	5
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy, &c.	..	..	1	..	3	7	19	7	17	38	27	2	..	5	33	24	38	21	121
Softening of the Brain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	5
Paralysis, without specified cause	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	2	5	2	..	1	7	6	2	..	16
General Paralysis of the Insane	..	..	..	1	..	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	2	..	12
Other forms of mental alienation	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Epilepsy	..	..	3	1	3	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	3	15
Infantile Convulsions (under 5)	19	5												1	5	7	10	1	24
Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	2		3	2		1	2						1		5	1	2	1	10
Diseases of the Ears ..	1	1	2	2	1	1								1	5	..	2		8

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	1	1	..	3
Acute Endocarditis	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Organic Disease of the Heart	1	..	12	9	16	26	41	37	30	92	57	10	6	21	98	95	86	25	331
Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	5
Diseases of the Arteries, Atheroma, Aneurysm ..	..	..	..	..	1	5	10	4	6	14	11	5	1	1	15	8	8	23	56
Embolism and Thrombosis ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	6	4	1	..	..	5	3	7	2	17
Diseases of the Veins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Diseases of Lymphatic System	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
CLASS IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																			
Diseases of the Larynx ..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	6
Diseases of the Thyroid Body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bronchitis	46	7	1	..	2	3	10	5	16	38	44	7	3	19	41	54	44	18	179
Bronchiectasis, Bronchial Catarrh, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Broncho-pneumonia ..	44	35	1	1	..	2	1	..	3	7	2	..	1	15	24	25	24	8	96
Pneumonia—Lobar & undefined	12	13	2	7	8	9	8	9	5	11	2	..	1	7	20	33	20	6	86
Pleurisy	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	8
Pulmonary Congestion ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	3	3	2	..	..	..	3	3	4	4	14
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4

CLASS V. Diseases of the Digestive System.																			
Diseasesof the Mouth & Annexa	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diseases of Pharynx, Tonsillitis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of the Æsophagus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Perforating Ulcer of Stomach	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	5	1	1	9
Other Diseases of Stomach ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	6	5	2	22
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 2 years)	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	2	1	5	3	1	2	14
Appendicitis	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	1	8
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	4	1	1	..	1	3	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	3	8	5	..	17
Other Diseases of the Intestines	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cirrhosis of the Liver, ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	5	..	10
Biliary Calculi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Other Diseases of the Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	2	1	2	9
Peritonitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Other Diseases of the Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
CLASS VI. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa.																			
Acute Nephritis	2	..	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	3	12
Bright's Disease	..	..	..	..	2	3	15	6	7	13	3	..	3	4	16	13	11	2	49
Other Diseases of the Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Calculi of the Urinary Passages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diseases of the Bladder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Diseases of the Urethra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Diseases of the Prostate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	7	..	1	..	3	4	5	5	18
Uterine Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4
Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (non-cancerous) ..	..	..	..	..	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	1	..	2
Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Other Accidents of Childbirth	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5
CLASS VIII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue																			
Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Phlegmon : Acute Abscess ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diseases of the Integumentary System	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
CLASS IX. Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																			
Diseases of the Bones ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1
CLASS X. Malformations.																			
Congenital Malformations ..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	4	3	16

CLASS XI. Diseases of Early Infancy.																		
Premature Birth, Infantile Debility, &c.	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	51	39	31	6	142
Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.	1	..	3
CLASS XII. Old Age.																			
Old Age, Senile Dementia, Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	48	137	73	12	11	59	63	71	44	260
CLASS XIII. Affections produced by External Causes.																			
Suicide—Poison	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	5
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Cutting or Piercing	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3
Accident—Burns	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	6
Suffocation ..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	3	1	11
Drowning ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Fall	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	5	5	..	1	5	5	4	2	17
Machines	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Crushing ..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	6
Homicide by Cutting or Piercing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Homicide by Other Means ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fractures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Other violence	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	5
CLASS XIV. Ill-defined Causes																			
Ill-defined Causes ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2

SUMMARY OF TABLE V.

Class	DISEASES	Number of Deaths
I.	General Diseases	808
II.	Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense	244
III.	Diseases of the Circulatory System	418
IV.	Diseases of the Respiratory System	397
V.	Diseases of the Digestive System	110
VI.	Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa	93
VII.	The Puerperal State	16
VIII.	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	9
IX.	Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion	1
X.	Malformations	16
XI.	Diseases of Early Infancy	145
XII.	Old Age	260
XIII.	Affections produced by external causes	66
XIV.	Ill-defined Causes	2

TABLE VI.

Table showing the Numbers and Death-rates per 1,000 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 1920. (Civil population only.)

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
1920								
April 3rd ..	69	1·17	201	3·43	47	0·80	859	15·3
July 3rd ..	33	0·56	67	1·14	56	0·95	606	10·8
October 2nd ..	18	0·30	34	0·58	40	0·68	458	8·2
January 1st, 1921 ..	19	0·32	98	1·67	54	0·92	662	11·8
Totals ..	139	0·59	400	1·70	197	0·84	2585	11·1

* 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.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There is nothing of outstanding importance to comment upon in regard to Infectious Diseases in the Borough during the year. There were 445 cases of Scarlet Fever, with three deaths, and 382 of the cases (or 85 per cent.) were removed to the Milton Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA still remains unusually prevalent in this town, and with it is associated a large number of cases with septic conditions of the throat. Altogether 684 cases of diphtheria were notified, of which 598 (or 87 per cent.) were treated at the Milton Hospital. Diphtheria proved fatal in 40 (or 5.84 per cent.) of the cases. The death-rate from diphtheria is far higher than it ought to be, in view of the fact that diphtheria antitoxin is an almost certain remedy if injected in the first or second day of the disease. It often happens, however, that a medical man is not called in until the patient has been ill for several days, by which time it is too late to secure the best results from antitoxin treatment. Diphtheria antitoxin can be obtained by any medical practitioner from the Health Department, and after office hours from any of the Borough Police Stations. Bacteriological examination of throat swabs is provided for medical men, and during the year I made 1,102 such examinations.

The deaths from INFLUENZA numbered 60, as against 278 during the previous year, and 595 in 1918. During the early part of the year a supply of anti-influenza vaccine was received from the Ministry of Health, and all medical practitioners in the Borough were notified that this could be supplied to them free of cost for use in their practices. Very few applications were made for the vaccine, and no deductions of any value can be drawn in this town as to the efficacy of this vaccine as a prophylactic.

MEASLES and WHOOPING COUGH were responsible respectively for 32 and 41 deaths. In February a letter was sent to the local press warning parents against taking children suffering from whooping cough to theatres, cinemas, or other places of amusement.

No cases of SMALL-POX were notified in the Borough, but at the beginning of February a case occurred at the Alexandra Military Hospital, Cosham. This case had had its origin in an unsuspected fatal case in London. The usual vaccination returns are given in Tables VIII. and IX. To such

people as have a knowledge of what an epidemic of small-pox involves, it is rather disquieting to see that the number of children who escape vaccination because of the conscientious objections of their parents now reaches about 1,000 a year.

Two cases of ANTHRAX were notified in January, one in a naval man and the other in a worker in the Dockyard. Both cases were attributed to infection by Japanese shaving brushes. The Chief Inspector visited all shops in the town where shaving brushes were on sale, and warned the retailers as to the danger of selling Japanese shaving brushes, and arranged with them for the return of such brushes to the wholesalers for destruction or disinfection. By order of the Health Committee a public notice of warning on the subject was issued in the local press. As cases had also occurred elsewhere in the country, on February 9th the importation of Japanese shaving brushes was prohibited by an Order in Council.

In December a fatal case of TETANUS occurred in a baby. In this case the disease was shown to have been conveyed through the agency of some vaseline which had been applied to the umbilical cord at birth. The facts were communicated to the Ministry of Health, and the investigations at the Ministry's laboratory showed that the surface of the vaseline in certain pots had been contaminated by the bacillus of tetanus, which was found in some grey paper washers inserted between the vaseline and the lid of the pots. The manufacturers were communicated with by the Ministry of Health, with a view to adequate precautions being taken to prevent the occurrence of such a thing in future.

During the year four deaths were registered from ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA and two from CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

TABLE VII.

Showing the number of Deaths in the Years 1861 to 1920, from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year	Population	DISEASES							Totals	
		Small pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whoop'g Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea	Numbers	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
1915	*202141	..	123	17	68	36	18	52	314	1·55
1916	*197843	..	15	3	52	46	10	65	191	0·96
1917	*198527	..	44	7	40	36	4	48	179	0·90
1918	*203396	..	52	4	48	43	5	40	192	0·94
1919	*224846	..	14	2	42	20	..	37	115	0·51
1920	*233805	..	32	3	40	41	1	22	139	0·59

* Civil population only.

TABLE VIII.

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST EIGHTEEN 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
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	48	27	12	978
1914	5749	4235	42	..	409	59	74	31	9	850
1915	4997	3785	29	..	288	47	50	18	11	769
1916	5208	3875	31	..	321	39	56	29	9	848
1917	4613	3405	13	..	256	32	54	37	6	810
1918	4810	3459	38	..	263	38	118	30	5	859
1919	5195	3752	13	..	302	26	76	38	4	984
1920 (to June)	3562	2573	16	..	170	38	53	19	19	674

TABLE IX.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1920.

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, 1920	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1921 in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1921, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1921, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (columns 5, 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 ..	1073	744	4	..	254	43	8	12	3	5
2. Kingston and East Southsea ..	706	490	6	..	151	39	7	7	2	4
3. Portsea and Landport ..	956	719	4	..	137	56	10	17	7	6
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea ..	827	620	2	..	132	32	13	17	7	4
Totals ..	3562	2573	16	..	674	170	38	53	19	19
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1919, inclusive.										
1. North End and Buckland ..	1669	1159	5	..	382	96	8	11	8	..
2. Kingston and East Southsea ..	1112	767	4	..	253	60	3	15	9	1
3. Portsea and Landport ..	1247	960	..	..	163	88	2	23	10	1
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea ..	1167	866	4	..	186	58	13	27	11	2
Totals ..	5195	3752	13	..	984	302	26	76	38	4

SCARLET FEVER.—445 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, and of these 3 proved fatal ; 382 of the cases (or 85 per cent.) were isolated in the Milton Infectious Diseases Hospital.

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 1920.

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
1915	885	*437	17	1·92
1916	428	*215	3	0·70
1917	496	*249	7	1·56
1918	359	*176	4	1·11
1919	274	*121	2	0·73
1920	445	*189	3	0·67
Total (37 years)	23,688	Mean 273	545	Mean 2·30

* Calculated on estimated civil population.

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 1920.

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
1915	630	14	2·22
1916	340	2	0·58
1917	383	5	1·30
1918	277	3	1·08
1919	250	..	..
1920	382	3	·78
(Total 37 years) ..	13,122	246	Mean 1·88

DIPHTHERIA.—684 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, and of these 40 proved fatal; 598 cases were treated at the Milton Hospital, amongst these the death-rate was 0.6 per cent.

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 1920.

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
1915	923	455*	68	7·36
1916	689	348*	52	7·54
1917	372	187*	40	11·94
1918	531	261*	48	9·03
1919	536	238*	42	7·83
1920	684	291*	40	5·84
Total (37 years)	15,615	Mean 187	2033	Mean 13·01

* Calculated on estimated civil population.

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 1920

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
1915	684	45	6·57
1916	589	42	7·13
1917	340	34	10·00
1918	483	38	7·86
1919	520	37	7·11
1920	598	36	6·02
Total (37 years) ..	9,105	898	Mean 9·82

ENTERIC FEVER.—Only 27 cases were notified suffering from Enteric Fever during the year, and only one death occurred from this disease.

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 1920.

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	215	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
1915	97	47*	18	18·55
1916	78	39*	10	12·82
1917	30	15*	4	13·33
1918	32	15*	5	15·62
1919	21	9*	..	..
1920	27	11*	1	3·70
Total (37 years)	11,466	Mean 132	1,355	Mean 11·81

* Calculated on estimated civil population.

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 1920.

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
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
1915	33	8	24·24
1916	47	7	14·89
1917	21	1	4·76
1918	15	2	13·33
1920	12	..	..
Total (37 years) ..	2,536	267	Mean 10·52

TUBERCULOSIS.—The total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis registered in the Borough during the year was 147, which gives a death-rate from this disease of 8.4 per 1,000 living. This is slightly lower than last year's rate, and is the lowest yet recorded in this town. The principal municipal institution for the treatment of Tuberculosis is the Tuberculosis Dispensary, which was opened in 1911. The staff consists of the two medical officers, Dr. B. C. Stevens, appointed in July in succession to Dr. Williamson, who left to join the staff of the Ministry of Health, and the assistant tuberculosis medical officer, Dr. S. Bryson, appointed in April, together with four nurses and a secretary and an almoner. The Dispensary is open on every day throughout the week, with evening sessions, to see such patients, who being at work, are not able to attend during the day. In addition to the Dispensary there is the Langstone Sanatorium, with 19 beds ; Beach Lodge, at Langstone, with accommodation for ten children ; two wards at the Milton Infectious Diseases Hospital for 32 advanced cases, and cases have also been sent to outside sanatoria. Surgical cases of tuberculosis are sent to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital and to Margate ; surgical cases in children are sent to the Treloar Hospital at Alton, and in regard to the latter, we are greatly indebted to Sir Henry Gauvain for his kindness in attending the Dispensary to give advice in regard to certain cases.

The usual tables of statistics have been prepared, giving particulars of the work done. The various methods of treatment and the aspects of tuberculosis have been so fully discussed in past annual reports that there is very little fresh to add. To a certain extent work carried out for the cure of persons suffering from tuberculosis remains disappointing ; this is true whether the treatment be at sanatoria, or at labour colonies, or by tuberculin, or by any of the other methods which at different times seem to promise success. Especially frequent are the disappointments amongst those who have to work hard for their living : so many of this class, after apparently securing considerable improvement from treatment, immediately relapse after returning to their ordinary conditions of life. One great difficulty experienced is that there seems no opening for patients to carry on part time work of a suitable character at a remunerative wage. The one point which one's experience with tuberculosis emphasizes, is that prevention is easier than cure, and that if the eradication of tuberculosis is to be effected, it will be

accomplished by methods of prevention rather than by those of treatment. At the present time the great overcrowding, due to scarcity of housing accommodation, will, I am much afraid, very seriously affect the tuberculosis rate in this and other large towns ; good housing is the foundation of the healthy life of a community, and in nothing is the lack of good housing more marked than in its effect on the prevalence of tuberculosis.

The usual tables are given, giving various particulars of the work.

TABLE XVI.

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

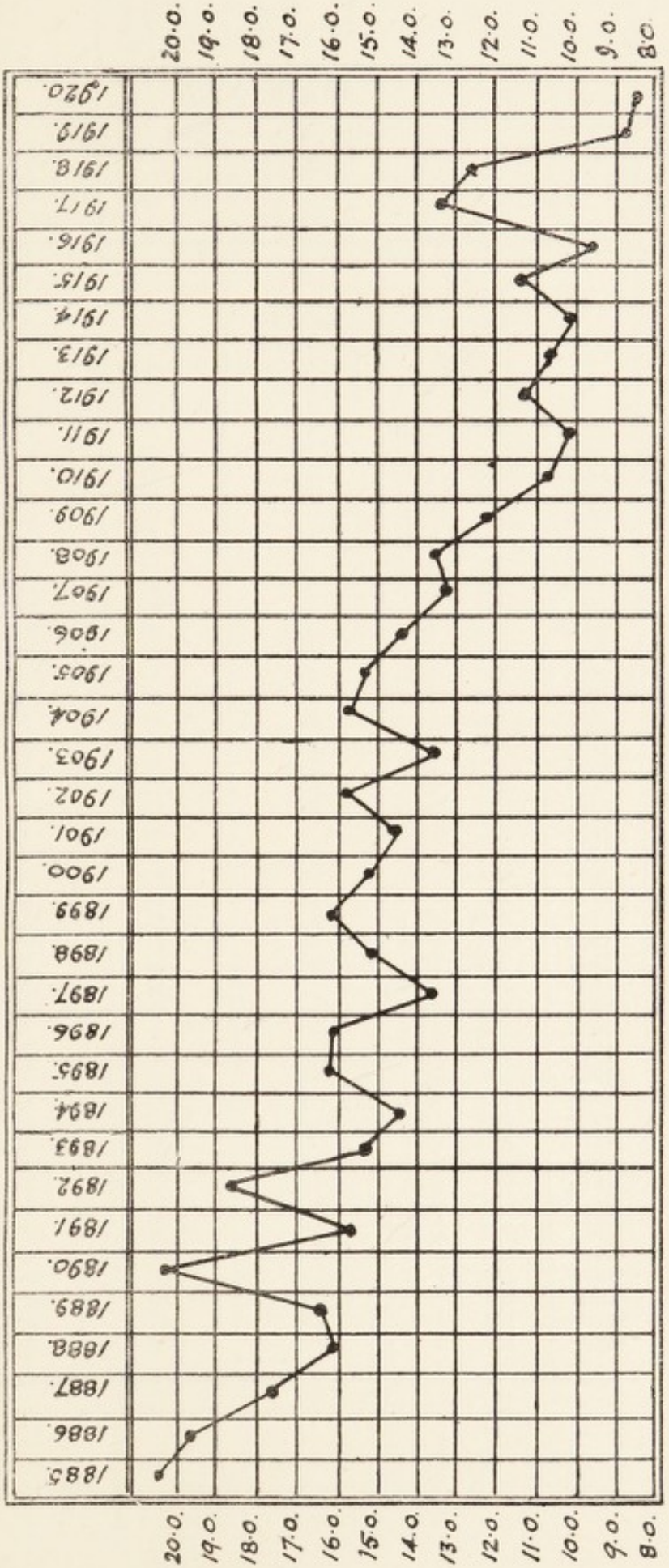

TABLE XVII.

Table showing the number of Deaths and Death-rates per 1000 living from TUBERCULAR DISEASES for Forty-one Years (1879 to 1920).

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
*1915	233	1·15	51	69	120	·59
*1916	188	0·95	39	48	87	·43
*1917	269	1·35	38	62	100	·50
*1918	261	1·28	23	45	68	·33
*1919	197	0·88	25	37	62	·27
*1920	197	0·84	19	36	55	·23

* Calculated on estimated civil population.

TABLE A.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 4th January, 1920, to the 1st January, 1921.

	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 ..	..	5	12	13	14	24	54	45	33	11	3	214	265	..	..	1	1	2	1	147
Females ..	..	..	13	11	16	30	53	40	22	3	3	191	243	..	..	..	..	..	3	91
Non-Pulmonary :																				
Males ..	2	8	20	9	7	5	9	1	2	..	..	63	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Females ..	1	6	18	18	9	5	9	3	4	..	..	73	81	..	..	..	..	..	1	15

TABLE B.

Giving the results of the examination of patients at the Dispensary.

	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Pre-Tubercular	Observation	Diagnosis Incomplete	Total
Adults	264	121	3	3	17	408
Children	101	148	37	6	4	296
TOTAL ..	365	269	40	9	21	704

TABLE C.

TABLE OF OCCUPATIONS of Patients found to be Tubercular.

Invalided Army	.. ..	43	
Invalided Navy	.. ..	33	
Skilled Workmen	.. ..	25	
Labourers	.. .. ..	8	
Police	.. .. ..	1	
Clerks	.. .. ..	2	
Dressmakers	.. ..	3	
Shop Assistants	.. ..	17	
Drivers	.. .. ..	6	
House Wives	.. ..	75	
Servants	.. .. ..	16	
Teachers	.. .. ..	3	
Factory	.. .. ..	17	
Miscellaneous	.. ..	3	
No Occupation	.. ..	3	
G.P.O.	.. .. ..	2	
Milk Carriers	.. ..	2	
Agents	.. .. ..	3	
Nurses	.. .. ..	2	
		264	

TABLE D.

Showing particulars of 365 Patients found to be Tubercular.

Age and Sex Table—ADULTS.

	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 & Over	Total
Male ..	16	52	38	32	7	1	146
Female ..	13	48	36	16	5	..	118

Age and Sex Table—CHILDREN.

	0-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	12-15	Total
Male ..	7	9	8	16	4	7	51
Female ..	5	9	7	10	8	11	50

TABLE E.

Showing the number of cases of Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Pulmonary	Pulmonary and Other Organs	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Adults ..	219	15	30	264
Children ..	26	7	68	101
TOTALS ..	245	22	98	365

TABLE F.

Showing the Distribution of the Disease in the Non-pulmonary Cases.

	Adults	Children	Total
Joint	11	12	23
Bone	7	5	12
Genito-urinary ..	4	..	4
Skin	3	2	5
Glands	9	50	59
Peritoneum	1	2	3
Larynx	7	..	7
Eyes	3	4	7
	45	75	120

TABLE G.

Showing the Number of Patients in each of the Three Stages of the Disease (Turban's Classification).

	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Totals.
Adults	90	86	58	234
Children	17	12	4	33

TABLE H.

LANGSTONE HOSPITAL

	Males		Females		Children		Totals
	Insured	Non-Insrd.	Insured	Non-Insrd.	M.	F.	
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1919 ..	9	–	4	1	2	–	16
Admitted during 1920	47	1	6	7	1	6	68
TOTALS	56	1	10	8	3	6	84
Discharged during 1920 ..	45	1	7	7	3	4	67
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1920	11	–	3	1	–	2	17

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AT VARIOUS SANATORIA, HOSPITALS AND COLONIES DURING 1920.

Sanatorium, Hospital, or Colony.	Resident at beginning of year	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Remaining at end of year	Total for the year
Langstone Hospital	16	68	67	17	84
Beach Lodge (Children)	7	39	36	10	46
Milton Hospital	28	96	99	25	124
Hawthordene Sanatorium	..	4	4	..	4
Daneswood Sanatorium	..	1	1	..	1
Royal National Sanatorium (Bournemouth)	..	5	5	..	5
Royal National Sanatorium (Ventnor)	1	12	6	7	13
Hermitage Sanatorium	..	1	1	..	1
Margate Sea Bathing Hospital	..	4	3	1	4
Preston Hall Training Colony	..	4	..	4	4
Brompton Hospital	1	1	1	1	2
Papworth Hall Training Colony	3	6	3	6	9
Hull After-care Colony	1	..	1	..	1
Midhurst Sanatorium	..	2	1	1	2
St. Catherine's Home, Ventnor	2	3	3	2	5
Fairlight Sanatorium	9	19	22	6	28
Grosvenor Sanatorium	2	10	10	2	12
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Home	5	7	3	9	12
	75	282	266	9	357

TABLE XVIII.

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

Week ending	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria	Total
1920														
Jan. 10	..	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	2	31
,, 17	..	5	11	..	..	2	..	..	5	7	..	..	1	31
,, 24	..	5	18	..	..	4	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	37
,, 31	..	7	21	..	1	1	..	..	4	6	..	..	3	43
Feb. 7	..	10	10	..	..	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	30
,, 14	..	6	11	1	..	..	..	..	2	21	..	..	2	43
,, 21	..	5	23	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	36
,, 28	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	2	29
March 6	..	3	12	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	21
,, 13	..	4	11	1	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	24
,, 20	..	2	12	..	..	1	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	27
,, 27	..	5	17	..	..	6	..	..	4	15	..	..	2	49
April 3	..	2	14	..	..	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	3	28
,, 10	..	4	12	..	..	1	..	..	3	7	..	..	1	28
,, 17	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	1	20
,, 24	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	18
May 1	..	4	16	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	24
,, 8	..	6	17	1	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	31
,, 15	..	3	13	..	..	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	26
,, 22	..	2	15	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	24
,, 29	..	9	13	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	29
June 5	..	5	12	1	..	2	2	..	6	2	..	..	..	30
,, 12	..	5	8	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	19
,, 19	..	11	19	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	36
,, 26	..	5	17	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	28
July 3	..	4	17	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	26
,, 10	..	7	14	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	28
,, 17	..	7	11	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	22
,, 24	..	4	14	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	24
,, 31	..	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	23
Aug. 7	..	4	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14
,, 14	..	9	8	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	25
,, 21	..	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	13
,, 28	..	7	9	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	21
Sept. 4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
,, 11	..	10	10	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	26
,, 18	..	15	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
,, 25	..	13	11	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	33
Oct. 2	..	6	12	..	1	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	29
,, 9	..	9	13	2	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	30
,, 16	..	12	8	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	25
,, 23	..	21	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40
,, 30	..	20	21	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	49
Nov. 6	..	19	16	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	42
,, 13	..	19	19	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	42
,, 20	..	22	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41
,, 27	..	16	13	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Dec. 4	..	23	13	1	..	7	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	49
,, 11	..	30	20	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	56
,, 18	..	6	12	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	24
,, 25	..	15	6	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	28
Jan. 1	..	15	11	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28
Totals ..	..	445	684	27	6	79	8	1	135	134	..	4	21	1544

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

By far the most satisfactory feature in connection with maternity and child welfare work in the Borough is the extraordinary low infantile mortality rate, only 389 deaths of children under one year of age were registered, which give an infant mortality rate of 60 deaths per 1,000 births. The average infant mortality rate for the whole country was 80 deaths per 1,000 births ; the rate of 60 recorded in Portsmouth is, I believe, the lowest ever reached in this or any other equally large town. A reference to the chart on page 47 shows in diagrammatic form the wonderful improvement in the preservation of infant life which has gradually taken place in the last twenty years, and affords striking evidence of the success of the various measures which have been instituted for the amelioration of the conditions of infant life.

During the year 6,508 births were registered, and of these 287 were illegitimate. Of the total births no fewer than 4,148 were attended by midwives, and on 651 occasions it was found necessary to send for medical assistance in connection with the condition of mother or child. The work of the midwives was supervised by the health visitors, and speaking generally, the character of the work carried out by the midwives was satisfactory. It was not found necessary to take proceedings against any midwife for infringement of the rules of the Central Midwives Board, but on five occasions warnings were given in respect of various matters. Of the 59 midwives practising in the Borough 46 were certificated, and 13 uncertificated. There is no doubt whatever that the Midwives Act of 1902 has effected a very great improvement in the practice of midwifery work amongst the working classes, and it has been not the least factor in the reduction of the infant mortality rate.

The Child Welfare Centres were open as follows : At 182 Fratton Road, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons—average attendance 82 ; at St. George's Institute, Portsea, Wednesday afternoons—average attendance 64 ; at Winchester College Mission Hall, Stamshaw, on Wednesday mornings—average attendance 41 ; and at St. Patrick's Institute, Eastney, on Friday afternoons—average attendance 84. The total attendances at all the Centres during the year amounted to 22,620. Since the opening of the Municipal Maternity Hospital ante-natal cases have been seen by the Medical Officer at this institution, instead of at the Centres. The total number of such cases, many of which were sent by midwives, was 206.

We have again to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance given by a number of voluntary workers at the Centres, who assisted in connection with the clothing of babies, issue of food, and in other directions. In common with other sanitary authorities, advantage was taken of the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, to issue dried milk and milk foods in cases of necessity amongst those attending the Child Welfare Centres. The greatest care has been taken to see that milk was given free of cost only to those mothers who could not afford to buy the necessary nourishment for their babies, and unless the circumstances were exceptional, it was not so issued to any where the weekly income of the family exceeded 5s. per head per week. The total annual net cost of the milk and milk foods issued was about £970.

During the year 15,967 visits have been paid by the Health Visitors ; of these 100 were paid to expectant mothers, 10,082 to infants under one year, 135 to cases of ophthalmia, and 108 to cases of measles and whooping cough, and 121 visits of inspection to midwives.

Municipal Maternity Hospital.—At the beginning of April there was opened the Municipal Maternity Hospital at " Ravenscourt," Elm Grove, Southsea. The need for such an institution has long been felt, and it is interesting to recall that it was in 1906, fourteen years ago, that in a special report I first urged this project upon the Council. It was not proceeded with then, because the Local Government Board informed the Council that a maternity hospital was not one upon which they could sanction expenditure, and it was only finally last year that all obstacles were overcome and the hospital became an accomplished fact. The premises have been temporarily taken on a three years' lease, and are very suitable for the purpose ; the wards are bright, lofty, and airy, and the situation is central, well served by the trams. Although accommodating only 14 beds, the hospital is in every way admirable, and the Matron, Miss Cranfield, with the staff, have spared no effort to render the institution one of which any governing body may justifiably be proud.

The hospital is intended only for necessitous persons who are bona fide inhabitants of the Borough, and except in exceptional circumstances, the Committee do not admit any patients whose income is over sixty shillings a week. The medical officer in charge is Dr. Mabel Ross, and the institution has been recognised as a qualifying training centre for mid-

wives by the Central Midwives Board. The following return prepared for the Ministry of Health gives particulars of the work :—

RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 19th APRIL to 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

1.	Total number of cases admitted	167	
2.	Average duration of stay	14	days
3.	Number delivered by Midwives (and pupils)	143	
4.	Number delivered by Doctors	24	
5.	Number of cases in which Medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance :—		
	(*a*) Ante-natal .. 1 (*c*) After labour .. 18		
	(*b*) During labour .. 31 (*d*) For infant .. 2		
6.	Number of cases notified as Puerperal Sepsis, with result of treatment	—	
7.	Number of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours, with rise of pulse rate	7	
8.	Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, with result of treatment	4	
	Cured 3		
	Greatly improved, treatment continued at home 1		
9.	Treatment of cases of Inflammation of the Eyes, however slight	3	
10.	Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast fed	20	
	Condition of Mother 7		
	Lack of Milk 13		
11.	Number of Maternal Deaths, with causes	—	
12.	Number of Fetal Deaths (stillborn or within 10 days of birth) and their causes, and the results of the post-mortem examination if obtainable	10	
	Stillborn 6		
	Macerated fetus 2		
	Death (fits third day) 1		
	Monster 1		

Chart showing number of Deaths under 1 year of age to 1000 Births in Portsmouth, 1886-1920.

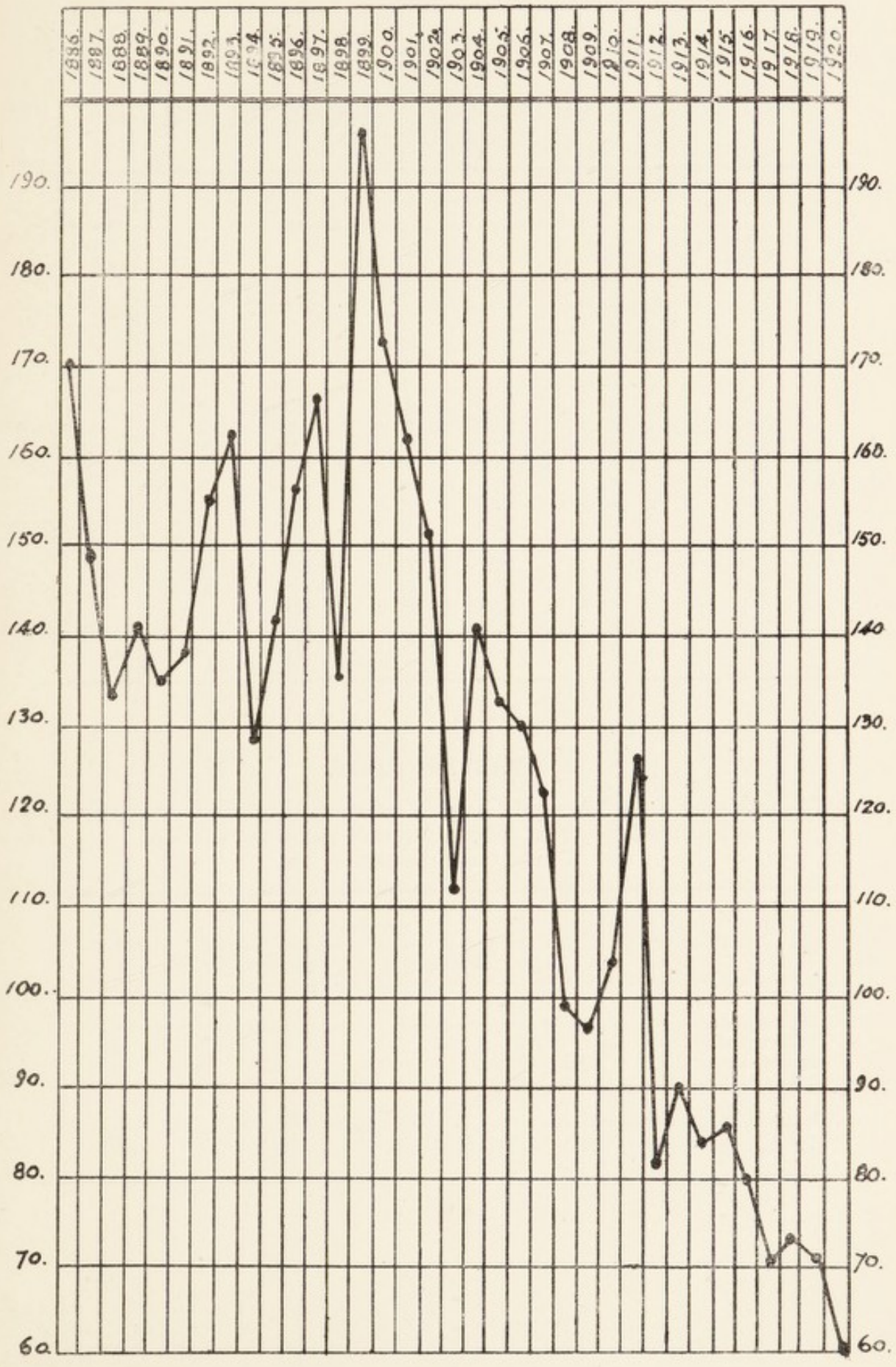

TABLE XIX.

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

Week ending 1920	Temperature		Earth Therm.		Rain in inches	Deaths from Diarrhoea
	Max.	Min.	1 ft.	4 ft.		
July 17th ..	64·2	55·7	63·3	60·2	0·41	1
,, 24th ..	67·0	55·4	64·5	61·0	1·31	1
,, 31st ..	64·0	51·7	61·5	60·8	0·54	..
August 7th ..	65·7	55·1	61·5	62·0	0·30	2
,, 14th ..	68·4	53·8	63·0	61·0	..	..
,, 21st ..	65·0	52·2	62·5	61·5	0·57	..
,, 28th ..	64·2	50·8	59·4	60·3	0·04	..
Sept. 4th ..	64·0	50·8	59·7	60·0	0·09	1
,, 11th ..	67·2	52·8	60·0	60·0	..	2
,, 18th ..	64·6	51·0	59·2	59·5	1·50	..
,, 25th ..	61·7	49·7	57·5	58·8	0·13	3
Oct. 2nd ..	63·2	52·1	58·0	58·6	0·59	..
,, 9th ..	65·5	55·8	58·0	58·1	1·13	2
,, 16th ..	62·8	52·4	57·5	58·1	0·83	..
,, 23rd ..	57·5	46·4	54·4	57·5	..	..
,, 30th ..	57·7	42·0	50·2	56·0	..	3

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	258	844	1102
Tuberculosis	177	682	859
Enteric Fever	7	12	19
Other Diseases	..	3	3
Total ..	442	1541	1983

ROLL OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	No. of Cert.	Date of	Date of Notice.
1.	Adams ..	Charlotte ..	136 Talbot Road	20448	27th April, '05	23rd January, 1920
2.	Ainsley ..	Clarissa Mary ..	23 Outram Road	51397	14th Aug, '20	17th Sept., 1920
3.	Barnes ..	Eliza ..	226 Sultan Road	23295	26th April, '06	16th January, 1920
4.	Barnes ..	Elizabeth ..	124 Church Road	27020	14th Oct., '08	18th January, 1920
5.	Bragg ..	S. ..	118 St. Augustine Road	42180	1st May, '15	20th January, 1920
6.	Brassfield ..	Frances Mary ..	12 Conway Street	47125	11th May, '18	17th January, 1920
7.	Brockett ..	Ellen ..	23 Outram Road	45584	7th May, '17	15th January, 1920
8.	Broughton ..	Emily ..	10 Curzon Howe Road	40242	22nd June, '14	15th January, 1920
9.	Burgess ..	Alice Jessie ..	29 Festing Road	13412	23rd Feb., '05	23rd January, 1920
10.	Calvert ..	Fanny ..	70 Sutheriand Road	50796	3rd June, '20	3rd June, 1920
11.	Cordell ..	Ellen Louisa ..	128 Prince Albert Road	17695	10th April, '05	23rd January, 1920
12.	Challis ..	Kate ..	37 Aylesbury Road	4208	28th April, '04	16th January, 1920
13.	Dowse ..	Mabel Coles ..	23 Power Road	28319	7th April, '09	15th January, 1920
14.	Elliott ..	Mary ..	128 Prince Albert Road	5487	30th June, '04	23rd January, 1920
15.	Farndell ..	Marion ..	492 Commercial Road	8755	27th Oct., '04	15th January, 1920
16.	Flynn ..	Ida ..	5 Addison Road	19308	27th April, '05	19th January, 1920
17.	Foley ..	Louisa ..	492 Commercial Road	37918	28th April, '13	15th January, 1920
18.	Farr ..	Mary ..	6 Longs Road	52338	10th Nov., '20	11th December, 1920
19.	Gaskell ..	Mary Elizabeth ..	68 Bedhampton Road	47607	1st Aug., '18	22nd January, 1920
20.	Ginn ..	Elizabeth ..	26 Besant Road	8211	29th Sept., '04	18th January, 1920
21.	Golding ..	Mary ..	10 Henrietta Street	15703	23rd Mar., '05	16th January, 1920
22.	Goodman ..	Lucy Ann ..	100 London Road	26437	21st May, '08	17th January, 1920
23.	Gray ..	Eliza Ann ..	35 Herbert Street	11585	26th Jan., '05	16th January, 1920
24.	Gwyther ..	Ada Lavinia ..	1 Derby Road	23045	22nd Feb., '06	20th January, 1920
25.	Hayes ..	Annie ..	105 Toronto Road	15559	23rd Mar., '05	18th January, 1920
26.	Humphrey ..	Eliza ..	42 Simpson Road	9290	27th Oct., '04	15th January, 1920
27.	Hebington ..	Eliza ..	31 Curzon Howe Road	50981	1st June, '20	1st June, 1920
28.	Hodge ..	Ada ..	73 King Street, Southsea	50992	12th May, '20	29th June, 1920
29.	Jack ..	Emma ..	106 Jessie Road	47280	11th May, '18	6th August, 1920

ROLL OF MIDWIVES—Continued.

	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate.	Date of Notice.
30.	Jago	Clara Said	28 Victoria Road North	23268	22nd Feb., '06	15th January, 1920
31.	Jeffery	Jane Elizabeth	219 St. Augustine Road	10668	22nd Dec., '04	17th January, 1920
32.	Kean	Lucy Rowe	133 Eastfield Road	31908	31st July, '02	18th January, 1920
33.	Kitching	Edith Rose	24 Gamble Road	33069	4th Feb., '10	24th January, 1920
34.	Langstreeth	Maria	37 Green Road	14211	23rd Feb., '05	15th January, 1920
35.	Lawrence	Catherine	135 Powerscourt Road	2640	24th Mar., '04	19th January, 1920
36.	Lovett	Ellen	14 Shearer Road	48431	10th Feb., '19	15th January, 1920
37.	Longcroft	Kate	46 Gains Road	50759	2nd May, '20	13th May, 1920
38.	Malyon	Marion	220 Stamshaw Road	46160	11th Aug., '17	1st January, 1920
39.	Matthews	Susannah	84 Monmouth Road	8455	27th Oct., '04	16th January, 1920
40.	Maxfield	Elizabeth	51 Spearer Road	3625	28th April, '04	15th January, 1920
41.	Mills	Elizabeth	90 Timpson Road	39421	17th Dec., '13	18th January, 1920
42.	Moore	Emma Lilian K.	23 Oliver Road	48007	9th Nov., '18	16th January, 1920
43.	Morgan	Agnes	152 Somers Road	44981	31st Oct., '17	16th January, 1920
44.	Owen	Jane Ann	22 Besant Road	43020	1st Nov., '15	17th January, 1920
45.	Paul	Margaret	264 Twyford Avenue	35805	2nd May, '12	20th January, 1920
46.	Phillips	A.G.L.	4 Wykeham Road	34709	28th Oct., '11	17th January, 1920
47.	Phillips	Edith	80 Methuen Road	3388	24th Mar., '04	17th January, 1920
48.	Pettigrew	Nellie L.	31 Chesterfield Road	48897	10th May, '20	13th May, 1920
49.	Plucknett	Mary Maud	39 Wykeham Road	49387	9th Aug., '19	23rd April, 1920
50.	Rust	Jane	204 Powerscourt Road	40133	28th April, '14	17th January, 1920
51.	Sansom	Maud Mary	14 St. Mary's Road	40579	22nd June, '14	20th January, 1920
52.	Silvester	Ann	23 Lower Derby Road	11818	26th Jan., '05	20th January, 1920
53.	Stevens	Victoria Maud	2 Collins Road	27750	16th Dec., '08	16th January, 1920
54.	Taylor	Florence Mary	1 Magdala Road, Cosham	29219	10th Aug., '09	23rd January, 1920
55.	Taylor	Lily May	3 Posbrook Road	18246	27th April, '05	18th January, 1920
56.	Trowbridge	Edith Mary	1 Collins Road	22860	28th Dec., '05	25th January, 1920
57.	Tomes	Ellen	16 St. George's Square	15515	23rd Mar., '05	15th January, 1920
58.	Vincent	Kathleen Beatrice	Walmer Road	38470	16th June, '13	13th Sept., 1920
59.	Weller	Marion Edith	45 Catisfield Road	46669	10th Oct., '17	16th January, 1920
60.	Westropp	Rebecca	17 Exeter Road	11514	26th Jan., '05	20th January, 1920

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Extremely good work has been carried out at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre at the Royal Hospital, and the success of this institution, under the very able management of the Medical Officer, Dr. A. Cambell, is assured. The facilities for treatment have been extended during the year by the provision of more beds and the construction of a well-planned male patient department, with six irrigation rooms.

From the tabular returns it will be seen that the total number of new patients during the year was 1,004, an increase of 55 over the previous year ; as there were 414 patients under treatment or observation on the 1st January, the total number treated during the year amounted to 1,518.

I feel very strongly that it is difficult to over-estimate the value to the health of the community of the work which is being carried on in connection with the treatment of venereal diseases, and that in the course of a few years this work must bear a marked effect on the health returns of the Borough. I refer specially, not so much to the immediate benefit to the patient from the cure of a loathsome disease, important as this is, as to those more remote effects of venereal disease, not yet appreciated by the general public, which are so distressingly exhibited in the mentally defective and physically deformed children of diseased parents. The more advances medical science makes in the investigation of disease, the more clearly is the far-reaching effect of venereal disease on the health of the community established, and I believe there are no other diseases, to the cure and prevention of which the efforts of the Local Authority can at the present time be devoted with a greater certainty of assured beneficial results.

The following return supplied by the Medical Officer, gives particulars as to the work carried on during the year :—

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons who, on 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation	186	139	3	1	120	30	23	12	332	182
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic *for the first time* and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	234	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	150
Soft Chancre only	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	7	5
Gonorrhoea only	..	..	..	..	224	31	..	..	224	31
Syphilis and Soft Chancre ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea ..	25	10	..	..	25	10	..	..	50	20
Gonorrhoea & Soft Chancre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions other than Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	81	200	81
TOTAL—Item 2 ..	260	160	8	5	249	41	200	81	717	287
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2	446	299	11	6	369	71	223	93	1049	469
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic : (*a*) before completing a course of treatment for ..	92	80	1	..	53	14	..	..	146	94
(*b*) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	28	10	1	1	27	4	..	..	56	15
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	22	8	..	..	23	7	..	..	45	15
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	63	35	8	4	120	18	..	..	191	57
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation for	241	166	1	1	146	28	15	7	403	202
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6 ..	446	299	11	6	369	71	15	7	841	383
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from	4760	3778	263	60	11466	1954	846	547	17335	6339
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from ..	214	518	10	..	426	388	89	61	739	967

9. Examinations of Pathological material	For detection of: Spirochetes	Gonococci	Other Organisms	For Wassermann Reaction
(*a*) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre	27	5	..	..
(*b*) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	2	1469	292	1568

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Portsmouth	Hampshire	West Sussex	Isle of Wight	Kent	South Shields	Glasgow	Surrey	Bournemouth	Liverpool	London	Wolverhampton	Brunswick, U.S.A.	TOTAL
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic *for the first time* and found to be suffering from :—														
Syphilis	342	49	23	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	420
Soft Chancre	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Gonorrhoea	223	35	19	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	290
Conditions other than Venereal ..	230	33	12	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	281
TOTAL ..	807	117	55	10	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1004
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	21374	1652	506	52	46	11	2	3	7	10	4	1	6	23674
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ..	1126	230	254	62	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	14	1706
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the :— to patients residing in each area. 1. Out-patient Clinic	2313	383	186	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2896
2. In-patient Dept. ..	36	17	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78

E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses.

Neo-Kharsivan and Novarsenobillon 0·3 and 0·6 grms. Sulfarsenol 0·06 and 0·48 grms.

F. State the number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes usually given in a full course of treatment.

Primary cases = 7 injections.

Secondary cases = 27 injections in first year.

G. State in what proportion of cases, approximately, Salvarsan substitutes are used in the treatment of syphilis.

90 per cent.

H. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.

GONORRHOEA.—Tests of Cure :

Absence of discharge, or in cases of gleet persisting after long treatment, failure on repeated microscopical examinations to demonstrate the gonococcus. Urethroscopic examination. Palpation of urethra on dilator.

Palpation of prostate and seminal vesicles. Microscopical examinations of resultant fluid for gonococcus, etc. Culture tests.

SYPHILIS.

Primary—negative Wasserman for 2 years.

Secondary—negative Wasserman for 2 years after cessation of arsenical treatment.

In my last Annual Report I pointed out that, valuable as is the provision for the treatment of venereal disease, a much more important matter for the consideration of the Local Authority was the prevention of these diseases, and so convinced was I of the necessity for action being taken in this direction, that in February I presented the following Special Report :—

The Prevention of Venereal Disease.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

The effect of venereal diseases upon the health of the community is so serious, that I feel it my duty to report to you further on the subject.

As you will remember, in October, 1916, you decided to provide a clinic for the treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases, and, through the cordial co-operation of the authorities of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, there was opened at the beginning of 1917 a Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre, the work carried out at which will, I venture to say, bear favourable comparison with any in the kingdom. This Centre has since been enlarged, and the provision in this town for the treatment of venereal diseases may now be considered satisfactory.

The point to which I now wish to draw your attention is that the provision of treatment, necessary though it may be, is not the chief duty of a sanitary authority ; it is the prevention of disease, and not its treatment, that should be a health authority's highest aim. The fact that it is necessary to make extensive provision for the treatment of a disease is evidence that the measures for the prevention of that disease have been neglected, or, if not neglected, have failed. For example : we have to provide dispensaries, sanatoria, and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis, because the measures for prevention of tuberculosis have been neglected in the past ; had proper attention been paid to the causes of tuberculosis, such as bad housing, overcrowding, unhealthy conditions of employment, bad food, etc., we should not now be expending such huge sums in attempting to treat it. Moreover, methods of treatment will never stamp out a disease. Typhoid fever, typhus, and small-pox have been largely stamped out in this country, but this has been effected not by methods of treatment, but by the adoption of suitable sanitary measures directed towards the prevention of each of these diseases. Similarly, although the effects of venereal disease may be modified in the individual by efficient methods of treatment, the disease can only be prevented by the adoption of adequate sanitary preventive measures. Such adequate sanitary measures are available, and it is with a view of bringing these to your notice that I have prepared this report.

Before describing how venereal diseases can be prevented, I would refer briefly to the fact, not yet sufficiently realised by the public, that the

prevalence of venereal disease in the country is alarming, and further, that a very large proportion of the sufferers from venereal disease are innocent of any immoral relations. The late Sir William Osler stated that syphilis alone was the third or fourth of the great death-dealing diseases ; and death is not its worst feature—in many cases death is a welcomed relief to its intense physical and mental suffering.* But the great tragedy in connection with venereal diseases is the host of innocent women and child victims. Even if there are those who profess to be able to contemplate with equanimity the sufferings from venereal diseases in a vicious person, surely none can remain unmoved at the thought of hundreds of thousands of little children, who, instead of being happy laughing infants, are, solely on account of venereal diseases in their parents, miserable, suffering, diseased, deformed, blind, deaf and imbecile. This is no exaggerated picture, such children can be seen in your asylums, poor-law establishments, hospitals, blind schools, and in hundreds of homes throughout the land. Moreover, as one of the effects of the late war, venereal diseases are almost certainly more prevalent now than they have ever been before in this country.

Yet it is a fact that venereal diseases are preventable. Speaking with an experience of 25 years in public health administration, I venture to say that there are no infectious diseases so easily guarded against as venereal diseases. That they have not been prevented is due to two reasons : First, it is only of recent years that medical science has demonstrated with certainty that venereal diseases can be prevented ; secondly, the methods for the prevention of venereal disease have been witheld from the public because they have unfortunately become confused with ethical, moral and religious considerations, in other words, the public have been left in ignorance of the methods of prevention of venereal diseases because of a mistaken idea that such knowledge would increase immorality.

This question of the immorality of telling the public how they can protect themselves from venereal diseases I shall discuss later ; I would only say here that I am a health officer ; I am responsible for advising you to the best of my ability how the inhabitants of Portsmouth can be protected from disease, and I should be guilty of a grave neglect of duty to you, and to those whom you represent, if, having regard to the terrible effects of venereal disease, I failed to advise you as to the measures by which I am convinced venereal diseases can be prevented.

Venereal diseases are germ diseases ; they are spread by the transference of these germs from a diseased to a healthy individual. If the

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At an inquest held on a young man, aged 26 years, who had committed suicide because of venereal disease, the Coroner, Mr. S. Ingleby Oddie, read the following letter left by the deceased, " Dearest of sisters,—Try and forget what you never will forgive. I should have done what I am about to do three years ago. The disgrace of it all has driven me insane. If you should ever have any sons of your own, for pity's sake, instruct them fully in the perils surrounding them. Had I not been so inexperienced, I might now be a happy and self-respecting man. Mine is yet another tragedy of damaged goods.

Your unworthy brother,——."

The Times, 10th January, 1920.

germs can be destroyed before they have effected an entrance into the body of the healthy individual the disease will not be communicated. It is upon this fact that scientific measures for the prevention of venereal diseases are based. As the rule is for venereal diseases to be transferred from one sex to the other, it is obvious that if one sex can be protected from venereal disease, those diseases must die out. As it is extremely simple to destroy the germs before they have gained access to the body of the male, but much more difficult to accomplish this in the case of the female, it is to the male that the methods of prevention must be applied.

The germs of syphilis and gonorrhoea, the principal venereal diseases, are of low vitality, and they are most readily destroyed by the application of a disinfectant. Moreover, after exposure to infection, the germs lie upon the surface of the male genital organ, in which situation the disinfectant can be easily applied. But the germs do not remain for long on the surface of the skin, they soon begin to work their way into the body ; therefore, for preventive measures to be effective it is essential that the disinfectant, or germ killer, should be applied immediately after exposure to infection, at the latest, within an hour.

The foregoing simple method, practically a matter of personal cleanliness, lies within the reach of everybody, and can be relied upon to prevent venereal disease. I do not ask you to accept this statement solely upon my authority. The medical profession differs upon many subjects, but it is difficult to imagine how any medical man can deny that immediate self-disinfection, properly applied, is the best known method of preventing venereal diseases after exposure to infection. As it is of the utmost importance that you should be satisfied as to the efficacy of self-disinfection, I have appealed to some of the most distinguished physicians, surgeons and scientists of the day for their opinion on this subject, and each of the following gentlemen has personally authorised me to state, that not only is self-disinfection, promptly and efficiently carried out, an almost certain preventative against venereal diseases, but each is further of opinion, so grave are the effects of venereal diseases upon our national life, that every endeavour should be made to instruct the members of the public on the subject. The following is a list of the gentlemen who have allowed me to mention their names in this respect :—

SIR GEORGE LENTHALL CHEATLE, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.,
King's College Hospital.
SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, F.R.S., M.D.
W. H. CLAYTON-GREENE, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *St. Mary's Hospital.*
SIR H. BRYAN DONKIN, M.D., F.R.C.P.
SIR ALFRED D. FRIPP, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S., *Guy's Hospital.*
H. R. GRIMSDALE, ESQ., F.R.C.S., *Ophthalmic Surgeon,*
St. George's Hospital.
PROFESSOR MATTHEW HAY, M.D., L.L.D. (Edin. Hon.),
F.R.C.P.I. (Hon.), Aberdeen University.

PROFESSOR LEONARD HILL, F.R.S., M.R.C.S., *Director, Medical Research Committee, National Health Insurance.*
SIR ALFRED KEOGH, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed., late A.M.S.
SIR WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT LANE, Bart., C.B., M.S., *Guy's Hospital.*
SIR FREDERICK MOTT, K.B.E., F.R.S., M.D., *Member of Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases.*
SIR D'ARCY POWER, K.B.E., F.R.C.S., *St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*
SIR G. ARCHDALL REID, K.B.E., F.R.S.E., M.B.
SIR HUMPHREY ROLLESTON, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., *President Royal Society of Medicine.*
SIR WILLIAM THORBURN, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., *Manchester Royal Infirmary.*
SIR THOMAS OLIVER, M.D., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SIR FREDERICK TREVES, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.
H. WANSEY-BAYLY, ESQ., M.C., M.A., M.R.C.S.

In presenting this report, and in advising you to adopt certain measures which I believe ought to be taken for the protection of the public against venereal diseases, I have not come to a decision hurriedly. I have considered, as I was bound to consider, the objections which have been raised to the policy I advocate. Some of these are trivial ; for instance, it has been stated that self-disinfection would fail, because in many cases men would be too drunk to disinfect properly. This may or may not be so ; in any case it is no valid argument against disinfection, it is simply an argument against drunkenness, and it is not expedient to sacrifice the many sober for the few drunken.

Another argument advanced is that the process of self-disinfection is too difficult for the ordinary man to carry out ; the answer to this has been given at a public meeting at the Mansion House by Sir James Crichton-Browne, who stated that the operation was slightly less difficult than brushing one's teeth.

Again, it is urged that the system will do harm, because men will assume that the disinfectant is also efficacious for treatment, and, if they suffer from venereal diseases, will endeavour to treat themselves instead of seeking proper medical treatment. But this objection will be met if in any leaflet giving instructions as to self-disinfection the danger of attempting self-treatment is clearly pointed out.

But the most important objection that I have to meet, and one that embodies a particularly cruel and unjust accusation, is that by spreading a knowledge of the methods by which venereal diseases can be prevented we should be encouraging men to become immoral.

In the first place I do not believe that the fear of venereal disease plays any great part in preventing men from indulging in promiscuous sexual intercourse. Its most probable effect is to cause men to avoid

professional prostitutes and to go instead with other women, whom they think will be free from disease. The Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases recorded its opinion that not less than 10 per cent. of the population of large cities had been infected with syphilis, and syphilis is not nearly so prevalent as the other great venereal disease, gonorrhoea. It is surely nonsense to maintain in face of these figures that fear of disease has exercised any appreciable effect on the prevention of promiscuous sexual intercourse.

In the second place, the accusation that by instructing a man how to guard against venereal diseases we are inducing him to become immoral, appears to me to be based upon a false conception of morality. True morality is of a man's inner consciousness, his ideals ; it is with him a matter of conviction, and no moral man will be instigated to commit immoral acts simply because he becomes possessed with the knowledge that such acts can be committed without fear of contracting disease. The only ground upon which the charge of inducing immorality can with any appearance of truth be brought is on the hypothesis—and it is only a hypothesis—that there are men desirous of committing immoral acts, but who are deterred from doing so for fear of disease. Such men, however, are already immoral at heart, and no great moral distinction can be drawn between a man who desires to commit an immoral act, but is deterred from doing so by the fear of disease, and the man who is not so deterred. Let me quote a passage from the Sermon on the Mount. Christ said : "*Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery : But I say unto you, That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.*" Our Lord placed in the same category both the man who only desired to commit adultery and the man who actually did so. I venture to say, therefore, that even supposing some men, having acquired a knowledge of how to avoid disease, should proceed to commit acts of immorality, which they had previously refrained from owing to a fear of disease, yet the moral standard of these men has not been lowered. I am firmly of opinion that no charge of encouraging immorality can be substantiated against those who, in order to prevent the terrible sufferings from venereal diseases, spread a knowledge of the methods by means of which these loathsome diseases can be prevented.

I have dwelt at some length upon the ethical aspect of spreading a knowledge of the scientific methods of preventing venereal diseases, because the argument of encouraging immorality is always advanced by some people when the subject is mentioned. I am satisfied that the charge is an utterly wrong one, were it not so I should not have presented this report. To my mind a charge, not only of immorality, but of inhumanity, could be more easily maintained against a person, who, having a knowledge of the manner in which venereal diseases could be prevented, refused to do everything in his power to render this knowledge available to his fellow man. If venereal diseases are to be controlled there is no method other than immediate self-disinfection that offers any reasonable hope of success. There is no alternative method of control except the universal adoption

of pre-marital chastity, and however much we may hope for this ideal condition, we cannot fail to recognise that at present this seems far from attainment, and it will not be materially hastened by permitting venereal diseases to spread unheeded through the nation.

Stripped of the various controversial considerations with which the subject of venereal diseases is obscured, I suggest, that in its relationship to you as Health Authority for the Borough, two facts stand out clearly and dominate all others. These are :—

1. Venereal diseases are infectious diseases, which are causing intense misery, suffering, ill-health, and loss of life in the Borough.

2. There is the clearest and most definite medical evidence to prove that the spread of venereal diseases can be prevented by the adoption of methods of immediate self-disinfection.

And may I remind you, that on you, as the Local Sanitary Authority, lies the sole duty for the protection of the inhabitants of Portsmouth against infectious diseases.

The method of self-disinfection, scientifically and theoretically sound, which has been proved efficacious in practice, which is advocated by the distinguished men whose names I have been permitted to mention, and which is advocated by the Society for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, is the swabbing of the male genital organ, immediately after exposure to infection, by a solution of 1 in a 1,000 Permanganate of Potash, and the rubbing in of a 33 per cent. Calomel ointment. I do not suggest the provision of " packets " by the Local Authority ; I do not even recommend that the preparations to be used should be provided—this is not the duty of the Authority. I simply recommend that the Local Authority take such steps as may be necessary to spread a knowledge of the means of self-disinfection, so that those who insist on satisfying their sexual appetites by promiscuous intercourse should be made acquainted with a means by which they can protect themselves against loathsome diseases, which, if contracted, will in all probability later on be communicated to innocent women and children. I suggest that if, as I hope, you adopt this report, a small committee be appointed to consider the best means, such as posting notices in the public urinals, the issue of printed leaflets, etc., of conveying the requisite information to the male population of the Borough.

I would only add in conclusion, that in adopting the measures which I recommend to you for the prevention of venereal diseases there is nothing inimical or incompatible with the prosecution of other measures of a social character for the promotion of chastity. Let every endeavour still be made, by sermons, by addresses, by pamphlets, by supervision over public places of amusement, by the prohibition of suggestive productions, and by every other means that promises success, to promote the adoption of a higher

moral standard of life ; but let the appeal be made on the grounds of religion, self-respect and morality, and not, as is too often now the case, an appeal based mainly on the fear of venereal disease.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Although aware that the presentation of the above Report would expose me to much criticism, which I would willingly have avoided, yet so appalling are the effects of venereal disease that, in the interests of the community, which I endeavour to serve, there was no other course which I could honestly pursue. The Report, as you are aware, was adopted by a large majority of the Council at its meeting in April, and since then propaganda work for the prevention of venereal diseases has been carried out in the Borough on the lines advocated in the Report.

It is satisfactory to find that although the Ministry of Health will not commit itself whole-heartedly to the policy adopted in Portsmouth—the Ministry advises washing with soap and water instead of with a disinfectant !—yet the policy has received the support of many of the greatest medical authorities in the Kingdom, and it has since been endorsed by the Special Committee of the National Birth-rate Commission, a thoroughly representative body presided over by the Bishop of Birmingham. Further, many other towns have since adopted the same policy, and I believe that in the near future it will be generally adopted through the country. If it be admitted, as I think must be admitted, that venereal diseases are largely the result of ignorance, then it is obvious that it is only by dispelling this ignorance that success in controlling venereal disease can be secured. The campaign in Portsmouth is purely an educational one, and nothing but good can result from telling the public the truth about venereal disease ; too much harm has already resulted in the past from concealment and shutting one's eyes to the facts.

As an example of the interest which has been taken in the pioneer work of the Portsmouth Council for the prevention of venereal disease, I may mention that there has been a surprisingly large number of applications for copies of the above report, not only from the local authorities in this country but also from the colonies and foreign countries.

HOUSING.—There is no great change in the Housing conditions since last year, but a start has been made with various housing schemes. This will shortly help to relieve the situation, but for a few years to come we shall undoubtedly suffer from a shortage of adequate housing accommodation. The total occupied houses at the end of the year was 50,797, an increase of 872 over the previous year. The total occupied houses at the 1911 census was 45,048. There is still considerable overcrowding, but without an accurate enumeration by a house to house visitation, exact figures cannot be supplied; this information will however be available after the census of 1921. Only the worst cases of overcrowding can be dealt with, as it is useless to serve notices to abate overcrowding upon persons when it is impossible for them to secure other accommodation.

The number of dwelling houses inspected for various reasons was 7,582. In respect of 40 dwelling houses, notices requiring repairs were served under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919. These were carried out by the owners in 31 instances, and in 9 by the Local Authority in default of the owners ; 2,928 notices were served in respect of various defects of dwelling houses, and in every case the repairs were carried out by the owners. No houses were closed as being unfit for human habitation—until more housing accommodation is available, it is not deemed advisable to close certain premises which otherwise would have been dealt with.

I submitted written representations to the effect that two areas were unhealthy and should be dealt with under the powers of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. These areas were : (1) the Voller Street area, containing 51 dwelling houses, with about 250 persons ; the other, the St. George's Passage area, Portsea, with 22 houses and about 60 inhabitants Under the present housing conditions it has been found impossible to proceed with the clearance of these areas, as there is no available accommodation in the Borough for the persons who would be displaced by such procedure.

During the year a commencement was made by means of State-aided schemes to provide new houses for the working classes. The Committee accepted contracts from various contractors for 245, 37, 19, 32, 17, 24 and 31 houses, making in all 405. Ten of these were completed during the year, and according to the terms of the contract 232 more must be completed by the end of 1921. There were also completed 27 houses built under a subsidy, and 13 non-subsidised houses.

making a total of 50 new houses for the working classes during 1920.

I much regret being unable to report that a commencement has been made with building houses on the proposed area of 520 acres at Wymering, on the slopes of Portsdown Hill—an ideal situation for a housing scheme. So far this scheme has been delayed by one obstacle after another, and not a brick has yet been laid. It is quite obvious that the future development of the Borough must take place in this direction ; it is therefore essential that the whole area should be laid out beforehand with skill and wise precision, else it will gradually become covered haphazard with a crowd of houses, instead of being transformed into a healthy and beautiful residential area for the working classes. It will, in my opinion, be nothing short of a calamity for Portsmouth if advantage is not taken of the Government grant to develop this area on the best modern lines. If the opportunity is lost now it is unlikely that it will recur.

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

(Statement in form required by Ministry of Health)

STATISTICS for Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—*GENERAL*

(1) Estimated population	233,805
(2) General Death-rate	11.1
(3) Death-rate from Tuberculosis	0.84
(4) Infantile Mortality	60
(5) Number of Dwelling-houses of all classes	50,797
(6) Number of Working-class Dwelling Houses	—
(7) Number of new Working-class Houses erected ..	50

2.—*UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.*

I.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	7,582
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	40

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	—

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act,* 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	40
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :	
(*a*) by owners	31
(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	9
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	2928
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(*a*) by owners	2928
(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	—

C. *Proceedings under Sections* 17 *and* 18 *of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act*, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	

3.—*UNHEALTHY AREAS.*

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (*a*), Part I., or (*b*), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

(1) Name of Areas	Portsea & Vollvr Street
(2) Acreage	—
(3) Number of working-class houses in area	73
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced ..	310

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 .. .. .. —

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer .. .. Duties divided amongst all Sanitary Inspect's

WATER SUPPLY.—The public Water Supply has maintained its character both as regards quality and quantity. Since the installation of the sand filter beds on Portsdown Hill there have been no grounds for complaint, and I have no doubt whatever that the efficient filtration of the water has been an important factor in improving the general health conditions of the Borough. The results of the monthly chemical analysis of the supply by the Public Analyst are given in Table XX.

TABLE XX.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1920 BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

Date 1920	Source	Total Solid Residue	Volatile Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Total Hardness	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 37° C.	Remarks
Jan. 22	Co.'s Main, Arundel St.	29·0	2·0	1·6	·31	22·8°	·001	·0024	·0067	Bright, clear and colourless.—This analysis indicates the water is in good condition.
Feb. 17	do.	30·0	5·0	1·6	·40	22·4°	·008	·0034	·006	do.
Mar. 13	do.	28·8	2·0	1·6	·28	22·0°	·001	·004	·012	do.
April 15	do.	28·8	1·8	1·6	·28	21·0°	·001	·0026	·026	do.
May 20	do.	29·0	1·0	1·6	·32	22·4°	Nil	·001	Nil	do.
June 22	do.	28·5	2·0	1·8	·37	21·0°	Nil	·0018	Nil	do.
July 20	do.	29·8	1·5	1·7	·33	22·0°	Nil	·0016	Nil	do.
Aug. 23	do.	30·0	2·5	1·6	·33	22·8°	Nil	·003	Nil	do.
Sept. 22	do.	30·5	5·0	1·6	·40	22·4°	Nil	·002	Nil	do.
Oct. 21	do.	30·5	2·0	1·6	·36	22·4°	Nil	·003	·01	do.
Nov. 23	do.	30·0	2·5	1·6	·35	21·6°	·006	·002	Nil	do.
Dec. 13	do.	30·8	2·0	1·6	·34	23·0°	·0004	·0016	Nil	do.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.—Workshops and homes of out-workers have been inspected as far as possible, 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)	175	17	—
WORKSHOPS .. .. .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	1954	120	—
WORKPLACES .. .. .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	495	75	—
TOTAL ..	2624	212	—

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	43	43	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	113	113	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation — insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation — unsuitable or defective ..	4	4	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation — not separate for sexes ..	3	3	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	..	..	—	—
TOTAL ..	164	164	—	—

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: Contractors	Outworkers: Workmen	Lists	Outworkers: Contractors	Outworkers: Workmen		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)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, etc.	12	176	408	10	26	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) cleaning and washing	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, etc., Boxes	..	..	..	1	..	3									
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	12	176	408	11	29	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of year	Number
Bakehouses	120
Dress and Mantle Makers	596
Milliners	250
Tailors	610
Other Workshops	754
Total number of workshops on Register ..	2330

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) ..	..
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	16
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 ..	16
Other	..
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	..
In use at the end of the year	2

NUISANCES IN RESPECT TO WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, &c.

Drains Repaired	13
,, Cleansed	3
Workshops Cleansed	23
Bakehouses Cleansed	3
Fish-frying Apparatus Cleansed	2
Laundry Cleansed	1
Water Closets disconnected from Workshops	3
,, ,, Ventilated	1
Separate Sanitary accommodation provided	3
Water Closets screened	1
,, ,, fittings repaired	10
Waste Pipes provided	1
Ceilings repaired	4
Sashes repaired	8
Sanitary Ashbin repaired	1
Paving repaired	8
Spouting repaired	12
Floors repaired	13
Roofs repaired	17
New W.C. pan provided	1
Yards, Stables, etc., cleansed	11
Refuse, etc., removed	16
Other nuisances in connection with Workshops abated	9
	164

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1919.

Barometer.—The mean barometer pressure for the year was 30.014 inches. The highest observed reading corrected to sea-level was 30.700 on March 3rd, and the lowest 28.936 on March 15th.

Temperature.—The mean temperature in the shade was 51.8°, or 1.0° above the normal.

MAXIMUM.—The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 57.4°, the highest being 78° on May 24th.

MINIMUM.—The mean minimum temperature was 46.1°, the lowest being 22° on January 7th.

MAXIMUM IN SUN.—The mean maximum temperature in the sun was 96°, the highest being 134° on June 2nd.

MINIMUM ON GRASS.—The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 41°, the lowest being 22° on December 16th.

EARTH TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature at 1 foot below the ground was 52.5°, and that at 4 feet 53.0°.

Bright Sunshine.—The amount of sunshine registered by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder amounted to 1,584 hours. The greatest amount registered on one day was 13 hours 30 minutes, on May 23rd.

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

Humidity.—The mean humidity of the air (Saturation 100) was 85.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 28.0 inches. The greatest fall of rain in 24 hours was 1.01 inches, on July 21st.

Snow.—Snow fell on three occasions.

Thunder and Thunder Storms occurred on four occasions.

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. 3	29·616	37·1	41	32	37·1	42	29	56	28	26
,, 10	29·945	37·8	44·1	30·8	37·5	51	22	67·4	28·7	23
,, 17	30·129	46·8	50·4	43·4	47·0	53	36	71·4	38·5	30
,, 24	30·192	45·0	49·1	41·1	45·0	51	33	65·7	36·8	28
,, 31	29·957	43·5	49·5	37·5	43·5	52	33	69·3	32·8	28
Feb. 7	30·523	45·4	48·8	40·7	45·5	53	36	72·7	35·2	28
,, 14	30·235	45·7	50	40·4	45·2	54	32	78·4	35·1	27
,, 21	30·048	44·3	49·7	40·7	45·2	55	37	80·8	35·1	32
,, 28	30·312	43·5	49	39	49·8	54	34	85	32	27
March 6	30·216	44·6	52·1	39·8	46	56	29	85	36	24
,, 13	30·128	41	48	35·8	42·8	53	30	95	31·1	24
,, 20	29·934	44·4	54	39·6	46·9	60	36	100	34·8	30
,, 27	30·115	49·5	55	43	49·2	59	38·5	102	52·8	33
April 3	29·603	49	54·9	44·9	49·8	61·5	41	103	42·5	37
,, 10	29·832	49·3	55·1	45	50·2	61	40	104	41·5	37
,, 17	29·498	51·0	55·4	46·1	51·1	57	45	104·5	44·4	40
,, 24	30·060	50	54·7	44	49	60	40	105	41·8	37
May 1	29·835	50	55·5	44	49·8	58	37	112·1	41·8	36
,, 8	30·201	52·	57·7	45·5	51·6	60	39	114·3	43·8	39
,, 15	30·193	55	63·7	46·9	55·5	67	42	121·1	44	40
,, 22	29·862	55·5	60·8	48·5	54·7	67	45	117·8	44·8	41
,, 29	30·000	61·8	68·8	55	62	78	48·5	124·7	49·5	42
June 5	30·184	57·3	66·9	50·6	58·7	77	42	126·1	48·1	42
,, 12	29·946	55·2	61·3	50	55·8	64	45	115·1	47·5	43
,, 19	29·925	60	66·2	53·6	59·8	69·5	50·5	123	50	48
,, 26	30·159	62·2	68·1	55·9	61·2	72·5	53	121	51·4	49
July 3	29·923	60·8	63·2	57·3	61	68	55	113	53·5	51
,, 10	29·836	57·1	62	53·3	57·5	66	50	111	48·8	48
,, 17	30·005	62·2	64·2	55·7	61·4	69	53	123	51	49
,, 24	30·005	60·8	67	55·4	61·2	70	50	113	49·5	47
,, 31	29·956	58·4	64	51·7	57·8	69	47	111·5	47	42
August 7	29·864	60·2	65·7	55·1	60·3	68	52	122	50	48
,, 14	30·159	61·2	68·4	53·8	61·1	74	52	117	49	44
,, 21	30·093	57·9	65	52·2	58·6	71	45	113·8	46·7	42
,, 28	30·212	57·3	64·2	50·8	57·5	61·5	49	111·8	48·7	47
Sept. 4	30·155	57·1	64·0	50·8	57·4	70	47	109·4	46·4	40
,, 11	30·124	59·5	67·2	52·8	60	71	46	117	45·1	36
,, 18	29·864	58·2	64·6	51	57·6	68·5	45	112	47·5	40
,, 25	30·009	54·5	61·7	49·7	55·7	64	47	107	45·4	41
Oct. 2	29·952	56·2	63·2	52·1	57·7	68	49	103·4	46·5	44
,, 9	29·064	59·8	65·5	55·8	61·4	74	52	96·8	50	45
,, 16	29·979	57	62·8	52·4	57·6	65	49	96·5	45·8	41
,, 23	30·037	51·4	57·5	46·4	52	61	43	90·7	40·4	35
,, 30	30·129	49·8	57·7	42·0	49·9	61	41	94·8	35	31
Nov. 6	29·775	50·2	49·6	38·3	44	56	33	77	31·7	24
,, 13	30·300	49·5	54·8	43·3	49	56	37	74·1	36·1	31
,, 20	30·152	50·5	54·5	45·1	50	58	38	80	38	27
,, 27	30·390	44·3	51·2	38·2	44·7	56	34	79·3	30·5	24
Dec. 4	29·928	48·7	52·7	43·8	48·2	56	39	72	37·2	32
,, 11	30·218	39·5	43·2	36·8	40	48	33	61·1	30·8	26
,, 18	30·219	32·5	35·8	29·9	32·8	40	27	48	27·2	22
,, 25	29·748	44·0	48·8	37·5	42·9	53·5	35·5	63·1	33·4	31

AND SOUTHSEA.

during the 52 weeks ending January 1st, 1921.

Mean of earth below ground		Wet Bulb	Humidity	Total Bright Sunshine (Campbell-Stokes)		Amount of Cloud	WIND 9 a.m. Number of Days								RAIN FALL			
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
1	46	36	87	5	30	6·6	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	·15	3	·06	Jan. 3
8·3	44·8	35·9	83	20	50	5·1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1·16	4	·77	,, 10
4	44·6	45·4	90	9	0	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	·50	4	·17	,, 11 & 13
4·3	44·5	43·8	91	9	25	7·1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	·21	1	·09	,, 20
2·8	46	42·5	92	17	40	5·8	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1·67	7	·61	,, 29
4	45·8	44	89	14	5	7·1	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	..	·10	1	·10	Feb. 4
5	46	44·4	90	12	0	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	·32	5	·19	,, 10
4·8	46·1	43·3	92	19	40	7·8	..	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	—
2·4	45	42	87	31	50	5·4	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	·07	3	·03	,, 24
5	46·1	43·9	94	22	15	8·0	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	·33	5	·16	Mar. 3
3·5	46·2	39·2	82	33	30	7·1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	·39	4	·20	,, 8 & 9
5	46	42·5	85	38	50	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	·46	3	·42	,, 14
7·5	47·3	47·6	85	38	30	3·7	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	·33	3	·19	,, 26
0	48·6	44·5	88	25	5	7·7	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	·44	5	·14	,, 31
0	49	47·5	87	15	40	7·9	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	·27	6	·09	April 5
1·8	50	49·3	88	26	10	8·5	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	1·06	6	·39	,, 14
0·5	50·8	48	84	20	10	7·7	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	·52	5	·23	,, 22
1·8	50·9	46·8	76	46	45	4·2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	·32	5	·15	May 1
2·5	51·8	48·4	75	47	10	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	·59	4	·31	,, 6
5·2	52·5	51·7	79	64	35	2·8	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	·11	3	·06	,, 15
7·1	53·9	52·1	78	55	40	4·3	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	·19	2	·12	,, 17
1·2	55·6	58·8	82	52	15	5·0	..	..	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	·31	4	·24	,, 25
1	57·2	54·0	79	66	30	4·5	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	—
1·1	58	52·2	82	52	30	3·5	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	1·02	4	·78	June 12
2	58	58·6	87	52	20	3·5	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	·26	4	·14	,, 18
4·5	59·8	59	81	54	40	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	·87	2	·83	,, 20
5	60·9	59·2	87	24	5	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	·69	4	·48	July 3
0·5	60·1	55·4	89	20	35	8·4	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	2·30	6	·78	,, 5
3·3	60·2	59·1	81	46	35	2·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	·41	1	·41	,, 11
4·5	61	58·7	87	46	10	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1·31	2	1·01	,, 21
1·5	60·8	56·1	84	31	10	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	·54	5	·35	,, 25
1·5	62	57	80	42	40	4·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	·30	3	·20	August 4
3	61	58·4	83	55	40	4·2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	—
2·5	61·5	55·3	84	32	30	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	·57	1	·57	,, 18
9·4	60·3	54	80	40	50	5·7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	·04	1	·04	,, 22
9·7	60	54·9	85	29	30	6·4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	·09	1	·09	Sept. 2
0	60	57·5	87	34	0	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	—
9·2	59·5	54·7	90	31	0	5·0	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	1·50	5	·63	,, 15
7·5	58·8	52·7	87	27	5	4·2	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	·13	3	·09	,, 21
8	58·6	55·7	96	23	50	7·8	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	·59	3	·35	Oct. 1
8	58·1	58·8	93	24	5	5·7	..	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	1·13	4	·52	,, 5
7·5	58·1	55·7	91	27	50	5·2	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	·83	5	·69	,, 15
4·4	57·5	50·2	82	18	30	7·1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
0·2	56	46·7	79	57	45	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
7·2	52·2	42·6	85	21	25	4·0	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1·42	2	·75	,, 31
7·7	51·7	48·2	90	10	20	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	·04	1	·04	Nov. 13
8·9	44·5	48·4	85	26	15	5·4	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	·48	2	·44	,, 14
4·7	50·4	42·5	86	29	15	2·8	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	·17	4	·10	,, 24
7·5	50	47·0	87	10	30	7·4	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	·81	5	·35	Dec. 1
3·5	49·5	37·8	86	11	5	5·7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·12	3	*·08	,, 11
9·1	45·3	31·9	92	3	20	·9	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·33	2	*·24	,, 12
2	45	43·1	92	12	30	8·2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	·85	5	·36	,, 23

* Snow

APPENDIX.—TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920 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.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.				of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate			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	3101	13.40	106	72	731	127	3067	13.20
1912	236,732	5605	5570	23.60	3141	13.31	97	81	466	85	3125	13·24
1913	241,256	5939	5966	24.34	3096	12.63	98	82	545	91	3080	12·57
1914	245,827	5714	5678	23.17	3176	12.96	125	98	486	85	3149	12.81
1915	202,441	4975	4949	24·44	3405	16·81	173	55	433	87	3284	16·24
1916	197.843	5186	5184	24·09	2987	15·09	112	62	418	80	2937	14·84
1917	198,527	4613	4584	20·71	3081	15·51	197	58	326	71	2942	14·81
1918	203,396	4778	4774	20·90	3730	18·33	190	107	361	75	3647	17·93
1919	224,846	5300	5139	21·94	3006	13·37	118	93	383	74	2981	13,26
1920	233,805	6508	6520	25.85	2705	11·10	120	55	393	60	2640	11·29

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 1920.

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 Ports-mouth	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 up-wards							
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	21	..	..	..	3	17	1	..	..	3	5	6	6	1	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	684	4	181	379	59	57	4	..	12	28	252	187	148	57	598
Erysipelas	79	..	2	6	5	30	26	10	2	4	29	28	15	1	—
Scarlet Fever	445	3	107	270	46	19	..	..	3	13	106	152	137	34	382
Enteric Fever	27	..	2	8	5	7	4	1	..	2	7	13	4	1	12
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	134	1	20	22	18	46	21	6	2	12	25	58	31	6	—
Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis..	8	1	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	4	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	135	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	30	3	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	576	..	9	84	128	258	91	6	10	41	144	184	155	42	184
Other forms of Tuberculosis	159	3	19	73	31	27	6	..	..	8	56	54	38	3	19
TOTALS ..	2278	147	341	845	301	467	154	23	33	123	673	732	568	149	1204

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 1920.

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	25 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes—Certified	2630	391	91	80	107	92	368	603	898	746
Uncertified	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..
Enteric Fever	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	32	7	12	12	1	..	..	..	..	9
Scarlet Fever	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Whooping Cough ..	41	14	15	10	2	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria and Croup ..	40	2	2	12	24	..	..	..	..	36
Influenza	60	6	..	..	3	5	19	14	13	2
Erysipelas	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Phthisis Pulm. Tuberculosis ..	203	..	1	..	6	37	110	46	3	74
Tubercular Meningitis ..	19	8	1	4	3	1	1	1	..	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases	37	3	2	3	4	8	11	6	..	13
Cancer, malignant Disease	302	..	..	..	3	2	31	143	123	98
Rheumatic Fever ..	10	..	..	1	3	1	..	4	1	3
Meningitis	18	4	4	1	6	1	2	..	..	7
Organic Heart Disease ..	335	1	..	..	13	9	42	111	159	78
Bronchitis	180	46	6	1	1	..	5	32	89	20
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	184	57	29	19	3	8	19	27	22	27
Other diseases of respiratory organs ..	34	1	2	1	2	..	8	11	9	2
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ..	36	17	6	2	2	..	1	5	3	7
Appendicitis & typhlitis	9	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	1	7
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	4
Alcoholism	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	61	2	..	..	2	2	8	30	17	17
Puerperal Fever ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	14	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	10
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Births	163	162	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	62	12	2	4	4	2	8	10	20	20
Other Defined Diseases	774	48	9	8	18	11	85	156	439	273
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS ..	2640	393	91	80	107	92	368	606	903	746

APPENDIX.—TABLE IV. Infant 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 months and under 9 mths.	9 months and under 12 mths.	Total Deaths under One Year
All Causes—Certified	98	27	22	19	166	94	53	49	29	391
Uncertified	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	7
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	1	3	14
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Tubercular Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	4
Convulsions	1	2	3	..	6	5	3	3	2	19
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	2	3	3	8	22	5	5	6	46
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	1	1	1	3	15	15	19	5	57
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	2	11
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	6
Gastritis	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
Syphilis	1	..	1	1	3	6	1	..	..	10
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	8
Injury at Birth	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Atelectasis	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Malformations	6	5	..	..	11	3	..	1	..	15
Premature Birth	65	8	5	6	84	10	..	..	..	94
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	14	2	6	3	25	9	7	2	..	43
Other Causes	3	3	3	3	12	9	4	4	3	32
Totals ..	99	27	22	19	167	94	54	49	29	393

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate 6233
Illegitimate 287

Milton Hospital.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hospital Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The number of admissions was 1,113, as against 946 in the previous year.

The number of deaths was 63, discharged 858 ; remaining 192. The combined mortality in respect of all deaths was 5.6 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.—Admitted 382 ; last year 250 ; Discharged 282 ; died 3 ; remaining 98. Two deaths were from the septic type, the third was from cerebral meningitis occurring in a convalescent patient. The fatality rate was 0.7 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.—Admitted 598 ; last year 520. Discharged 500 ; died 36 ; remaining 65. The fatality rate was 6 per cent. In the majority of deaths the patient was admitted in an advanced stage of the disease, serum treatment which is so beneficial in the early stages having no effect. Tracheotomy was performed in 6 cases, 2 recovered 4 died ; in the latter relief was obtained, the patients dying of toxaemia.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Admitted 12 ; discharged 7 ; remaining 4 ; died 1 ; this patient's death was due not to enteric fever, but to tuberculosis of the intestines.

CEREBRO-SPINAL-MENINGITIS.—Admitted 8 ; discharged 5 ; died 3 ; the mortality rate being 37.5 per cent. The meningococus was not found in the cerebro-spinal fluid in any case ; the deaths were due 1 to meningitis, 1 to cerebro-meningitis, and 1 to cerebral tumour and meningitis.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Admitted 1 ; died 1. The diagnosis in this case was not confirmed. A post mortem examination showed the presence of cerebral haemorrhage.

MEASLES.—Admitted 16 ; discharged 15 ; died 1. The mortality rate was 6.6 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Admitted 96 ; discharged 51 ; died 28 ; remaining 25. The mortality rate was 29 per cent. The majority of the patients admitted were chronic and advanced.

ILLNESS OF STAFF.—Three Nurses contracted scarlet fever ; 1 diphtheria ; 2 ward maids scarlet fever and one diphtheria. All recovered.

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

JAMES McGREGOR,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE XXIII.

MILTON HOSPITAL.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.
during the Year 1920.

DISEASES	AGES								TOTAL
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 55	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 and over	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	54	284	27	14	2	..	..	382
Typhoid Fever	..	3	2	4	2	1	..	..	12
Diphtheria	4	130	377	58	20	9	..	..	598
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	8
Measles	..	8	7	..	1	..	..	..	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis	..	..	3	25	31	23	14	..	96
	5	195	677	117	69	35	15	..	1113

TABLE XXIV.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED to the MILTON HOSPITAL (Small-pox Patients—Langstone Hospital) for the years 1883 to 1920.

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
1915	..	630	33	684	..	27	1374
1916	..	340	47	589	..	35	1011
1917	..	383	21	340	4	48	796
1918	..	277	15	483	25	27	827
1919	..	250	10	520	10	156	946
1920	..	382	12	598	16	105	1113

Port Sanitary Authority.

To the Chairman and Members of the Portsmouth Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year 5,259 vessels arrived at the Port ; by far the majority of these, 4,789, were small trading vessels, trading between Portsmouth and places in the Solent, and 350 arrived from other places on the coast. Only 120 arrived from foreign ports. The nationality of the vessels was as follows :—

British 5,234, Swedish 2, Danish 3, French 9,

Belgian 1, American 1, Norwegian 4, Dutch 4, Russian 1.

About 30 per cent. of these were visited by the Port Sanitary Inspector ; in 29 instances sanitary defects were found, all of which were remedied before leaving the port. No cases of notifiable infectious disease were found on board. Information as regards the treatment centre for any persons suffering from venereal diseases has been given where necessary

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth.

Report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my thirty-fifth Annual Report as Chief Inspector of Nuisances of the work carried out by this Department during the year.

2,928 Preliminary Notices and 1,074 Statutory Notices were served for the abatement of Nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1875, etc., compared with 2,552 and 896 respectively for the year 1919.

Forty notices were also served under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, to render houses in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, considerably added to the work of the Department.

On the application of the Magistrates, the Committee requested me to have an examination made of the sanitary condition of all the Licensed Houses in the Borough. This also occupied considerable time and was not completed at the end of the year.

Having been appointed by the Council to examine the sanitary condition of all theatres, music halls, and other places of public entertainment, I have done so and reported the results to the Committee.

The following summary will shew the amount of work which has been carried out under the supervision of your officers, viz. :—

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains cleansed	394
Drains repaired or relaid	170
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts raised or repaired	15
Soil pipes ventilated or repaired	13
Soil pipes removed outside houses	2
Waste or rain-water pipes disconnected from drains	15
New water-closet pans provided	111
Pedestal wash-down pans provided	39
Water-closet fittings repaired	347
Flushing apparatus or water supplied to water-closets	98

Separate sanitary conveniences supplied to workshops	3
Separate sanitary conveniences supplied to licensed premises	16
Waste pipes provided or trapped	143
Water-closets cleaned	13
Water-closets ventilated	5
Urinals constructed	15
Flushing apparatus fixed to urinals	42
Anti-back flooring trap provided	1

SANITARY DEFECTS IN DWELLING-HOUSES & WORKSHOPS.

Rain-water spouting cleaned, provided or repaired	682
Roofs repaired	1057
Weather slating repaired, or outside walls protected	161
Cellar coverings repaired	16
Floors, stairs or doors repaired	700
Sashes, lines or frames repaired	987
Space under floors ventilated	57
Damp courses repaired or provided	18
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered	693
Walls and ceilings repaired	612
Sanitary dustbins provided	6
Yard paving repaired	499
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated	44
Water supply laid on to dwelling-houses	29
Foundations of houses concreted	11
Workshops cleansed or distempered	23
Floors of workshops repaired	13
Spouting of workshops repaired	12
Fish-frying apparatus cleansed	2
Screen provided to water-closets	4
Water-closets disconnected from workshops	3
Other nuisances in connection with dwelling-houses	195
Other nuisances in connection with workshops	9
Cooking ranges repaired	145
Firegrates repaired	107
Coppers repaired	170
Glazed scullery sinks provided	29

OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.

Manure and refuse removed	21
Animals removed	24
Bedding cleansed	18
Cesspits cleansed	2
Stagnant water removed	7

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, COWSHEDS, BAKEHOUSES, &c.

Slaughter-houses cleansed	4
Cowsheds cleansed	2
Yards, stables, sties, etc. cleansed	33
Bakehouses cleansed	5
Manure pits provided	7

BYE-LAWS.

Notices under Slaughterhouse Bye-laws complied with	3
Notices under Nuisance Bye-laws complied with	3
Notices under Common Lodging-house Bye-laws complied with	5

The following articles of food have been destroyed as unfit for the food of man :—

Carcases of	Beef and Offal	..	2
,,	Mutton	.. ..	164
,,	Lamb	.. ..	18
,,	Pork	.. ..	1
Pieces of Pork		.. lbs.	60
Quarters of Beef		.. ..	31
Pieces of Beef		.. lbs.	2517
Pieces of Mutton		.. lbs.	5239
Pieces of Lamb		.. lbs.	25
Corned Beef		.. tins	300
Unborn Calves		.. ..	28
Bullocks' Livers		.. ..	288
,, ,,		.. boxes	2
Tripe		.. cases	73
Tripe		.. lbs.	16206
Ox Tails		.. lbs.	103
Ox Tongues		.. tins	14
Ox Kidneys		.. lbs.	238
,, ,,		.. cases	32
Ox Hearts		.. cases	5
Ox Lungs		.. ..	3
Sausages		.. lbs.	10
Sheeps' Plucks		.. ..	6
Sheeps' Kidneys		.. ..	4365
,, ,,		.. cases	1
Colonial Rabbits		.. ..	1176
,, ,,		.. cases	22
,, ,,		.. lbs.	89
Bacon	tons 4, cwt. 6, qrs. 3, lbs 2		
,,		.. bales	20
Army Rations		.. tins	2
Pork and Beans		.. tins	1
Herrings		.. barrels	167
,,		.. boxes	26
,,		.. lbs.	134
Whiting		.. stone	12
,,		.. barrels	1
Bloaters		.. boxes	117
,,		.. stone	27
Kippers		.. boxes	909
Kippers	cwt.16, qrs. 1, lbs. 16		
,,		.. barrels	1
Haddock		.. boxes	341
Haddock (wet)	tons 1, cwt. 5, qrs. 1, lbs. 7		
Codling (smoked)		.. boxes	140
Codling (wet)		.. boxes	9
Filletted Dried Fish		.. boxes	365
,, ,, ,,		.. stone	23
Pollack		.. stone	7
Dogfish		.. lbs.	74
Ling		.. boxes	2
Skate		.. boxes	2
,,		.. lbs.	42
Weavers		.. kits	2
Salmon (wet)		.. cwt.	4
,, ,,		.. cases	2
Salmon (dried)		.. boxes	4
,,		.. tins	21
Bream		.. boxes	2
Gurnet		.. kits	1
Mixed Fish		cwt. 11, qrs.	1
,, ,,		.. baskets	2
Smelts		.. boxes	3
Shrimps		.. baskets	19
,,		.. boxes	3
,,		.. stone	6
,,		.. kits	3
Shrimps		.. bags	12
Plaice		.. kit	1
Trout		.. boxes	1
Lemon Soles		.. boxes	11
Kippers		.. tins	1
Codfish		.. boxes	1
,,		.. lbs.	16
Herrings		.. tins	6
Cray-Fish		.. tins	8
Crab		.. tins	6
Sardines		.. tins	232
Prawns		.. tins	14
Pilchards		.. tins	2
Crabs		.. ..	50
,,		.. lbs.	278
Lobsters		..	7
,,		.. lbs.	152
,,		.. tins	15
Mackerel		.. boxes	47
Cockles		.. gallon	10
,,		.. bags	3
Hake		.. ..	1
,,		.. boxes	3
Whelks		.. stones	24
Sprats		.. barrels	9
,,		.. boxes	4
,,		.. stone	17
Tomatoes		.. tins	243
Dates		.. boxes	29
,,		.. cwt.	5
Pears		.. cases	12
,,		.. barrels	18
,,		.. tins	4
Apples		.. cases	35
,,		.. gallons	1
Cherries		.. baskets	1
Plums		.. baskets	57
Plums, Preserved		.. tins	19
Pineapple		.. tins	18
Greengages		.. baskets	47
,,		.. tins	7
Apricots		.. tins	51

Peaches	tins	72	Ducks		6
Lemon Cheese	tins	1	Peas	tins	1
Mixed Tinned Foods	boxes	13	Cocoa Nuts		400
Meat and Fish Paste	jars	4632	Onions	bags	28
Condensed Milk	tins	1670	Carrots	bags	30
,, ,,	boxes	1	Swedes	loads	1
Eggs		3399	Sauce	bottles	16
Eggs, Liquid	tins	34	Ketchup	bottles	6
Cheese	lbs.	149	Cocoa and Milk	tins	1
Chicken		252	Jam	jars	7
Butter	lbs.	30	Honey	tins	1
Sugar	lbs.	27	Potatoes	bags	35
Ptarmigan		12	,,	tons	1
Greyheads		6	Spaghetti	tins	7

GENERAL INSPECTION.

DWELLING HOUSES.—During the year 7,582 houses were examined and 12,997 re-inspections of properties were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress.

COMPLAINTS.—1,889 complaints were made at the office and received attention, compared with 1,471 in 1919. This addition was undoubtedly caused by the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—4,173 visits were made to the various slaughterhouses. There were 68 in actual and regular use in Portsmouth and two in the added district of Cosham. They have on the whole been well conducted and kept in a cleanly state.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—1,587 visits were made to the registered dairies, cowsheds and milkshops. There are only seven cowkeepers, including two at Cosham, registered. With few exceptions the premises have been well kept.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are now only eight common lodging houses in the Borough and during the year 330 visits were paid to them.

Five notices were served on the occupiers under the Common Lodging House Bye-laws, but it was not necessary to take proceedings against any of the keepers.

WORKSHOPS.—1,462 visits were made to factories and workshops and 497 to outworkers' premises.

BAKEHOUSES.—1,162 visits were made to bakehouses. They have been generally very well kept.

DRAINS.—2,861 old drains were tested or re-tested, and Inspector Turner tested or re-tested 399 drains in connection with new buildings. He also tested 269 fittings of new houses.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES.—51 occupation certificates with respect to new dwellings as being fit for occupation were issued during the year.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.—38 certificates respecting the sanitary conditions of the drains and fittings of old dwelling houses were issued.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—1,334 cases of infectious diseases were visited and enquiries made and the premises were examined for sanitary defects. 1,508 rooms were disinfected after infectious diseases.

PROSECUTIONS AND FINES.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.—Under the nuisance clauses of this Act proceedings were taken in 19 cases, with the following results :—

E.J.	Non-compliance with Magistrates' Order to abate a Nuisance	Adjourned for six weeks. Work done.
J.E.H.	Non-compliance with Notice to abate a Nuisance at 55 East Street	Fined £3 and order made for work to be done in six weeks
Do.	Do. 107 Surrey Street	Defendant ordered to pay costs 11/6.
W.T.	Do. 8 Warblington Street	Ordered to carry out work in 7 days and to pay 13/- costs
H.B.	Do. 9 Highland Street	Ordered to carry out work in 7 days and to pay 14/- costs
J.E.H.	Do. 102 Blackfriars Road	Fined £4 1s. 6d., including costs and ordered to do work in 21 days
F. & P.	Do. 2 Bristol Road	Adjourned on two occasions. Work done and costs 9/6 paid
J.E.H.	Non-compliance with Magistrates' Order to abate a Nuisance	Fined 2/6 a day—Total £4 10s.
C.S.	Non-compliance with Notice to abate a Nuisance at 67 Green Road	Withdrawn on payment of costs 5/-. Work done
G.H.	Do. 61 Wingfield Street	Ordered to do the work in 14 days and pay £1, inc. costs
M.W.	Do. 5 Little Britain Street	Withdrawn on payment of costs 4/-. Work done
H.J.C.	Do. 8 Walker Road	Adjourned for 14 days on payment of costs 14/6. Case withdrawn on work being done
Do.	Do. 12 Walker Road	Do.
Do.	Do. 20 Fairfield Terrace	Do.
H.J.C.	Non-compliance with Notice to abate Nuisance at 21 Fairfield Terrace	Do.
M.S.	Do. 10 Bush Street West	Do.
W.P.	Do, 64 East Street	Adjourned for 14 days on payment of 4/- costs. At adjourned hearing defendant was fined £5 and an order was made for the work to be done in 14 days
F.J.S.	Do. 38 Orange Street	Order made for work to be done in a month and the payment of 16/- costs
J.E.H.	Non-compliance with Magistrates' Order to abate Nuisance at 55 East Street	Fined 1/- a day for 88 days.—Total £4 8s. 0d.

TOTAL FINES AND COSTS .. £27 4s. 6d.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Under this Act 8 informations were laid for adulteration of articles of food and drugs.

Six convictions were obtained and penalties amounting to £29 imposed. One case was dismissed on a warranty being pleaded.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.—Under these regulations two dairymen were summoned for selling cream without it being properly labelled. They were each fined £5.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. L. BELL,

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

The Diseases of Animals Act.

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, 1920.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.—The following is a list of animals brought into the Borough from different parts of the country during the year, viz. :—

(1) Cattle, etc., arriving at the Town and Fratton Railway Stations :—

Beasts	5,939
Sheep	14,309
Calves	8,182
Pigs	6,587
Horses	168
Goats	20
Total	35,205

(2) Cattle, etc., arriving by Tow-boats from the Isle of Wight :—

Beasts	467
Sheep	895
Calves	1,616
Pigs	1,702
Yearlings	524
Horses	156
Elephants	2
Donkey	1
Total	5,363

(3) Cattle, etc., arriving by road via Portsbridge :—

Beasts	856
Sheep	1,080
Calves	350
Pigs	4,208
Goats	10
Total	6,504

(4) Cattle, etc., arriving at Cosham Market (since October, 1920) :—

Beasts	90
Sheep	770
Calves	169
Pigs	894
Poultry (under the Poultry Act of 1911) ..	1,074
Horses	12
Total	3,009

(5) Cattle, etc., arriving at Cosham Railway Station (since October 1st, 1920) :—

Beasts	462
Sheep	359
Calves	15
Pigs	83
Total	919

INSPECTION OF CATTLE TRUCKS, &c.—2,112 cattle-trucks 970 horse-boxes and 477 tow-boats have been inspected, cleansed, and limewashed as required by the orders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES ORDERS OF 1895 AND 1920.—No case of foot and mouth disease occurred in the Borough during the year.

SWINE FEVER ORDER OF 1909 AND 1917.—During the year I received 692 licenses for 3,999 fat pigs for immediate slaughter, and 175 licences in respect of 1,070 store pigs to various sties within the Borough ; these were kept under supervision as required by the Orders for 28 days. Not a single case of swine fever has been reported throughout the year. During the year 74 pig keepers have applied and were supplied with pig registers. Inspection of the sales in the registers have been duly made ; sties have been kept limewashed and in good order.

RABIES ORDER OF 1919.—During the year many orders and circulars were issued in connection with the above ; these were duly attended to. I received during the year 18 licences from the Ministry in respect of dogs which had to be kept under supervision on various premises for six months. All suspicious cases reported by owners and police were seen by Mr. Herbert Green, Veterinary Surgeon for the Borough, and post-mortems made, but not a single case showed signs

of rabies. In one instance proceedings were instituted against an owner for allowing his dog to be out in the highway without being muzzled or on a lead, and he was fined 10/- for the offence.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1914 AND AMENDED ORDER OF 1918.—During the year I received 56 notices or reports from the Customs with reference to dogs arriving into this Port on Naval ships and other vessels. This entailed a great amount of investigation and supervision, as the ships were anchored or laid up in all parts of the harbour.

Many contraventions of the orders occurred; the difficulty is that sailors are as a rule unable to pay for the keep of their dogs whilst in homes, as required by the orders. When dogs are drowned or lost the circumstances in each case were reported direct to the Ministry of Agriculture who dealt with the matter forthwith.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1911 AND AMENDED ORDER OF 1918.—During the year many cases have been reported by owners of horses and the police; all such cases were carefully examined by Mr. Herbert Green and other Veterinary Surgeons, but only five cases were diagonised to be suffering from parasitic mange. These were kept isolated and treated (under notice) until they were certified by a Veterinary Surgeon to be free from disease; the stalls were thoroughly cleansed and limewashed in accordance with the orders before releasing notices were issued.

SHEEP DOUBLE DIPPING ORDERS OF 1914 AND 1920.—Under the Above orders I received licenses for 105 sheep from one of the dipping centres to slaughter-houses to be immediately killed. These were kept under supervision until slaughtered.

All orders relating to disease of animals issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries not mentioned in this report have been thoroughly carried out. The whole of the year has been an exceptionally busy one, and had it not been for the assistance of Inspector Turner, and the use of a horse and trap, the work could not have been effectively carried out.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. MONKCOM.

Inspector Diseases of Animals Act, Portsmouth.

The Public Analyst's Report.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
16 ARUNDEL STREET,
PORTSMOUTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report on the work done in the Public Analyst's Department during the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The number of examples examined shows an increase over the number examined during any previous year, and the percentage of adulteration detected is slightly greater.

It will be seen that the total number of samples returned as adulterated is 65, and the total amount received in fines is only £29. I would point out the necessity for a more serious view being taken of such cases, inasmuch as food adulteration is quite a paying proposition at this price.

In February of last year Mr. C. M. Beckett was appointed Assistant, and I wish to record my appreciation of his work. It is largely due to his efforts that there is this gratifying increase in the number of samples examined.

I also wish to record the thorough and courteous manner in which Inspector Hobbs carries out his duties at all hours of the day and night.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,
Public Analyst.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year ending December 31st, 1920, the number of samples examined was 1,176, which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

Food and Drug Samples	1,120
Waters	24
Miscellaneous	29
Rag Flock	3
	1,176

The number of samples taken in connection with The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is 1,120. This averages one sample to every 210 persons of the Borough, or a " Sample Rate " of 4.7 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 Inferior	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	666	627	9	30	4·5
Skim Milk	6	6	..	..	..
Condensed Milk	12	12	..	..	..
Machine Skimmed Condensed Milk	1	1	..	..	..
Evaporated Milk	2	2	..	..	..
Cream	17	6	..	11	..
Butter	76	76	..	..	..
Margarine	33	32	..	1	..
Lard	19	19	..	..	..
Cheese	23	21	2	..	..
Tea	5	5	..	..	..
Cocoa	57	55	1	1	..
Cocoa Mixture	1	1	..	..	..
Coffee	29	28	..	1	..
Coffee and Chicory	9	9	..	..	..
Self-raising Flour	5	5	..	..	..
Baking Powder	11	3	3	5	..
Pearl Barley	3	3	..	..	..
Rice	3	3	..	..	..
Pepper	8	8	..	..	..
Mustard	6	6	..	..	..
Mustard Mixture	1	1	..	..	..
Marmalade	2	1	..	1	..
Jam	6	6	..	..	..
Honey	4	4	..	..	..
Sausages	9	5	..	4	..
Lemon Curd	1	1	..	..	..
Whisky	4	3	..	1	..
Winox	1	1	..	..	..
Malt Vinegar	1	1	..	..	..
Vinegar	2	2	..	..	..
Atora Suet	1	1	..	..	..
Meat Paste	1	1	..	..	..
Olive Oil	8	8	..	..	..
Castor Oil	3	3	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil	14	12	..	2	..
Amm. Tinc. of Quinine	8	8	..	..	..
Tincture of Iodine	4	4	..	..	..
Glauber Salts	2	2	..	..	..
Boric Acid Ointment	3	3	..	..	..
Mercury Ointment	14	4	2	8	..
White Mercury Ointme't	1	1	..	..	..
Milk of Sulphur	3	3	..	..	..
Crushed Linseed	3	3	..	..	..
Seidlitz Powders	3	3	..	..	..
Liquorice Powder	13	13	..	..	..
Tartaric Acid	5	5	..	..	..
Beeswax	5	5	..	..	..
Glycerine	4	4	..	..	..
Orange Quinine Wine	2	2	..	..	..
	1120	1038	17	65	5·8

From the figures given in the foregoing table it will be seen that 5.8 per cent. of the samples examined were found to be "Not Genuine." Comparing this figure with that for the previous twelve months (4.2 per cent.), a slight increase is shown in the percentage of detected adulteration.

TABLE B.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	*Nature of Sample*	*Nature of Adulteration.*	*Observations.*
34	Milk	13·3% deficient in fat ..	Sent in by Private Person
35	Do.	2% ,, ,, ...	Cautioned by M.O.H.
60	Do.	6% ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,
69	Do.	2·5% of added water ..	,, ,, ,,
83	Do.	2% deficient in fat	,, ,, ,,
96	Marmalade	4·6% deficient in water soluble extract ..	Test Sample
119	Milk	6% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
175	Scotch Whisky ..	32·0 degrees under proof ..	Test Sample
204	Milk	5% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
218	Do.	5% ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,
226	Mercury Ointment ..	65% deficient in Mercury ..	Test Sample
227	Do.	44% ,, ,, ...	,,
230	Do.	62% ,, ,, ...	,,
232	Do.	73·3% ,, ...	,,
250	Do.	65% ,, ,, ...	Fined 20/-
251	Do.	47% ,, ,, ...	Protected by Label
257	Milk	5% of added water	Fined £5
265	Margarine	2·5% of excessive water ..	Test Sample
313	Milk	9% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
320	Do.	2% of added water	,, ,, ,,
344	Do.	9% deficient in fat	,, ,, ,,
346	Do.	3% ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,
387	Do.	5% ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ,,
388	Do.	5% ,, ,, ...	Fined £2
468	Do.	7% ,, ,, ...	Cautioned by M.O.H.
486	Baking Powder ..	60% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide ..	Test Sample
493	Milk	5% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
494	Do.	5% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
505	Cream	0·2% of Boric Acid ..	Test Sample
506	Cream	0·15% of Boric Acid ..	Test Sample
510	Baking Powder ..	90% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide ..	,,
512	Do.	95% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide ..	Test Sample
531	Cream	0·16% of Boric Acid ..	,,
537	Do.	0·1% ,, ,, ...	Fined £5
538	Do.	0·17% ,, ,, ...	Cautioned by M.O.H.
539	Do.	0·17% ,, ,, ...	Fined £5
558	Mercury Ointment ..	63% deficient in Mercury ..	Test Sample
569	Milk	16% deficient in fat ..	Case dismissed (Warranty pleaded)
575	Mercury Ointment ..	62% deficient in Mercury ..	Fined £5
599	Milk	8% deficient in fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
602	Baking Powder ..	98% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide ..	No Prosecution
603	Do.	90% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide ..	No Prosecution
649	Cream	0·2% of Boric Acid ..	Test Sample
652	Do.	0·17 ,, ,, ...	,, ;
653	Do.	0·12% ,, ,, ...	Cautioned by T.C.
701	Milk	13% of added water and 9 grains of Boric Acid per pint	Sent in by Private Person
725	Cream	0·13% of Boric Acid ..	Cautioned by T.C.
773	Coffee	25% of Chicory	Test Sample
785	Milk	5% deficient in fat	Bound over in the sum of £10 for six months
792	Do.	14% deficient in fat ..	Fined £4
829	Do.	8·3% of added water ..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
856	Cream	Contained Boric Acid ..	Sent in by Private Person
916	Sausages	0·25% of Boric Acid ..	Test Sample
919	Do.	0·13% ,, ,, ...	,,
922	Do.	0·2% ,, ,, ...	,,

TABLE B.—*Contd.*

No.	*Nature of Sample.*	*Nature of Adulteration.*	*Observations.*
923	Sausages	0·2% of Boric Acid ..	Test Sample
965	Milk	2·5% of added water ..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
972	Cocoa	12% of added starch ..	Test Sample
1043	Milk	13·6% of added water ..	Sent in by Private Person
1046	Do.	23% „ „	„ „
1066	Do.	5% „ „	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1078	Camphorated Oil ..	52·5% deficient in Camphor	Test Sample „
1097	Milk	2·5% of added water ..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1109	Camphorated Oil ..	52·5% deficient in Camphor	Fined £2
1110	Milk	2·5% of added water and contained Formalin ..	Test sample from I.D. Hospital

The Total Fines, including Costs, amounted to £29

There was no case of obstructing the Inspector in the course of his duty or of refusing to serve.

TABLE C.

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

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	1916	1003	44	4·3
Do.	1917	1004	57	5·5
Do.	1918	921	82	8·9
Do.	1919	956	40	4·2
Do.	1920	1120	65	5·8
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1919	101140	8313	8·2
LONDON	1919	25221	1627	6·4

MILK.

The following table gives the statistics of the milk adulteration during the last five years.

TABLE D.

	Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	1916	554	42	7·0
Do.	1917	638	51	7·9
Do.	1918	622	75	12·05
Do.	1919	651	33	5 0
Do.	1920	666	30	4·5
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1919	57361	6374	11·1
LONDON	1919	12689	981	7·7

In addition to the 30 samples returned as adulterated, 9 samples were reported as being of "Inferior Quality," the deficiency in Milk Fat or in Non-Fatty Solids being very slight.

There is reason to believe that, in many of these cases, an attempt has been made to " break down " a richer milk to one of " standard quality " and that the process has been carried a little too far.

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.

The composition of the genuine samples for each month in the year is tabulated as regards Milk Fat and Non-fatty Solids in the following table E.

TABLE E.

Month	Fat	Solids not Fat	Total Solids
January	3·72	8·84	12·56
February	3·53	8·81	12·34
March	3·51	8·78	12·29
April	3·54	8·81	12·35
May	3·65	8·79	12·44
June	3·45	8·83	12·28
July	3·72	8·61	12·33
August	3·93	8·67	12·60
September	3·81	8·76	12·57
October	3·84	8·84	12·68
November	3·91	8·83	12·74
December	3·99	8·80	12·79
Average	3·71	8·78	12·49
Average 1919 ..	3·57	8·87	12·44
,, 1918 ..	3·39	8·73	12·12
,, 1914 ..	3·42	8·82	12·25
,, 1913 ..	3·54	8·90	12·44

A comparison of the average quality of the Milk sold in Portsmouth during and since the war shows that much better Milk is now being supplied.

FARMERS' SAMPLES.

During the year 49 samples were taken at the Railway Stations, and of these 7 were found to be below the standard required, but in no case was the deficiency sufficiently great as to warrant proceedings being taken against the farmers concerned.

MILK SUPPLIED TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Thirty-one samples were obtained from Kingston Workhouse and the various Hospitals in the Borough. In only one instance was the milk found to be below the Government Standard, but in this case the milk also contained Preservative. Seeing that this milk was supplied to the Infectious Diseases

Hospital and that Preservative was found in it again in January of this year, the Contractor was fined £10 under the penalty clause contained therein.

The average amount of Fat in these samples was 3.9 per cent. and of Non-fatty solids 8.77 per cent., showing that the milk supplied to the Local Institutions was well up to average quality.

PRESERVATIVES.

1.—MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	No. of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative	*No. in which Preservative was reported to be present and percentage of Preservative found in each Sample.*
Milk	672	One sample contained Boric Acid 0·11% Sample sent in by a "Private Purchaser"
		One sample contained Formalin and was sent in unofficially from a local Hospital
Cream	15	Eleven contained Boron Preservative as follows :—
		No. 505 0·2% Boric Acid Test Sample
		No. 506 0·15% ,, ,,
		No. 531 0·16% ,, ,,
		No. 537 0·1% ,, Vendor fined £5
		No. 538 0·17% ,, Vendor cautioned (first offence)
		No. 539 0·17% ,, Vendor fined £5
		No. 649 0·2% ,, Test Sample
		No. 652 0·17% ,, ,,
		No. 663 0·12% ,, Vendor's explanation accepted & subsequently cautioned
		No. 856 ,, Sample submitted by a Private Purchaser. Insufficient sample for estimation of Boric Acid

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	2
(2) Statements incorrect	0
Total	2

(3) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample	Percentage stated on Statutory Label
No. 536—0·13% Boric Acid	"Not exceeding 0·4% Boric Acid"
No. 651—0·31 Boric Acid	

(*b*) Determinations made of Milk-fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(1) Above 35%	2
(2) Below 35%	0
Total	2

3.—THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

No evidence of their addition to Cream or Preserved Cream.

BUTTER.

76 samples of Butter were examined and in no case was "Foreign Fat" or "Excessive Water" 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 of Adulteration
PORTSMOUTH	1916	150	2	1·3
Do.	1917	137	0	..
Do.	1918	38	2	5·2
Do.	1919	57	0	..
Do.	1920	76	0	..
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1919	4438	257	5·7
LONDON	1919	2117	164	7·7

Each sample is tested for the presence of preservatives and Boracic Preservative was found in 46 of the samples or 60 per cent. In no case was the amount of Boracic Preservative found to be greater than 0.3 per cent. as Boracic Acid.

MARGARINE.

Thirty-three samples of Margarine have been analysed and of them One sample was found to contain water slightly in excess of the limit allowed. In every case it was found that Boron Preservative had been used though not in excessive amount.

CHEESE.

Twenty-one samples of Cheese were submitted for analysis, Two of which were reported upon as being of "Inferior Quality." In these two instances it was found that the Cheese had been made from Skimmed Milk, the amount of Fat present being only 7.7 per cent. in the one case and 13.2 per cent. in the other, whereas a Cheese made from Whole Milk should contain at least 30 per cent. of Fat.

There is no Standard for Cheese in this country, and consequently no proceedings could be instituted against the vendors of these samples in spite of the fact that the price paid for the Cheese in both cases was identical with the price paid for genuine Cheese made from Whole Milk and purchased at the same time.

BAKING POWDERS.

Eleven samples of Baking Powder were analysed and three were returned as adulterated, whilst three were reported as being of "Inferior Quality." The value of a Baking Powder depends upon the amount of Carbonic Acid gas which is given off from the materials when mixed with Water, and in the above three cases it was found that the powder was to all intents and purposes inactive when mixed with Water. The ingredients of a Baking Powder deteriorate with age, especially if not kept absolutely dry. Enquiries concerning the origin of these powders were made and it was found that they had been purchased before the war and were consequently about six years' old. The vendors were cautioned, and promised to withdraw them from sale.

DRUGS.

Ninety-five samples under this heading have been examined and Ten were returned as adulterated. This percentage of adulteration is an unduly large one, but it is accounted for by the fact that the majority of the adulterated samples consisted of Mercury Ointment. The British Pharmacopoeia of 1914, which is the standard authority for such preparations lays down the strength of Mercury Ointment as containing 30 per cent. of Mercury. Samples were taken at various chemist shops and it was found that the percentage of Mercury varied from 30 per cent. down to 8 per cent. with intermediate percentages of 28, 26, 16, 11 and 9, which revealed the fact that there was no standardisation of this preparation in the town.

Police Court proceedings were instituted in two cases. In the first case the Magistrates fined the Vendors £1, at the same time remarking that they regarded it as a test case. In the second case, heard some months later, the Vendor was fined £5.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

The two cases of adulteration represent the Test sample and the Official sample taken afterwards in view of the fact that the Test sample was found to be adulterated. The deficiency in Camphor was very large, namely, 52.5 per cent., and in the Police Court proceedings which followed the Vendor was fined £2.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

In January of last year a Circular was received from the Ministry of Health stating that samples should be taken under this Act.

Rag Flock is made from torn up rags, carpets, clothing and such like, all of which may have come from the dirtiest of sources and requires very careful washing and sterilisation before being made up into bedding.

The Rag Flock Act, 1911, lays down a standard of purity for this material as follows :—

> "ARTICLE I.—Flock shall be deemed to conform to the standard of cleanliness . . . . . when the amount of soluble chlorine, in the form of chlorides, removed by thorough washing with distilled water at a temperature not exceeding 25 degrees C. from not less than 40 grammes of a well-mixed sample of Flock does not exceed 30 parts of chlorine in 100,000 parts of the Flock."

Enquiries made throughout the Borough showed that there was not much flock actually made up into bedding in the Borough and only three samples could be obtained These, when treated under the conditions set forth in the Act yielded 7.1 parts, 16 parts and 7.1 parts of Soluble Chlorine in 100,000 parts of the Flock, which showed that they must be considered as satisfactory when viewed in the light of the Government standard.

WATER.

Of the twenty-four samples of water analysed twelve represent the town supply, the figures for which are set out in table XX. of the Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE XX.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1920 BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

Date 1920	Source	Total Solid Residue	Volatile Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Total Hardness	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 37° C.	Remarks
Jan. 22	Co.'s Main, Arundel St.	29·0	2·0	1·6	·31	22·8°	·001	·0024	·0067	Bright, clear and colourless.—This analysis indicates the water is in good condition.
Feb. 17	do.	30·0	5·0	1·6	·40	22·4°	·008	·0034	·006	do.
Mar. 13	do.	28·8	2·0	1·6	·28	22·0°	·001	·004	·012	do.
April 15	do.	28·8	1·8	1·6	·28	21·0°	·001	·0026	·026	do.
May 20	do.	29·0	1·0	1·6	·32	22·4°	Nil	·001	Nil	do.
June 22	do.	28·5	2·0	1·8	·37	21·0°	Nil	·0018	Nil	do.
July 20	do.	29·8	1·5	1·7	·33	22·0°	Nil	·0016	Nil	do.
Aug. 23	do.	30·0	2·5	1·6	·33	22·8°	Nil	·003	Nil	do.
Sept. 22	do.	30·5	5·0	1·6	·40	22·4°	Nil	·002	Nil	do.
Oct. 21	do.	30·5	2·0	1·6	·36	22·4°	Nil	·003	·01	do.
Nov. 23	do.	30·0	2·5	1·6	·35	21·6°	·006	·002	Nil	do.
Dec. 13	do.	30·8	2·0	1·6	·34	23·0°	·0004	·0016	Nil	do.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

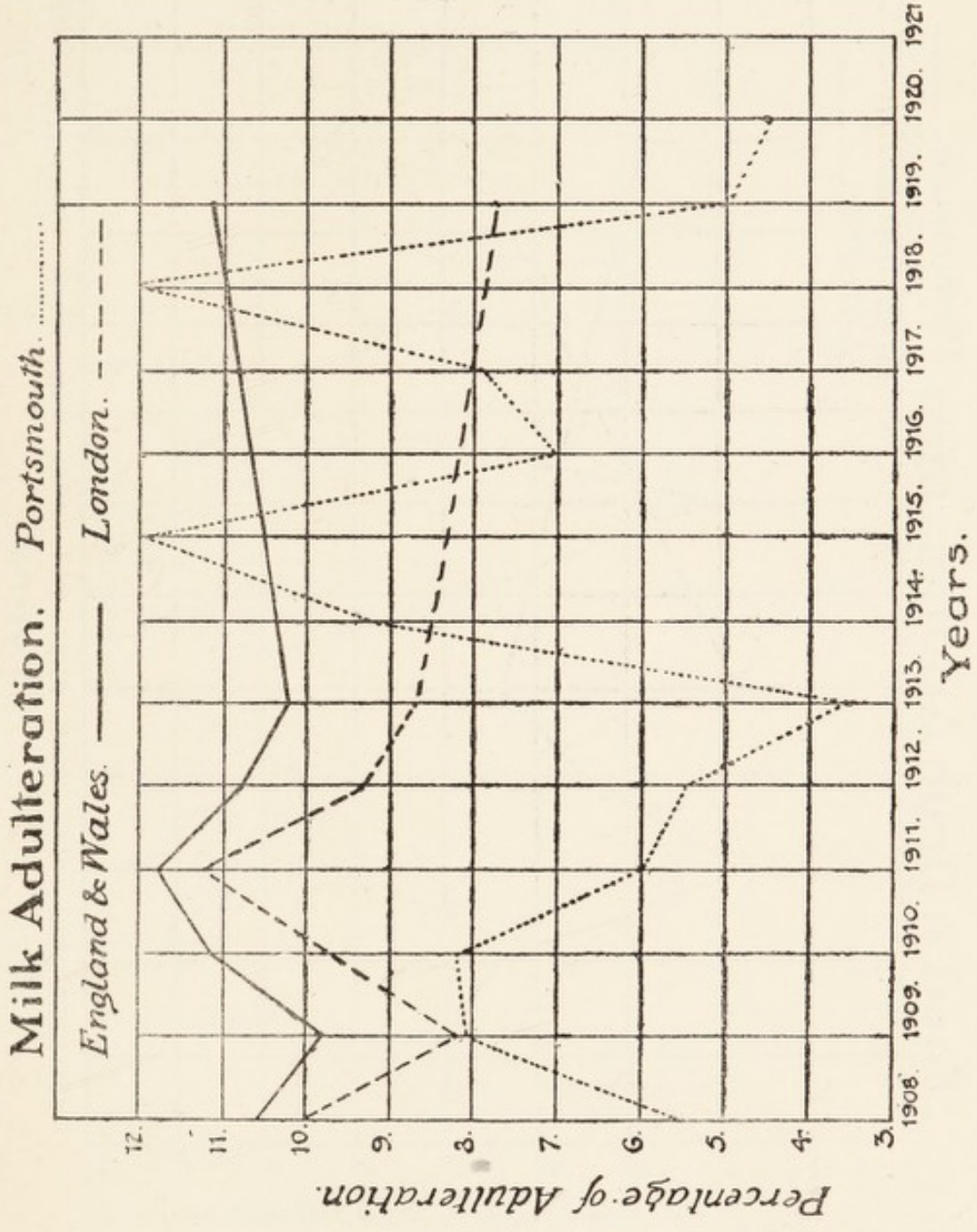
In addition to the samples mentioned in the foregoing pages, the following have been analysed or examined during the year :—

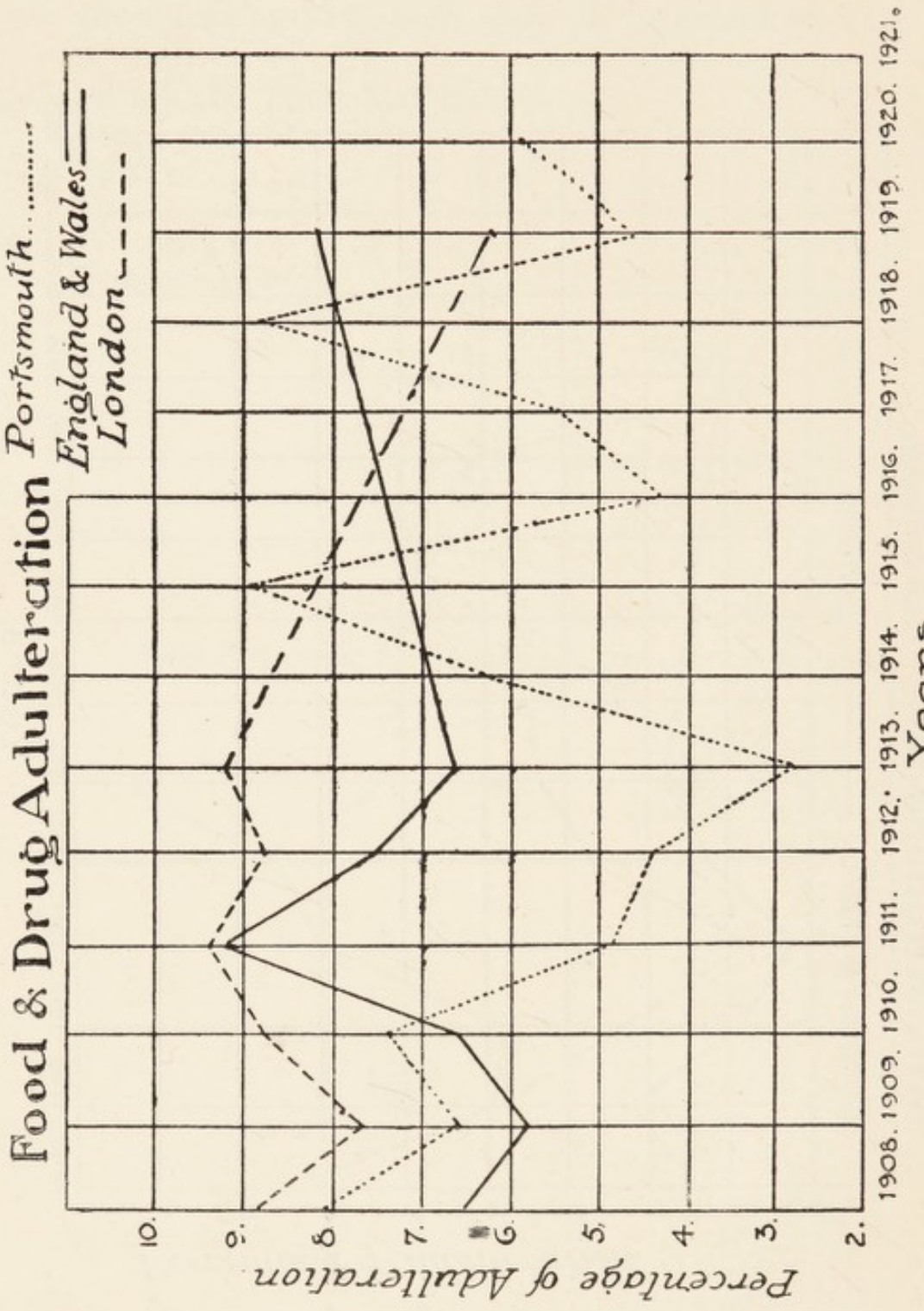
Paints and Paint Materials	15
Soap	6
Spirits	2
Milk	1
Water	12
Poisoning Cases	5
Total	41

The Painting Materials and Soaps represent samples submitted under contract to the Corporation or The Board of Guardians.

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

Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst.


Milk Adulteration. Portsmouth.
England & Wales. —— London. - - - - - -
Percentage of Adulteration.
12.
11.
10.
9.
8.
7.
6.
5.
4.
3.
1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921
Years.


Food & Drug Adulteration
Portsmouth.....
England & Wales——
London - - - - -
Percentage of Adulteration
10.
9.
8.
7.
6.
5.
4.
3.
2.
1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921.
Years.

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