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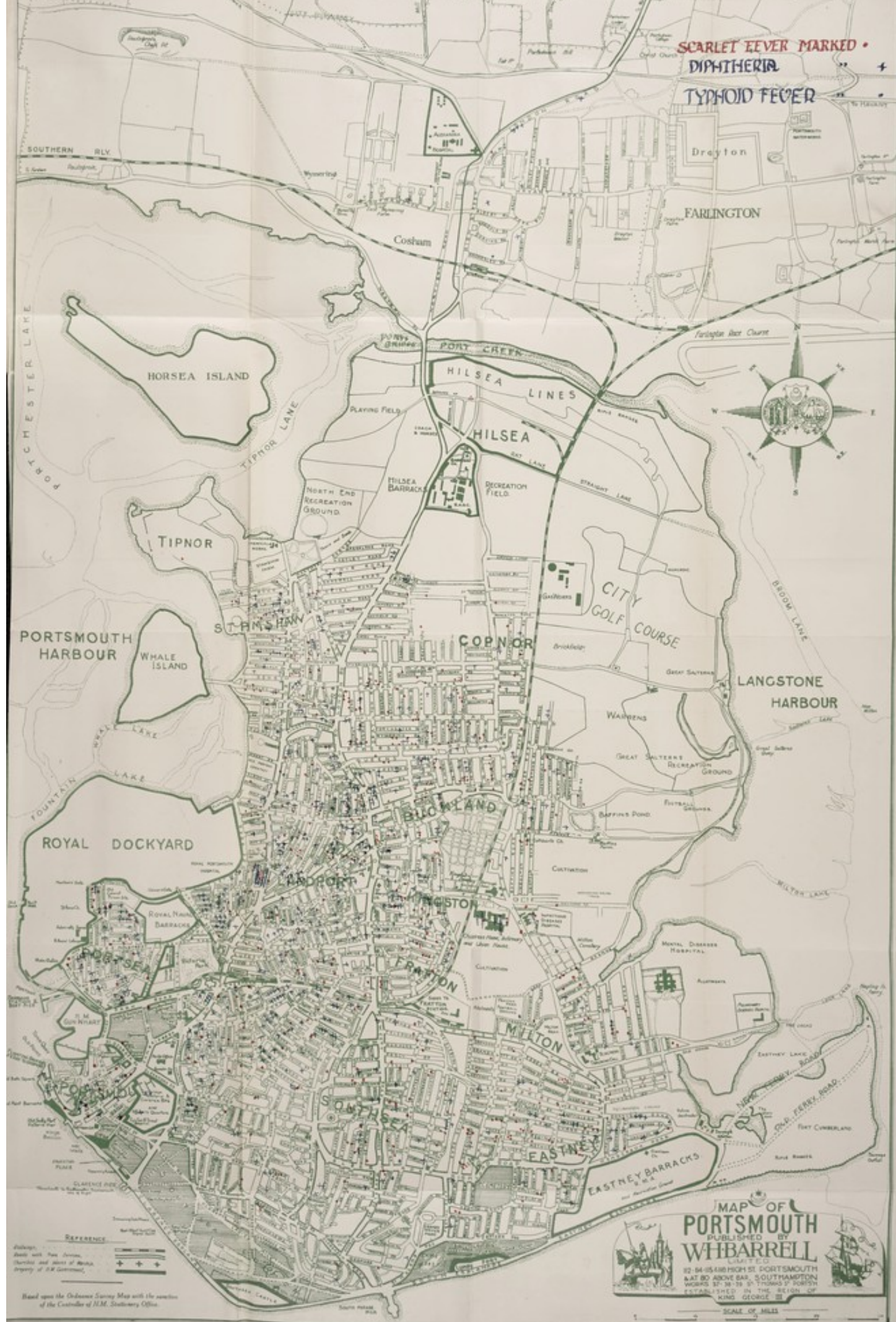
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MAP SHEWING INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN PORTSMOUTH DURING THE YEAR 1927

SCARLET FEVER MARKED •
DIPHTHERIA
TYPHOID FEVER




REFERENCE
 Streets with New Names
 Churches and places of worship
 Property of H.M. Government

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

MAP OF
PORTSMOUTH
 PUBLISHED BY
WHARRELL
 LIMITED
 12-14, 15 AND 16, HIGH ST. PORTSMOUTH
 S.W. 80 ABOVE S.W. 80, SOUTHAMPTON
 WORKS 87, 88-89, ST. THOMAS ST. LONDON
 ESTABLISHED IN THE REIGN OF
 KING GEORGE III

SCALE OF MILES



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" SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX "



City of Portsmouth HEALTH REPORT

For the Year 1927

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., HIGH STREET,

Health and Housing Committee

1926-27

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR—
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CHAIRMAN :
COUNCILLOR WALTER R. WARD.

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COUNCILLOR A. E. ALLAWAY.

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ALDERMAN W. J. GROVES.
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COUNCILLORS :

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A. BOSWORTH WRIGHT, M.R.C.S., J.P.	

OFFICERS OF THE Medical Officer of Health's Dept.

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

ROWAN W. REVELL, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond)
M.B.B.S. (Lond.)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

C. W. HALL, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. Medallist City and Guilds, Lond.,
R.P.C. Lond.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer :

H. G. GRAY, Cert. R. San. I.

Meat, Food and Sanitary Inspector :

D. HOGG, Cert. R. San. I., Meat and Foods Cert. Inc. San. Assoc. of Scotland.

Inspector of New Buildings and Sanitary Inspector :

A. F. PARDO, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. City and Guilds, Lond., R.P.C. Lond.

Inspector of Workshops and Sanitary Inspector :

H. HOLMAN, Cert. R. San. I.

Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and Sanitary Inspector :

E. J. SINNETT, Cert. R. San. I.

Sanitary Inspectors :

H. J. LOVELOCK, Cert. R. San. I.

F. R. BELL, Cert. R. San. I.

E. B. SHAW, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. City and Guilds, Lond., R.P.C. Lond.

G. S. GATTRELL, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. City & Guilds, Lond., R.P.C. Lond.

F. W. MASON, Cert. S.I.B.

F. H. MILLICAN, Cert. R. San. I.

S. W. SMITH, Cert. R. San. I.

First Assistant Clerk : L. C. ROGERS, Cert. S.I.B.

Assistant Clerks : W. R. RICHES, E. S. CHADWICK.

Health Visitors :

*MISS D. POULSON

*MISS M. E. HANDLEY

*MISS A. KNIGHT

*MISS L. CUDLIPP

*MRS. M. SMEATON

*MISS F. B. TONG.

*MISS N. R. E. RUSH

Port Sanitary Inspector : F. BATCHELOR.

Disinfector : S. ROE.

**Certified Midwife.*

Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Tuberculosis Medical Officer :

ROWAN W. REVELL, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
M.B.B.S. (Lond.)

Nurses :

MISS L. LAMB MISS V. F. WARDLAW
*MISS G. M. MITCHELL *MISS L. H. RICKETTS

Secretary :

*MISS E. HEALEY

Almoner :

MISS F. K. M. BONE

Child Welfare Centres.

Medical Officer :

RUBY N. FOGGIE, M.B., ch.B.

Langstone Hospital.

Matron .. MISS J. S. BROWN.

Municipal Maternity Hospital.

Medical Officer :

RUBY N. FOGGIE, M.B., ch.B.

Matron :

*MISS C. A. ARKCOLL

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Medical Superintendent :

†J. MCGREGOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.S.C.

Matron : MISS F. PETCHEY

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

Assistant : C. M. BECKETT

**Certified Midwife.*

†*Part-time Medical Officer.*

Medical Officer's Report for 1927

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the City of Portsmouth for the year 1927. This is the 32nd annual consecutive report which I have had the honour to submit.

The housing problem still continues a most difficult one. There were, however, more houses built last year than in any other year since 1914 ; a commencement has been made with a scheme, long overdue, to replace by modern dwellings a number of cottages in Portsea which are unfit for human habitation.

I have to acknowledge the loyal support of the members of my staff, and the cordial co-operation of the heads and staffs of other municipal departments.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY FOR 1927.

Civil Population (estimated to middle of 1927) 232,100

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres (land and inland water) ...	7,964
Population (Census 1921) : Civil 233,929 ;	
Naval and Military, 13,414 ...	Total 247,343
Number of Inhabited Houses ...	54,068
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1927 ...	£1,286,759
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£5,185
Average number of persons in each house (Census 1921)	4.7
Average number of persons per acre (Census 1921)	31.4
Total Rainfall ...	34.00 inches, 863 millimetres

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Legitimate ...	3,997	2,034	1,963
Illegitimate ...	233	128	105
Birth Rate ...	17.0		
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth :			
From Sepsis ...	9	Other Causes ...	10
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :			
Legitimate ...	53	Illegitimate ...	85
		Total	55

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

	1927		1926	
	Population Total—247,600 Civil— 232,100		Population Total—246,900 Civil— 231,500	
	Number	Rate per 1000 living	Number	Rate per 1000 living
*BIRTHS	4230	17.0	4496	18.2
*DEATHS	2945	12.6	2703	11.6
Principal Zymotic Diseases	123	0.52	140	0.60
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Measles	40	0.17	11	0.04
Scarlet Fever	3	0.01	7	0.03
Diphtheria	47	0.20	66	0.28
Whooping Cough	18	0.07	17	0.07
Fever	—	—	3	0.01
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	15	0.06	36	0.15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	182	0.78	183	0.79
Cancer	355	1.52	321	1.38
Influenza	81	0.34	62	0.26
	Number	Rate per 1000 Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Births
Under 1 year of age ..	234	55	247	54.9

AVERAGE DEATH-RATE for previous Ten years (1917-1926) .. 12.6

*The Birth-rate is calculated on the total population and the Death-rates on the civil population only.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The total area of the City of Portsmouth is 7,964 acres. The last extension of the City boundaries took place in 1920, which resulted in an addition of about 2,000 acres, lying to the north of the old boundaries.

The total population was estimated by the Registrar General to be 247,600, and the civil population to be 232,100. The enumerated populations at the last three censuses were : in 1901—188,133 ; in 1911—231,141 ; and in 1921—247,343. The density of the population for the whole city at the last census was 31.4 persons per acre ; the most densely populated Ward is St. Mary's Ward, with 136.9 persons per acre. The total number of inhabited houses was 54,068, an increase of 789 over the preceding year, and gives an average of 4.3 persons per house. The total number of families or separate occupiers at the last census was 57,412.

The total number of deaths during the year was 2,945, equal to a death-rate of 12.6 per 1,000 living. The deaths from cancer are still increasing, and this year numbered 355, an increase of 34 over the previous year. The deaths of babies under one year of age numbered 234, which gives an infantile mortality rate of 55 deaths per 1,000 births ; this is the lowest recorded in any of the 20 largest towns, with the exception of Croydon, where the infantile mortality rate was 54.

Once again there has been a drop in the birth-rate ; the births numbered 4,230. This is 266 less than in the previous year, and gives a birth-rate of 17.0 per 1,000 living, the lowest ever recorded in the City, but slightly higher than the birth-rate for England and Wales, which was 16.7.

The following table gives the vital statistics for the 15 Wards of the City :—

TABLE SHOWING ACREAGE, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATION, BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE OF THE VARIOUS WARDS IN THE CITY.

WARDS	Area in statute Acres	Popu-lation Census 1921	Numbe- of persons per acre 1921	Births		Deaths		Deaths of Infants under 1 year	
				No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1000 Births
1. St. Thomas ..	445	13,677	30.7	232	16.9	174	12.7	9	38
2. Portsea ..	422	20,712	49.1	379	18.2	251	12.1	33	87
3. Mile End ..	125	12,091	96.7	203	16.7	149	12.3	10	49
4. North End ..	2,235	38,587	17.3	667	17.2	378	9.7	33	49
5. Buckland ..	585	26,696	42.2	441	16.5	326	12.2	21	47
6. Kingston ..	577	21,027	36.4	308	14.6	213	10.1	12	38
7. Highland ..	431	29,698	68.7	497	16.7	304	10.2	26	52
8. St. Simon ..	621	18,252	29.4	160	8.7	235	13.0	8	50
9. Havelock ..	131	11,353	86.7	147	12.9	136	11.0	9	61
10. St. Paul ..	114	11,696	102.6	212	18.1	164	14.0	7	34
11. Town Hall ..	91	8,807	96.8	205	23.2	89	10.1	5	24
12. Fratton ..	86	10,759	125.1	231	21.4	141	13.1	13	56
13. St. Mary ..	81	11,085	136.9	225	20.3	151	13.6	19	84
14. Charles Dickens ..	106	12,228	115.4	241	19.7	189	15.4	26	107
15. Cosham ..	1,914	2,616	1.4	82	31.7	42	16.0	3	36

TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1927, 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
1927	*232,100	54,068	1,981	4,349	2,877	235	410
1926	*231,500	53,279	1,950	4,636	2,703	247	395
1925	*232,900	52,649	1,958	4,857	2,802	296	447
1924	*232,000	52,161	1,937	5,022	2,977	348	542
1923	*230,718	51,692	1,924	5,314	2,524	276	433
1922	*236,630	51,477	2,053	5,529	2,874	349	531
1921	*233,929	51,050	2,132	5,651	2,612	355	510
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
Average 10 years 1917-26	228,525	51,258	2,095	5,217	2,829	331	521

* Civil population only.

TABLE II.
Showing Births and Deaths during the four quarters ending 31st December, 1927

QUARTER	BIRTHS.	DEATHS	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Deaths from							Rate per 1000 living.		Death-rate per 1000 living.					Death-rate per 1000 Births.	
				Enteric Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Births	Total Deaths (Civilians)	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Infants under 1 year
1st Quarter	1088	962	84	..	1	..	7	11	63	4	17.7	16.7	0.02	..	0.12	0.19	1.09	3.7	77
2nd Quarter	1157	644	56	..	29	1	3	7	9	1	18.8	11.2	0.50	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.16	0.9	48
3rd Quarter	1050	578	43	..	3	1	3	10	5	5	17.1	10.0	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.17	0.09	4.8	41
4th Quarter	1054	693	52	..	5	3	3	19	9	7	17.1	12.0	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.33	0.16	6.6	49
TOTAL ..	4349	2877	235	..	38	5	16	47	86	17	17.6	12.4	0.16	0.02	0.07	0.20	0.37	3.9	54

TABLE III.

Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among children for the year 1927, 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
†1927	17.08	12.68	0.52	7.9	55	13.9
†1926	18.20	11.67	0.60	9.1	54	14.6
†1925	19.07	12.30	0.52	10.3	62	15.5
†1924	20.10	12.58	0.44	11.6	69	18.1
†1923	21.06	10.93	0.61	10.9	52	17.1
†1922	22.11	12.14	0.61	12.1	63	18.4
†1921	22.90	11.20	0.75	13.5	63	19.5
†1920	25.90	11.10	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
Average of 10 years, 1917-26	21.33	12.60	0.64	11.7	63	18.3

† 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 1927.

NAME OF TOWN	Population as estimated by Registrar General June, 1926	Per 1,000 living		DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING.									Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1,000 Births
		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whoop- ing Cough	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs	Influenza		
												3		2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. WEST HAM	315,900	21.3	10.9	..	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.23	0.01	0.12	0.37	60	
2. CROYDON ..	205,900	16.1	11.6	..	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.59	53	
3. BIRMINGHAM	934,300	19.2	11.8	..	0.14	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.21	0.40	72	
4. LONDON ..	4,605,400	16.1	11.9	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.12	0.00	0.11	0.39	59	
5. SHEFFIELD	523,300	16.6	12.1	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.24	0.01	0.12	0.48	89	
6. CARDIFF ..	225,600	18.8	12.3	..	0.13	..	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.17	0.48	76	
7. BRISTOL ..	383,300	17.1	12.3	..	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.68	56	
8. NEWCASTLE	284,700	21.8	12.3	..	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.07	..	0.15	0.38	75	
9. PORTSMOUTH	231,500	17.6	12.4	..	0.16	0.02	0.20	0.07	..	0.07	0.37	54	
10. LEICESTER ..	241,700	17.0	12.4	..	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.40	76	
11. LEEDS ..	473,400	17.0	12.8	..	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.00	0.16	0.37	77	
12. SALFORD ..	247,400	16.7	12.9	..	0.18	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.20	0.53	75	
13. HULL ..	294,600	19.3	13.2	..	0.07	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.17	0.38	91	
14. STOKE-ON-TRENT	275,600	21.5	13.3	..	0.31	0.02	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.14	0.54	97	
15. PLYMOUTH ..	187,300	17.8	13.3	..	..	0.02	0.13	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.20	58
16. LIVERPOOL ..	862,600	22.2	13.5	..	0.04	0.01	0.10	0.14	0.01	0.37	0.32	91	
17. BOLTON ..	177,000	15.0	13.6	..	0.12	0.01	0.56	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.82	76	
18. NOTTINGHAM	268,000	17.3	13.7	..	0.07	0.03	0.22	0.03	..	0.28	0.69	82	
19. MANCHESTER	752,000	18.3	13.7	..	0.22	0.03	0.12	0.16	0.00	0.22	0.62	82	
20. BRADFORD ..	288,700	14.9	14.4	..	0.23	..	0.12	0.05	..	0.11	0.54	92	

The above rates are based on the Registrar General's Returns for 1926.

TABLE V.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during the 52 weeks ending 31st December, 1927.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES										DISTRICTS.						Total		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Landport North	Landport Central		Mid-Southsea	Southsea
TOTALS	234	176	118	101	123	179	322	195	214	575	537	171	62	249	907	701	704	322	2945
CLASS I.																			
General Diseases.																			
Measles ..	8	26	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	5	5	40
Scarlet Fever ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Whooping Cough ..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	4	4	1	18
Diphtheria ..	2	20	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	20	6	16	1	47
Influenza ..	3	4	3	4	3	5	10	3	11	17	13	5	..	1	33	14	20	13	81
Dysentery ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	1	5	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	4	..	11
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	1	1	5	35	46	37	31	9	7	9	1	..	3	14	56	54	43	12	182
Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System ..	3	11	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	8	7	7	1	27
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ..	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	1	..	17
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	4
Tuberculosis of Joints ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis of other Organs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	8
Purulent Infection, Septicæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	6	5	7	2	..	..	5	10	4	8	1	28
" Stomach, Liver, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	1	6	13	12	16	33	18	3	2	4	33	25	28	10	102
" Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum ..	..	..	..	..	1	6	16	12	7	32	19	2	3	6	30	24	21	11	95

[illegible]

TABLE V.—Continued

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES										DISTRICTS					Totals		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Landport North	Landport Central		Mid-Southsea	Southsea
CLASS II.—continued																		
Cerebral Softening ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	..	..	1	3	2	4	6	1	2	3	1	..	..	7	6	6	3	23
Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Sinus ..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	7
CLASS III.																		
Diseases of the Circulatory System.																		
Pericarditis ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis ..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	2	1	8
Angina Pectoris ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	6	4	2	..	..	8	1	5	5	19
Other Diseases of the Heart ..	..	..	..	5	8	21	61	38	43	138	162	20	10	160	116	123	41	496
Diseases of the Arteries ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	10	20	22	8	3	21	16	10	25	78
Embolism and Thrombosis ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
Diseases of the Veins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
CLASS IV.																		
Diseases of the Respiratory System.																		
Diseases of the Nasal Fossae and Annexa ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Diseases of the Larynx ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Bronchitis ..	10	3	1	1	..	4	5	7	8	42	58	28	3	50	39	44	18	167
Broncho-pneumonia ..	45	42	2	2	2	4	5	1	5	7	11	1	3	39	30	23	11	127
Pneumonia, Lobar or not otherwise defined ..	10	12	6	1	3	10	8	5	8	6	7	2	2	21	20	16	6	78
Pleurisy ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	2	1	3	2	..	9
Congestion & haemorrhagic infarct of Lung ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Asthma ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5	2	..	..	4	4	5	1	15
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	8	4	..	7	4	5	..	16

CLASS V.

Diseases of the Digestive System.

[illegible]

CLASS VI.

Non-Veneral Diseases of the
Genito-Urinary System and
Annexa.

[illegible]

TABLE V.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES										DISTRICTS					Total			
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Landport North		Landport Central	Mid-Southsea	Southsea
CLASS VII. The Puerperal State.																			
Puerperal Hemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents of Child-birth ..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	9
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4
CLASS VIII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.																			
Gangrene ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	7
Carbuncle, Boil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Cellulitis, Acute Abscess ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa ..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	6
CLASS IX. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion.																			
Diseases of the Bones ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
" " Joints ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
CLASS X. Malformations.																			
Congenital Malformations ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	5	1	13

CLASS XI.																
Diseases of Early Infancy.																
Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Icterus	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	2	2	1	15
Premature Birth, Injury at Birth	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	21	17	19	4	66
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	5
CLASS XII.																
Old Age.																
Old Age, Senile Dementia, Senile Decay .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	69	5	10	48	43	44	26	176	
CLASS XIII.																
External Causes.																
Suicide—Solid or liquid Poisons .. ..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	6	..	2	3	11	
Poisonous Gas .. ..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	1	5	..	2	2	10	
Hanging .. ..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	1	3	1	3	..	8	
Drowning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	
Firearms .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	
Cutting or Piercing .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5	
Crushing .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	
Accident—Poison .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Burns .. ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	5	1	3	..	12	
Mechanical Suffocation	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	
Absorption of irritable or poisonous gas .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	4	
Drowning .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	7	
Fall .. ..	..	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	3	7	6	..	..	18	
Machines .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Crushing .. ..	..	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	5	6	9	4	3	27	
Hunger or Thirst .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Homicide—Manslaughter .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Other Violence .. ..	..	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	..	1	5	4	4	1	15	

SUMMARY OF TABLE V.

Class	DISEASES	Number of Deaths
I.	General Diseases	908
II.	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	306
III.	Diseases of the Circulatory System	611
IV.	Diseases of the Respiratory System	418
V.	Diseases of the Digestive System	142
VI.	Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa	115
VII.	The Puerperal State	19
VIII.	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	16
IX.	Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion	6
X.	Malformations	13
XI.	Diseases of Early Infancy	86
XII.	Old Age	176
XIII.	Affections produced by external causes	129

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 1927. (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
1927								
March 31st ..	24	0.41	231	3.98	54	0.93	991	17.0
June 30th ..	42	0.72	62	1.06	41	0.70	656	11.3
September 30th ..	22	0.37	42	0.72	39	0.67	591	10.1
December 31st ..	35	0.60	83	1.43	48	0.82	707	12.1
Totals ..	123	0.52	418	1.80	182	0.78	2945	12.6

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

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

TABLE VII.

Showing the number of Deaths in the Years 1861 to 1927,
from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year	Popula- tion	DISEASES							Totals	
		Small pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whoop'g Cough	Fever	Diarr- hoea	Num- bers	Rate per 1000 living
1861	95220	1	3	5	6	11	111	152	292	3.06
1862	96960	..	42	225	20	36	128	71	523	5.39
1863	98731	12	80	134	24	16	37	68	391	3.96
1864	100531	228	6	17	17	48	72	118	498	4.95
1865	102363	3	14	20	7	50	74	122	317	3.09
1866	104230	1	16	34	26	46	85	117	330	3.16
1867	106130	..	82	15	4	23	74	140	338	3.18
1868	108064	..	46	107	18	57	119	117	526	4.86
1869	110034	1	57	295	18	26	105	100	602	5.47
1870	112040	1	39	119	13	46	91	121	430	3.83
1871	114083	39	42	30	10	66	72	100	366	3.28
1872	114970	514	52	5	21	17	112	113	834	7.25
1873	116380	45	16	12	15	19	97	106	310	2.66
1874	117810	2	56	36	19	104	101	149	470	3.99
1875	119260	..	54	47	18	8	103	141	371	3.11
1876	120730	1	109	457	11	42	71	131	822	6.80
1877	122210	..	12	36	5	59	87	153	322	2.63
1878	123710	..	36	16	1	92	96	170	411	3.32
1879	125250	..	10	11	4	9	62	73	169	1.35
1880	126830	..	42	9	20	48	70	192	381	3.00
1881	128691	..	7	25	205	66	60	73	436	3.38
1882	131535	..	156	40	106	36	107	111	556	4.22
1883	134441	1	10	16	20	54	93	80	274	2.03
1884	137412	..	164	9	41	9	58	116	397	2.88
1885	140448	..	7	5	42	44	93	123	314	2.23
1886	143552	1	197	18	65	102	124	191	698	4.86
1887	146724	3	8	26	47	41	53	151	329	2.34
1888	149966	..	50	12	17	27	27	98	230	1.53
1889	153279	2	8	11	33	92	32	122	300	1.95
1890	156667	..	4	19	47	39	50	105	265	1.69
1891	160128	..	223	9	23	38	33	73	399	2.49
1892	163667	..	38	18	26	87	42	99	310	1.89
1893	165153	..	120	32	29	36	54	247	518	3.13
1894	167878	4	139	14	34	41	29	93	534	3.18
1895	170672	..	39	7	18	64	37	238	403	2.36
1896	173565	..	126	19	20	60	28	157	410	2.36
1897	176497	..	35	11	22	65	44	286	463	2.62
1898	179500	..	73	31	54	42	44	183	427	2.38
1899	182576	..	50	22	120	62	75	316	645	3.53
1900	185725	..	3	11	104	87	93	159	457	2.46
1901	188885	..	82	15	70	21	43	311	542	2.87
1902	193969	..	70	14	62	92	54	159	451	2.32
1903	198049	..	17	27	75	34	23	115	291	1.46
1904	202171	..	1	22	71	76	34	213	417	2.06
1905	206336	..	218	11	69	45	18	173	534	2.58
1906	210546	..	8	3	60	63	17	226	377	1.79
1907	214797	..	169	4	61	57	30	60	381	1.77
1908	219095	..	14	8	49	55	26	48	200	0.91
1909	223436	..	104	19	66	27	33	54	303	1.35
1910	227821	..	64	30	56	52	39	54	295	1.29
1911	232221	..	28	21	72	40	26	290	477	2.05
1912	236732	..	95	29	124	52	22	57	379	1.60
1913	241256	..	25	20	87	16	23	112	283	1.17
1914	245827	..	39	5	79	50	29	71	273	1.11
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
1921	*233929	..	23	13	30	21	3	87	177	0.75
1922	*236630	..	12	12	48	42	3	32	149	0.61
1923	*230718	..	39	5	46	9	11	31	141	0.61
1924	*232000	..	16	8	18	38	4	21	105	0.44
1925	*232900	..	20	6	43	30	5	9	123	0.52
1926	*231500	..	11	7	66	17	3	36	140	0.60
1927	*232100	..	40	3	47	18	..	15	123	0.52

* civil population only.

TABLE VIII.
VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Year	No. of Births returned in birth sheets so registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Successfully Vaccinated	Insus-ceptible to Vaccination	Had Small-pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postpone-ment by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vacc. Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to places unknown	No. of these births remain- ing	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	..	45
1905	5637	5015	15	..	477	25	35	26	..	44
1906	5891	5117	35	..	552	43	47	28	..	67
1907	5863	5069	20	..	495	40	63	25	..	149
1908	5998	5120	35	..	473	37	43	24	..	266
1909	5861	4938	46	..	430	40	33	26	..	346
1910	5809	4667	15	..	449	40	50	21	..	562
1911	5788	4376	57	..	510	41	43	42	..	713
1912	5658	4314	26	..	389	33	57	34	..	800
1913	5874	4321	35	..	409	44	48	27	..	978
1914	5749	4235	42	..	409	59	74	31	..	890
1915	4997	3785	29	..	288	47	50	18	..	769
1916	5208	3875	31	..	321	39	56	29	..	848
1917	4613	3405	13	..	256	32	54	37	..	810
1918	4810	3459	38	..	263	38	118	30	..	859
1919	5195	3752	13	..	302	26	76	38	..	984
1920	6600	4790	38	..	303	30	116	29	..	1289
1921	5662	4083	18	..	265	32	82	26	..	1152
1922	5528	4105	11	..	269	23	61	18	..	1039
1923	5327	4243	28	..	239	40	86	15	..	674
1924	5089	4004	21	..	243	26	45	16	..	731
1925	4884	3772	15	..	223	24	54	14	..	780
1926	4637	3673	42	..	185	26	53	14	..	642
1927	2233	1713	23	..	86	34	24	11	..	340

(to June)

TABLE IX.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1927.

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, 1927	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1928 in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1928, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of				Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1928, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return)
		Col. 1 Success- fully Vaccin- ated	Col. 2		Col. 4 Number in respect of whom Certifi- cates of Con- scientious Objection have been received	Col. 5 Dead Unvac- cinated	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to places un- known, or which cannot be reached ; and cases not having been found		
			Insuscep- tible of Vaccin- ation	Had Small- Pox							
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. North End and Buckland ..	541	410	8	..	97	15	4	7	..	..
2. Kingston and East Southsea ..	370	270	1	..	71	18	1	9	..	..
3. Portsea and Landport ..	610	464	8	..	84	32	14	2	4	2	
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea ..	712	569	6	..	88	21	15	6	7	..	
Totals ..	2233	1713	23	..	340	86	34	24	11	2	

VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1926, inclusive.

1. North End and Buckland ..	1134	886	14	..	189	26	4	12	3	..
2. Kingston and East Southsea ..	712	516	7	..	129	38	3	17	2	..
3. Portsea and Landport ..	1315	1089	9	..	136	68	8	2	1	2
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea ..	1476	1182	12	..	188	53	11	22	8	..
Totals ..	4637	3673	42	..	642	185	26	53	14	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following table gives the number of infectious diseases which were notified in the City during the year :—

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	742	723	47
Scarlet Fever	620	539	3
Enteric Fever	16	16	—
Puerperal Fever	8	—	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	40	—	81
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.. ..	4	—	2
Dysentery	1	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	2	11
Erysipelas	61	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32	—	—
Tuberculosis : (a) Pulmonary	{ M. 199	128	89
	{ F. 211	113	93
	{ Total 410	241	182
(b) Non-pulmonary	{ M. 49	28	29
	{ F. 42	26	22
	{ Total 91	54	51

It will be seen from the following tables that there was a slight increase in the prevalence of scarlet fever over the previous year, 620 cases being notified, compared with 549. As illustrating the very mild type of scarlet fever, it is seen that the mortality was only one death in 200 cases. Reference to the use of scarlet fever antitoxin will be found in the report on Milton Hospital by Dr. McGregor, on page 74.

DIPHTHERIA, on the other hand, was less prevalent. There were notified 742 cases and 47 deaths, compared with 947 cases and 66 deaths in the previous year. Facilities are available for the issue to Medical Practitioners of diphtheria antitoxin at any time, day and night, either from the Health Department, or, when this is closed, from any of the Police Stations in the City. I made 2,595 examinations of cultures grown from swabs taken from suspected persons, and in 538 of these a bacillus morphologically undistinguishable from the Klebs Loeffler bacillus of diphtheria was discovered.

One case of small-pox was notified, but the notification was cancelled, as it subsequently proved to be a case of influenza complicated by an erythema nodosum rash. I was called in on several occasions to see patients with symptoms suspicious of small-pox, but in all cases the disease was chicken-pox. In tables VIII. and IX. there are given the

vaccination statistics for this and the past twenty-five years ; it will be seen that about 81 per cent. of infants born are successfully vaccinated in the city ; the proportion twenty years ago was 96.7.

The following particulars are recorded in respect of the 32 cases notified to be suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum.

CASES			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
32	26	6	29	2	..	1 Premature Birth

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 1927.

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	21	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
1921	1992	*807	13	0.65
1922	1342	*566	12	0.89
1923	709	*307	5	0.70
1924	576	*291	8	1.38
1925	984	*422	6	0.61
1926	549	*238	7	1.27
1927	620	*267	3	0.48
Total (44 years)	30,460	Mean 347	592	Mean 1.94

* 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 1927.

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	0.85
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	0.78
1921	1010	7	0.69
1922	996	7	0.70
1923	595	5	0.84
1924	518	6	1.15
1925	834	3	0.35
1926	489	5	1.02
1927	539	5*	0.92
(Total 44 years)	18,103	285	Mean 1.57

*Two deaths of patients resident outside the city.

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 1927.

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
1921	561	239*	30	5.34
1922	605	255*	48	7.93
1923	693	300*	46	6.63
1924	501	215*	18	3.59
1925	768	329*	43	5.59
1926	947	407*	66	6.96
1927	742	319*	47	6.31
Total (44 years)	20,532	Mean 222	2331	Mean 11.35

* 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 1927

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
1921	482	29	6.01
1922	557	41	7.36
1923	669	46	6.87
1924	477	13	2.72
1925	754	37	4.90
1926	924	57	6.16
1927	723	44	6.08
Total (44 years) ..	13,691	1165	Mean 8.50

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 1927.

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
1921	33	14*	3	9.09
1922	17	7*	3	18.23
1923	42	18*	11	25.95
1924	49	21*	4	8.16
1925	47	20*	5	10.63
1926	14	6*	3	21.42
1927	16	6*	..	..
Total (44 years)	11,648	Mean 153	1,384	Mean 11.88

* 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 1927.

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	..	..
1921	26	1	3.84
1922	14	2	14.28
1923	24	8	33.33
1924	29	4	13.80
1925	23	2	8.69
1926	12	1	8.33
1927	16	..	..
Total (44 years) ..	2,743	294	Mean 10.71

TABLE XVI.
WEEKLY RETURN of cases of Infectious Disease.

Week ending 1927	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Brysiopelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Tuberculosis		Total
													Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
Jan. 8	..	9	23	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	3	54
" 15	..	7	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	46
" 22	..	11	19	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	2	42
" 29	..	19	19	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	56
Feb. 5	..	8	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	34
" 12	..	16	14	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	2	45
" 19	..	8	12	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	8	..	33
" 26	..	12	15	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	17	3	53
Mar. 5	..	13	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	..	45
" 12	..	9	18	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	9	2	43
" 19	..	18	14	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	9	2	48
" 26	..	6	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	4	39
April 2	..	3	10	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	24
" 9	..	12	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	11	..	40
" 16	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	5	31
" 23	..	8	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	33
" 30	..	3	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	7	32
May 7	..	10	19	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	34
" 14	..	4	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	12	2	36
" 21	..	16	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	38
" 28	..	16	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	12	1	43
June 4	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	26
" 11	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	28
" 18	..	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	1	23
" 25	..	15	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	37
July 2	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	20
" 9	..	6	12	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	25
" 16	..	10	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	30
" 23	..	4	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	3	26
" 30	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	5	..	17
Aug. 6	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	1	30
" 13	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	6	3	31
" 20	..	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	3	28
" 27	..	6	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	24
Sept. 3	..	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	20
" 10	..	14	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	35
" 17	..	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	33
" 24	..	6	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	9	2	36
Oct. 1	..	14	12	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	..	37
" 8	..	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	37
" 15	..	20	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	46
" 22	..	23	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	53
" 29	..	18	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	11	3	61
Nov. 5	..	18	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	2	41
" 12	..	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	7	..	38
" 19	..	22	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	57
" 26	..	24	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	8	4	57
Dec. 3	..	17	26	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	8	..	57
" 10	..	18	18	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	5	1	47
" 17	..	21	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	9	3	49
" 24	..	5	19	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	21	2	51
" 31	..	10	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	13	3	47
TOTALS	593	720	16	40	8	12	4	8	61	32	1	410	91	1996

27 cases of Scarlet Fever omitted in Weekly Returns.

22 cases of Diphtheria omitted in Weekly Returns.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 182, which is the lowest ever recorded, and gives a death-rate of 0.78 per 1,000 population. The number of primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis was 410, an increase of 81 over the previous year. The number of cases of all forms of tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on the 31st December, 1927, was 2,141, viz. :—

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Males ...	843	283
Females ...	785	250
Total	<hr/> 1628 <hr/>	<hr/> 533 <hr/>

The work at the Tuberculosis Dispensary and at Langstone Hospital has been efficiently carried out by Dr. Revell, the Tuberculosis Officer. This year slightly more patients were dealt with, and of the 642 patients examined, 373 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis ; of these 294 suffered from pulmonary and 79 from other forms of tuberculosis.

At the beginning of the year we had 83 patients in various sanatoria and hospitals. 295 cases were given institutional treatment during the year, and 91 remained in institutions at the end of the year. We are again indebted to Sir Henry Gauvain, who has periodically attended at the Dispensary to give us the benefit of his valuable advice in respect to tuberculous children.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in respect of tuberculous employees in the milk trade, nor under section 62, Public Health Act, 1925, in respect of the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The following table, prepared for the Ministry of Health, gives the ages of the new cases notified, and the deaths from tuberculosis at various ages :—

TUBERCULOSIS.**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1927.**

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	1	1	5	3	..	1	3	3
1 " 5	4	2	11	9	1	..	7	7
5 " 10	17	17	21	14	2	..	4	1
10 " 15	14	10	9	14	3	..	5	1
15 " 20	14	19	3	6	3	12	2	..
20 " 25	24	43	4	1	9	11	1	..
25 " 35	58	68	5	5	24	22	2	3
35 " 45	48	47	3	4	20	17	1	3
45 " 55	30	25	1	2	14	17	1	1
55 " 65	13	9	2	..	6	10	2	1
65 & upwards	4	5	1	..	7	3	1	2
TOTALS ..	227	246	65	58	89	93	29	22

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths .. 81

Total Tuberculosis Deaths 233

Further particulars in respect of Tuberculosis are given in the following tables

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

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 2nd January, 1926, to the 31st December, 1927.

	Number of Notifications on Form A.												Number of Notifications on Form B.				No. of Notifica- tions on Form C.						
	Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications on Form A.	Primary Notifications			Total Notifications on Form B	Poor Law Institu- tions	Sana- toria				
														under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15							
	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 Notifns											
Pulmonary :																							
Males ..	..	2	17	14	13	20	53	40	27	11	2	199	260	..	..	..	5	119	
Females ..	..	1	14	10	18	41	57	43	19	5	3	211	294	..	..	..	10	102	
Non-Pulmonary :																							
Males ..	1	6	18	5	2	3	4	3	1	1	..	44	53	..	2	3	5	15					
Females ..	1	3	10	12	6	..	3	3	2	..	..	40	57	..	1	1	2	10			

TABLE B.

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

	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Pre-Tubercular	Observation	Total
Adults	269	100	..	3	372
Children	104	153	11	2	270
TOTAL ..	373	253	11	5	642

TABLE C.

Table of Occupations of Adult Patients found to be Tubercular.

Invalided Service	28
Household Duties	88
Domestic Workers	21
Office and Shop Workers	27
Skilled Artisans and Factory Workers	37
Labourers	25
Public Vehicles	14
Dressmakers	5
Teachers	4
Nurses	4
Merchant Service	4
Amusements	4
No Occupation	5
Licensed Houses	3

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TABLE D.

Showing particulars of 373 Patients found to be Tubercular.

Age and Sex Table—ADULTS.

	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Total
Pulmonary .. Males	10	31	29	30	11	5	116
Females	13	56	40	19	3	1	132
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	5	3	1	..	1	11
Females	3	3	1	2	1	..	10
TOTAL ..	27	95	73	52	15	7	269

Age and Sex Table—CHILDREN.

	0-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	12-15	Total
Pulmonary .. Males	1	4	10	4	6	4	29
Females	1	3	3	3	3	4	17
Non-Pulmonary Males	5	8	4	5	2	6	30
Females	4	4	5	7	4	4	28
	11	19	22	19	15	18	104

TABLE E.

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

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
ADULTS ..	248	21	269
CHILDREN ..	46	58	104
Totals ..	294	79	373

TABLE F.

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

	Adults	Children	Total
Joint and Bone ..	16	21	37
Glands	2	25	27
Abdominal	1	9	10
Skin	1	1	2
Eyes .. .. .	..	1	1
Kidney	1	1	2
	21	58	79

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.	Total
Adults	70	78	100	248
Children	17	15	14	46
Totals	87	93	114	294

TABLE H.

LANGSTONE HOSPITAL

	Males	Females	Children		Totals
			M.	F.	
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1926 ..	3	4	4	6	17
Admitted during 1927	43	42	29	32	146
TOTALS	46	46	33	38	163
Discharged during 1927 ..	39	41	28	33	141
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1927	7	5	5	5	22

TABLE I.

Total Number of Patients treated at various Sanatoria, Hospitals and Colonies during 1927.

Sanatorium, Hospital or Colony	Resident at beginning of year	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Remaining end of year	Totals
Langstone Hospital	7	91	86	12	98
Beach Lodge	10	55	55	10	65
Milton Hospital	27	90	90	27	117
Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth	2	4	6	..	6
Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor	1	17	13	5	18
Margate Sea Bathing Hospital .. ..	..	2	..	2	2
Preston Hall Training Colony .. ..	..	1	1	..	1
Papworth Hall Training Colony	2	1	1	2	3
Fairlight Sanatorium .. ..	..	5	4	1	5
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hosp'l ..	30	14	20	24	44
King George V Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott	4	9	6	7	13
Shedfield Convalescent Home .. ..	..	5	5	..	5
Brompton Hospital .. ..	..	1	..	1	1
	83	295	287	91	378

TABLE J.

Chart showing Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 Population since 1885.

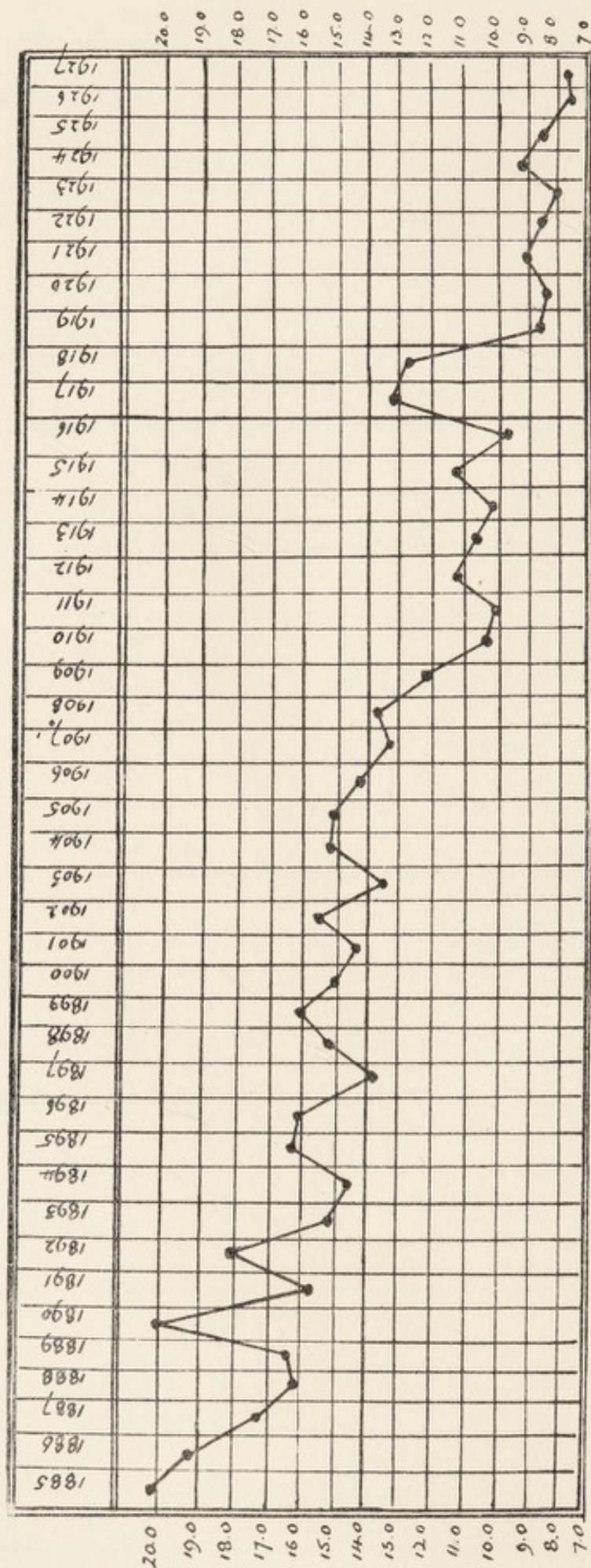


TABLE K.

Table showing the number of Deaths and Death-rates per 1000 living from
TUBERCULAR DISEASES for Forty-nine Years (1879 to 1927).

Year	(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis		(2) Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus Deaths	(3) Other Forms of Tuberculosis Deaths	Totals of Cols. 2 and 3	
	Deaths	Rate			Deaths	Rate
1879	271	2.05	44	58	102	.77
1880	234	1.74	49	81	130	.96
1881	275	2.14	44	61	105	.81
1882	269	2.07	33	67	100	.76
1883	262	1.96	41	72	113	.84
1884	292	2.12	34	62	96	.69
1885	290	2.06	36	54	90	.64
1886	285	1.98	38	85	123	.86
1887	261	1.77	41	95	136	.92
1888	240	1.60	38	90	128	.85
1889	251	1.63	35	93	128	.83
1890	319	2.03	37	57	94	.60
1891	252	1.57	41	86	127	.79
1892	308	1.89	31	51	82	.50
1893	254	1.53	32	59	91	.55
1894	241	1.43	21	50	71	.42
1895	280	1.64	43	50	93	.54
1896	283	1.63	51	55	106	.61
1897	245	1.38	39	33	72	.39
1898	277	1.54	37	57	94	.52
1899	295	1.61	40	64	104	.57
1900	286	1.53	42	53	95	.51
1901	278	1.47	37	91	128	.67
1902	308	1.58	31	51	82	.42
1903	269	1.35	35	34	69	.34
1904	321	1.58	44	32	76	.37
1905	314	1.52	42	25	67	.32
1906	306	1.45	38	36	74	.35
1907	282	1.31	47	36	83	.38
1908	300	1.36	39	38	77	.35
1909	272	1.21	41	33	74	.33
1910	249	1.09	40	23	63	.28
1911	239	1.02	36	23	59	.25
1912	267	1.13	30	46	76	.32
1913	264	1.08	41	40	81	.33
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
*1921	211	0.90	22	26	48	.20
*1922	207	0.87	17	38	55	.23
*1923	191	0.82	21	16	37	.16
*1924	222	0.93	18	36	54	.23
*1925	204	0.87	27	23	50	.21
*1926	183	0.79	18	20	38	.16
*1927	182	0.78	27	24	51	.22

* Calculated on estimated civil population.

VENEREAL DISEASE.—The work at the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre has been, as in the past, effectively carried out by Dr. A. Cambell, who reports as follows :—

ROYAL PORTSMOUTH HOSPITAL.

During the past year there has been a slight reduction in the number of patients attending for the first time. The reduction is shown chiefly in the number of late cases, in other words, those whose infection is long standing, and also in the number of patients who were sent up for diagnosis and were not found to be suffering from venereal disease. In the acute infectious stages the number was practically the same, except that there was a slight increase in male cases treated for syphilis.

ATTENDANCES :

1917 (from February)	...	8,636
1918	...	11,144
1919	...	19,847
1920	...	23,674
1921	...	19,115
1922	...	15,816
1923	...	16,262
1924	...	16,022
1925	...	17,045
1926	...	17,928
1927	...	16,215

Up to 1927, syphilis all over England and Scotland had been gradually diminishing, but according to the Annual Report of the British Social Hygiene Council, the returns for last year show a rise in the numbers dealt with at the Treatment Centres for the first time, both among men and among women, slight in syphilis, but considerable in gonorrhoea. The Report further states, it is estimated that there are to-day approximately five or more infections of gonorrhoea to one of syphilis in the country. In Portsmouth, however, the ratio is about four to one. It is disappointing to have to report again that the number of women treated at the Clinic is not proportionate to the number of men. It may be that a certain number of women suffering from gonorrhoea are treated by private practitioners, but in my opinion, the chief cause of the discrepancy in the figures is due to the fact that in the early stages the symptoms in women are very slight, and the disease frequently is not detected unless complications supervene. There are very few professional prostitutes under treatment.

64 seamen belonging to the Mercantile Marine were treated during the year.

CHILDREN.

(a) *Gonorrhoea*. In Portsmouth the number of young girls infected with gonorrhoea, following criminal assault, or due to other causes, is exceedingly small, in fact only three cases of gonorrhoeal vaginitis were treated during the year.

(b) *Congenital Syphilis*. As in past years, there were more girls treated than boys, the commonest manifestation in both sexes being affections of the eyes.

The number of new cases treated at the Centre is as follows :—

		Primary Syphilis	Secondary Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Acute Gonorrhoea	Totals
Men	..	5	19	5	122	151
Women	..	—	14	—	28	42
Totals	..	5	33	5	150	193

A. CAMBELL, M.D.

The following table, prepared for the Ministry of Health, gives details of the work carried out by Dr. Cambell at the Treatment Centre of the Royal Hospital :—

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of cases which—										
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for										
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection ..	198	121	2	..	110	16	8	4	318	141
	7	15	1	..	3	..	6	..	17	15
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) & 1 (b) ..	205	136	3	..	113	16	14	4	335	156
2. (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time	82	71	5	..	151	30	208	109	446	210
TOTAL—Items 1(a), 1(b), & 2(a)	287	207	8	..	264	46	222	113	781	366
2 (b) Number of cases included in item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection ..	7	3	1	..	19	2	4	2	31	7
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend :—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	16	9	..	..	26	9	..	..	42	18
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for ..	24	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	14
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ..	16	6	..	..	23	1	..	..	39	7
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	8	3	1	..	24	2	..	..	33	5
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	43	29	4	..	87	18	..	..	134	47
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for ..	180	146	3	..	104	16	12	5	299	167
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6 ..	287	207	8	..	264	46	12	5	571	258
7. Out-patient attendances :—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	1738	1456	36	..	1561	270	619	293	3954	2019
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	349	524	268	..	6572	1227	912	390	8101	2141
Total Attendances ..	2087	1980	304	..	8133	1497	1531	683	12055	4160
8. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons who were suffering from ..	16	13	..	..	213	57	2	37	231	107

9. Examinations of Pathological material :	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction
	Spirochetes	Gonococci	Other Organisms	
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre	10	54	..	..
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory .. .. .	..	1243	117	1012

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	South Shields	Southampton	London										TOTAL
Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—																	
Syphilis	122	27	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Soft Chancre	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gonorrhoea	154	12	12	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
Conditions other than Venereal ..	258	43	12	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317
TOTAL ..	539	82	26	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	656
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ..	14718	1172	210	104	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16215
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ..	190	43	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338
Number of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given in the :—	856	202	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1088
1. Out-patient Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. In-patient Dept. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
to patients residing in each area.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Give the names of arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis the usual initial and final doses.	Neo-Salvarsan : 0.3 and 0.6 grm.																
State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	(A description of the methods of treatment given to the various types of cases of Syphilis is too long to be inserted in this report.)																
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 examination of resulting fluid for gonococcus, etc. Culture tests.																
	SYPHILIS. Primary—Negative Wassermann for 2 years. Secondary—Negative Wassermann for 2 years after cessation of arsenical treatment.																

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—The total number of births in the City was 4,230, and the deaths under one year numbered 234, giving an infant mortality rate of 55 deaths per 1,000 births; in the 233 illegitimate births the infant mortality rate was 85. Only once before, namely, in 1923, when it was 52, has there been a lower infant mortality rate recorded in the city. The chart on page 48 is instructive, as showing the great saving in infant life that has been effected during recent years; whereas formerly one out of every six babies born died in its first year of life, now only one baby dies out of every nineteen. Further, it is reasonable to suppose that those conditions which have resulted in such a large saving of infant life (about 440 infant lives) have also had their effect on the health of the infants who survive, and that the infants of the present day will show a corresponding improvement in health over those of a few years ago.

Once again the work at the Child Welfare Centres has been effectively carried out by the Medical Officer, Dr. R. N. Foggie, and once again there has been a slight increase in the attendances, which numbered 25,811, or 2,018 more than in the previous year. In over 10,000 attendances the patients were seen by and had advice from the Medical Officer. The constantly increasing demand for advice at the Centres affords strong evidence of the appreciation of the mothers of the work that is there carried on.

The following table shows the number of attendances at each of the five Child Welfare Centres:—

CENTRES		Atten- dances	New Patients	Seen by the Medical Officer
Fratton (2 afternoons a week)	..	9505	664	4969
Eastney (1 afternoon a week)	..	4978	262	1613
Portsea (1 afternoon a week)	..	4821	318	1772
Stamshaw (1 afternoon a week)	..	4887	397	1810
Cosham (1 morning a week)	..	1620	72	319
TOTALS ..		25811	1713	10484

At the Ante-natal Clinic held at the Maternity Hospital on Friday mornings, the Medical Officer gave advice to 641 expectant mothers; 72 of these were subsequently visited in their homes by the Health Visitors.

Altogether the visits paid by the Health Visitors numbered 12,908, of these 4,046 were first visits to infants under one year of age, and 4,352 to children between one and five years

of age. Amongst the patients visited were 32 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 8 of puerperal fever, and 12 of puerperal pyrexia.

Dried milk and other infant foods were distributed, on the advice of the Medical Officer, to 1,509 necessitous cases attending the Child Welfare Centres. The food is distributed on Friday mornings, and is under the supervision of Miss White, who has materially assisted for many years by voluntarily giving her services to this work. The cost of the food distributed was £3,518; of this £1,320 was repaid by parents, leaving a net expenditure of £2,198, which qualifies for a 50 per cent. grant from the Ministry of Health.

During the year the approval of the Ministry of Health was given in respect of the new combined Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre to be erected in Trafalgar Place, Fratton Road. Tenders were invited for the building and that of Messrs. Howe & Bishop, amounting to £11,183, was accepted by the Council in September. It is expected that the Hospital will be ready for occupation early in 1929.

During the year 205 cases were admitted to the Maternity Home at Ravenscourt, Elm Grove. The work of the Home was efficiently carried out by the Matron (Miss Arkcoll) and staff, under the supervision of Dr. Foggie. We are again greatly indebted to Dr. Stephen Green for valuable assistance and advice on many occasions.

The following statement is prepared at the direction of the Ministry of Health:—

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

(1) No. of cases in the home on 1st January, 1927 ..	7
(2) No. of cases admitted during 1927	205
(3) Average duration of stay ..	14 days
(4) No. of cases delivered by :	
(a) Midwives	(a) 200
(b) Doctors	(b) 5
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife with reasons for requiring assistance :—	
(a) Ante-natal	(a) Albuminuria—8
(b) During Labour	Ante Partum Haemorrhage—1
(c) After labour (state separately number of ruptured perineums which required suture)	(b) Uterine Inertia—1
(d) For Infant	Prolonged 2nd stage—3
	Extended Breach—2
	Transverse presentation—1
	(c) Post partum haemorrhage—2
	Ruptured perineum—22
	(d) Foetal distress—2
	Still-births—3
	Premature births—5
	" Blue baby "—1
	White Asphyxia—1

(6) No. of cases notified as :—	
(a) Puerperal Fever	Nil
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia (<i>i.e.</i> , rise of temperature to 100.4F., for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period) with the result of treatment in each case	1—Temperature rose 24 hours after delivery. Transferred to Royal Hospital on 3rd day. Died in Royal Hospital on 10th day (? Auto-infection). 1 case—Temperature rose for 36 hours (? home worries). Discharged from asylum 3 months previous to labour.
(7) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	Nil
(8) No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	2—Transferred to Eye & Ear Infirmary for treatment.
(8) No. of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight	7
(10) No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution with reasons why they were not breast fed ..	Lack of Milk—13 Tuberculosis—2 Albuminuria—3 Deformed nipples—2 Arterio Sclerosis—1 ? Mental—1 Anaemia after P.P.H. 1 Age of mother (only 14 years)—1 Pyrexia—1
(11) No. of maternal deaths with causes	Nil
(12) No. of foetal deaths :—	
(a) Stillborn	(a) 3
(b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes—and the results of the post mortem examination if possible.. ..	(b) 2—Prematurity

MIDWIVES.—The total number of midwives practising in the district was 63, of whom 57 are trained midwives. The number of confinements attended by midwives was 3,067, and medical aid was summoned in 1,033 cases. The deaths from childbirth numbered 19 and were as follows: Puerperal haemorrhage 1, puerperal sepsis 9, puerperal albuminuria and convulsions 4, other accidents of childbirth 4.

The scheme whereby pregnant women can, for a fee of 5/-, insure payment for the services of a doctor called in by

a midwife has been widely taken advantage of, and for one completed year the figures are as follows :—

Number of women who paid 5/- insurance fee ...	1,780
Amount of Insurance Fees received ...	£445
Amount paid by Local Authority to Medical Practitioners ...	£1,059
Amount of medical fees recovered from women who did not insure ...	£106

The total net cost to the Local Authority for the services of doctors called in by midwives was £508, and the cost in the previous year, before the scheme was in operation, was £541. Under the insurance scheme the Local Authority paid 48% of the total amount of the doctors' fees, whereas in the previous year the Local Authority paid 68% of the amount paid for doctors' services.

Chart showing number of Deaths under 1 year of age to 1000 Births in Portsmouth
1886 to 1927.

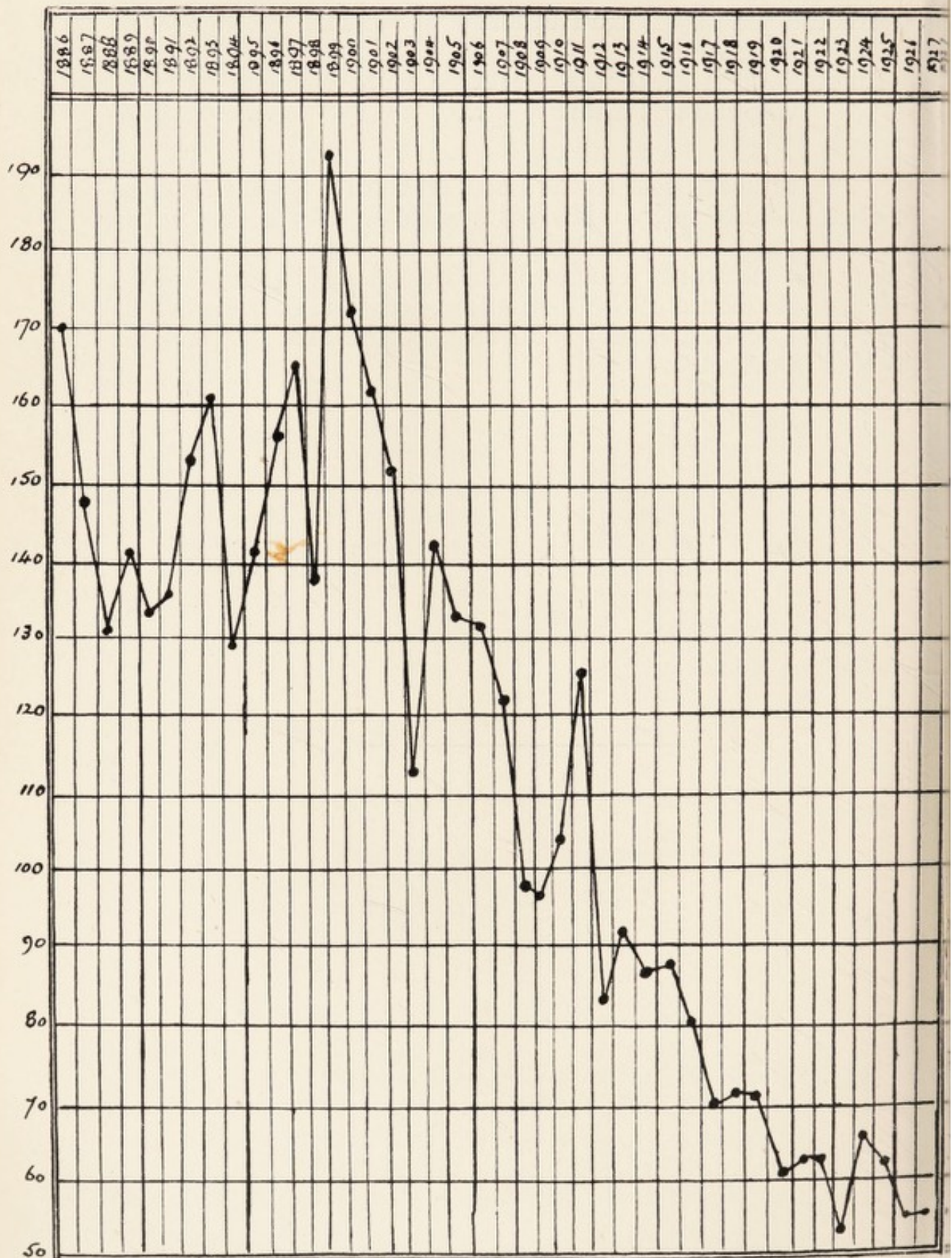


Table showing the Relationship of Temperature and Fatal Cases
of Summer Diarrhoea.

Week ending 1927			Temperature		Earth Therm.		Rain in inches	Deaths from Diarrhoea
			Max.	Min.	1ft.	4ft.		
July	9th	..	68.2	56.2	63.2	59.1	0.24	1
"	16th	..	67.5	57.1	64.4	60.5	0.37	3
"	23rd	..	66.8	55.8	63.3	60.7	0.14	..
"	30th	..	67.0	58.1	64.1	61.0	0.26	..
August	6th	..	69.5	57.3	64.2	61.2	0.51	..
"	13th	..	68.1	59.5	65.5	62.0	0.43	..
"	20th	..	66.0	56.1	63.1	61.9	1.30	..
"	27th	..	65.7	55.0	61.7	61.5	0.18	..
Sept.	3rd	..	71.2	58.7	63.4	61.0	0.06	..
"	10th	..	65.8	56.7	62.6	62.0	0.71	1
"	17th	..	61.1	52.1	59.3	60.8	3.01	..
"	24th	..	62.1	53.7	59.2	60.0	1.35	..
Oct.	1st	..	60.0	46.2	54.8	58.7	0.98	..
"	8th	..	61.5	44.5	53.6	57.5	..	2
"	15th	..	57.5	46.8	53.0	56.0	0.04	..

ROLL OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING WITHIN THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME.	ADDRESS	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate	DATE OF NOTICE 1928.
1. Ainsley	Clarissa Mary	23 Outram Road	51397	14th Aug., '20	3rd January
2. Bampton	Dorothy Vera	31 Collins Road	68136	28th Feb., '26	5th February
3. Barnes	Eliza	109 Church Road	23295	26th April, '06	4th January
4. Barnes	Elizabeth	109 Church Road	27020	14th Oct., '08	4th January
5. Bennett	Margaret Susan	Naval Maternity Home	64251	11th Oct., '24	21st January
6. Blake	Ellen M.	19 Frensham Road	27693	16th Dec., '08	26th January
7. Bragg	Sarah	118 St. Augustine Road	42180	5th May, '18	31st January
8. Brassfield	Frances Mary	26 Besant Road	47125	11th May, '18	5th January
9. Brackley	Elsie Eliza	5 St. Andrew's Road	62715	9th April, '24	8th January
10. Brinn	Rosina	42 Wadham Road	29590	10th Oct., '09	27th January
11. Brockett	Ellen	23 Outram Road	45581	17th May, '17	3rd January
12. Challis	Patty Jane	37 Aylesbury Road	4208	28th April, '04	4th January
13. Clarke	Gertrude	16 Second Avenue, Cosham	17540	25th Mar., '05	3rd January
14. Clarke	Gwendoline	Naval Maternity Home	45983	11th Aug., '17	14th January
15. Cooper	Alice Louise	53 Telephone Road	67188	10th Oct., '25	4th January
16. Crafts	Elizabeth	14 Alexandra Road	39421	17th Dec., '13	9th January
17. Denham	Gertrude E.	16 St. Andrew's Road	52297	10th Nov., '20	4th January
18. Dowse	Mabel Coles	15 Sheffield Road	28319	7th April, '09	3rd January
19. Elliott	Mary Ann Leah	128 Prince Albert Road	5487	30th June, '04	23rd January
20. Farnell	Marion	454 Commercial Road	8755	27th Oct., '04	29th January
21. Farr	Mary	6 Longs Road	52338	10th Nov., '20	6th January
22. Field	Ethel Fanny	126 Devonshire Avenue	54222	11th June, '21	5th January
23. Flynn	Ida	5 Addison Road	19308	27th April, '05	11th January
24. Foley	Louisa	8 Thurbern Road	37918	28th April, '13	13th January
25. Foot	Alice Maud Mary	21 Essex Road	54229	11th June, '21	14th January
26. French	Louisa	122 Dunbar Road	47980	19th Nov., '18	6th January
27. Ginn	Elizabeth	48 Montgomerie Road	8211	29th Sept., '04	4th January
28. Godwin	Julia	3 Dean Road, Cosham	65151	29th Jan., '25	3rd January
29. Goodman,	Lucy Ann	3 Derby Road	26437	21st May, '08	3rd January
30. Heard	Mabel Vesper	28 Victoria Road North	34559	28th Oct., '11	11th January
31. Hebington	Eliza	31 Curzon Howe Road	50981	12th May, '20	3rd January
32. Hodge	Ada	73 King Street, Southsea	50992	12th May, '20	4th January

ROLL OF MIDWIVES—continued.

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate	DATE OF NOTICE 1928
33. Horton	Winifred	Naval Welfare Centre	66858	15th Aug., '25	3rd January
34. Howard	Lydia	49 Wisborough Road	63413	14th June, '24	3rd January
35. Jack	Emma	106 Jessie Road	47280	11th May, '18	4th January
36. Jeffery	Catherine Ruth	62 Mayles Road	66663	10th Aug., '25	8th January
37. Kean	Lucy Rowe	133 Eastfield Road	31908	30th Sept., '10	23rd January
38. Langstreeth	Maria	36 Wellington Street	14211	23rd Feb., '05	3rd January
39. Lee	Ethel Eliza	23 Derby Road	60963	11th Aug., '23	8th February
40. Lovett	Ellen	14 Shearer Road	48431	10th Feb., '19	3rd January
41. Mallett	Maud Phoebe	44 Farlington Road	55146	11th Oct., '21	20th January
42. Malyon	Marion	200 Stanshaw Road	46160	11th Aug., '27	3rd January
43. Martin	Elizabeth Amy	80 Portchester Road	56977	16th April, '22	6th January
44. Moore	Emma Lillian K.	23 Oliver Road	48077	9th Nov., '18	4th January
45. Owen	Jane Ann	22 Besant Road	43020	1st Nov., '15	3rd January
46. Paul	Margaret	116 London Road	35805	2nd May, '12	18th January
47. Pettigrew	Nellie Louisa	45 Milton Road	48894	10th May, '19	3rd January
48. Phillips	Edith	80 Methuen Road	3388	24th May, '04	5th January
49. Phillips	Abigail	14 Wykeham Avenue	34709	28th Oct., '11	4th January
50. Richards	Annie Kathleen	Naval Maternity Home	35480	23rd Feb., '12	10th January
51. Rose	Ellen Mary	286 Fawcett Road	31706	2nd May, '10	19th March
52. Rumbold	Edith	20 First Avenue, Cosham	49421	9th Aug., '19	4th January
53. Rust	Jane	204 Powerscourt Road	40133	28th April, '14	9th January
54. Sansom	Maud Mary	31 St. Mary's Road	40779	22nd June, '14	3rd January
55. Spaven	Marion	Crambe Lodge, Priory Road	61571	8th Oct., 1923	6th January
56. Stevens	Johanna	"Glenlyn," Stubbington Avenue	55569	10th Oct., '21	17th January
57. Street,	Beryl	157 Eastfield Road	38035	8th April, '13	5th January
58. Taylor	Florence Mary	The Gables, Magdala Road, Cosham	29219	10th Aug., '09	5th January
59. Taylor	Lily May	3 Posbrooke Road	18246	27th April, '05	23rd January
60. Tones	Ellen	16 St. George's Square	15515	23rd May, '05	5th January
61. Trowbridge	Edith Mary	1 Collins Road	22860	28th Nov., '05	3rd January
62. Weller	Marion Edith	45 Catfield Road	46669	10th Nov., '17	6th January
63. Willcocks	May Julia	174 Chichester Road	57158	10th April, '22	4th January

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.—

The following Hospitals are provided or subsidised by the City Council.—

Milton Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Milton Road, containing 266 beds, of which two wards, containing altogether 32 beds, are set aside for persons suffering from advanced tuberculosis.

Small-pox Hospital. By arrangement with the Gosport Borough Council, the small-pox hospital (12 beds) at Elson, Gosport, is available for sporadic cases of small-pox occurring in Portsmouth.

Langstone Hospital, on Langstone Harbour, provided in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary, with 20 beds for cases of early tuberculosis.

Municipal Maternity Hospital, Ravenscourt, Elm Grove, Southsea, with 14 beds for lying-in women.

Beach Lodge, in the grounds of Langstone Hospital, with accommodation for nine children.

Orthopœdic Hospitals.—By arrangement with the Trustees of the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, 50 beds at this hospital, and five at the Treloar Hospital, Hayling Island, are reserved for crippled children in this City.

Other Hospitals in the district are :—

The Royal Portsmouth Hospital, 184 beds.

The Eye and Ear Hospital, Pembroke Road, 47 beds.

St. Mary's Infirmary, Milton (Poor Law).

The Royal Naval Maternity Home, Southsea, Lying-in Home for the wives of men belonging to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, 14 beds.

The following is a list of Clinics and Treatment Centres provided by the City Council :—

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, Anglesey Road, open daily.

The School Clinic, 103-5 Victoria Road North, open daily.

The Child Welfare Centres, 182 Fratton Road ; St. George's Church Hall, Portsea ; St. Patrick's Hall, Eastney ; Winchester College Mission Hall, Stamshaw, and the Institute, Cosham.

The Ante-natal Clinic, held every Friday morning at the Maternity Hospital, Elm Grove.

The Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre, open daily in the Baring Ward of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

Professional Nursing in the Home. Facilities for professional home nursing are provided by the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association for Nursing the Sick Poor, to whom the City Council make an annual grant of £100. The number of cases attended by this Association's staff of 14 nurses last year was 1,619, and the total visits paid were 43,397. The nurses visit cases referred to them by the Health Department who are in need of a nurse. There is no provision made by the Council for the home nursing of infectious cases.

Midwives. The total number of midwives practising in the City is 63; no practising midwives are employed or subsidised by the City Council.

Registration of Maternity Homes. The following particulars are given in respect of the Registration of Maternity Homes, in accordance with the provisions of Part II. of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926:

(1) Number of applications for registration	...	31
(2) Number of Homes registered	...	30
(3) Number of orders made refusing registration		1
(4) Number of Appeals against such orders	...	Nil
(5) Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	Nil

Chemical Work.—A report upon the chemical and analytical work carried out at the Corporation Laboratories, Arundel Street, is given in the City Analyst's Report, page 84.

Bacteriological Examinations. In connection with the investigation and diagnosis of infectious diseases, the following bacteriological examinations were made during the year:—

Disease	RESULT		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria	535	2057	2592
Tuberculosis	94	473	567
Enteric Fever	3	24	27

Municipal Disinfecting Fluid. During the year 9,080 gallons of electrolysed sea-water disinfectant fluid were manufactured at the station in Park Road. Of this 3,780 gallons were issued to the public, 1,460 gallons to the Public Elementary Schools, 1,880 gallons to the Public Baths, and 1,960 gallons to Hospitals.

LOCAL AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following Local Acts, General Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws are in force in the City :—

LOCAL ACTS :

The Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1883.

The Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1920.

ADOPTIVE ACTS :

The Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

The Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.

The Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 14, 17-26 (inclusive) 29-33 (inclusive) of Part II. to Part V.

BYE-LAWS :

Offensive Trades, 1889.

Slaughter-houses, 1921.

Nuisances, 1893.

Common Lodging-houses, 1891.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations, 1896.

New Streets and Buildings, 1903, 1910.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY.

Water Supply. The water supplied by the Portsmouth Water Company continues to be of excellent character. A further safeguard against any possible pollution has been provided by the installation of a process for sterilization by chlorination. The results of the monthly analyses of the water by the Public Analyst are given on page 67.

Drainage, Sewerage and Scavenging. There is no fresh development to record in regard to the sewerage of the City, except that an additional sewerage system, necessitated by the increase of houses at Wymering, is being prepared by the City Engineer. The house refuse is dealt with by the refuse destructors at Eastney and Great Salterns, but during the winter months it is being utilised, under proper supervision, to fill up low-lying land.

Sanitary Inspection. The district is regularly inspected by the sanitary inspectors. Details of the character of the inspections and of any action taken will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FOOD.

Milk Supply. Full particulars as regards the quality of the milk supplied to the City will be found in the Public Analyst's Report at the end of this Report. There has been considerable improvement during recent years in the quality of the milk supplied.

Other Foods. The inspection of food has been carried out as usual, and a list of articles destroyed as unfit for food will be found in the Reports of the Chief Inspector, and of the Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts. No material advance has been made toward the provision of a public abattoir; the securing of an adequate site has so far proved an insurmountable obstacle.

A small outbreak of acute food poisoning occurred in February, when three persons, a father and his two adult sons, suffered from a violent attack of colic, vomiting, diarrhoea and cramp, followed by complete collapse. The attack in each case came on two and a half hours after a meal consisting of tinned tongue, potatoes, bread, marmalade tart and tea. Three other persons partook of the same meal, with the exception that they did not eat any tongue, and these three were not attacked. These did not have any of the tongue because they thought it did not look good. The evidence pointed conclusively to the tinned tongue being the cause of the illness, but, as is often the case, a very full investigation of all the materials, including what was left of the tongue, failed to determine the nature of the toxic substance responsible for the illness. The chemical and bacteriological examinations were carried out at the Pathological Laboratory of the Ministry of Health.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. An account of the work done in connection with these Acts will be found in the reports of the Public Analyst and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. The following tables summarise the work of the Inspector in connection with factories and workshops :—

The following Inspections were made :—

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	274	19	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) . .	1259	43	Nil
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	76	12	Nil
TOTAL	1609	74	Nil

HOUSING. Sustained efforts are being made to overcome the house shortage in the City, and this year the number of new houses erected, namely 898, exceeded the number built in any year since the war. The numbers during the last six years are as follows :—

In 1922 ...	274 new houses	In 1925 ...	421 new houses
„ 1923 ...	162	„ 1926 ...	682
„ 1924 ...	221	„ 1927 ...	898

During the five years immediately preceding the war, 1909-1913, the average number of new houses was 760 ; during the five years 1914-1918 the average number was only 160. At the present rate of building it appears that it will be some years before there are sufficient new houses to meet the needs of the population.

Of the houses built this year, 760 were of the working-class type. There were 506 “subsidy” houses built, and the amount of subsidies granted to builders was £48,700. Under the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, loans were advanced in respect of 401 houses ; the total amount advanced was £193,075.

Two experimental “Atholl” steel houses were erected at Eastney, at an inclusive cost of £1,100 the pair.

The Council entered into a contract for the erection of 200 houses on the municipal housing estate at Wymering, the amount of the contract being £88,103. These houses are by this time rapidly nearing completion. A further contract was signed for the erection of 72 dwellings, namely, 12 blocks, each consisting of 2 houses and 4 flats, to be erected on land off Walden Road, Stamshaw, at a cost of £28,397. The cost of the land, roughly four acres, was £2,000. These houses also are nearing completion.

Steps are being taken by employees in the Dockyard to form a Public Utility Society, which, with the assistance of the City Council, proposes to erect 160 houses on land immediately north of Portsbridge.

During the year Closing Orders were made in respect of six dwelling-houses, and two were demolished. There is a considerable number of houses in such a state that they ought to be closed, but under the present conditions of house shortage this has been impossible. A scheme for dealing with at any rate some of these places is set out in the following report which I presented to the Health and Housing Committee :—

Scheme for dealing with "Slum" Properties in the City.

August, 1927.

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

Gentlemen,

1. In accordance with your instructions I herewith submit a scheme for the clearance of that class of insanitary dwelling-house, which is usually referred to as "slum property."

Present Housing Problem.

2. The housing problem in this city of to-day presents two outstanding features. The first is the house shortage brought about by the cessation of building operations during the war. This is being gradually remedied by the erection of working-class dwellings by the City Council and by private enterprise, so that, if the present rate of building be maintained, all those who are able to pay a rental of from 10/- to 15/- a week will be provided for at no distant date.

3. The second feature is the existence of a number of old insanitary cottages, situated for the most part in narrow courts or alleys, lacking in all the essentials of a decent healthy dwelling, and, according to modern standards, totally unfit for human habitation.

4. This report is an attempt to indicate a practicable scheme for getting rid of these insanitary houses and providing satisfactory housing accommodation for their occupants.

Slum Property.

5. In all large cities, especially in ancient ones, slum property is to be found. In this city it is largely, though not entirely, situated in the old towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, and is attributable to the fact that in earlier times the surrounding fortifications strictly limited the sites available for houses; as, with increasing population, the need for houses grew, it was met by erecting sets of two, three, four or more cottages in the back gardens of existing houses, and it was this practice which is to a large extent responsible for the type of slum property existing to-day.

Portsmouth and "Slums."

6. At the same time I would like to correct the impression which seems to have gained credence that Portsmouth is an exceptionally "slummy" city. This is certainly not in accordance with my experience. I believe, on the contrary, that as regards housing conditions generally Portsmouth compares most favourably with other large towns; indeed, I doubt if there are any others where the working-classes are as a whole so well housed, or where there is such a large proportion of working-class owner tenants. Nor should it be forgotten that for a number of years preceding the war the Council carried out a systematic clearance of slum property which from 1896-1914 resulted in the demolition of over 500 insanitary houses. Included amongst the latter was the conglomeration of insanitary dwellings in Portsea, now replaced by Curzon Howe Road—this was undoubtedly the worst area in the city; the next worst area, namely Voller Street, is now being cleared, and the old buildings are being replaced by a series of blocks of modern two-storey tenements.

7. There still remain, however, about 500 houses, the occupation of which as dwelling-houses by citizens of Portsmouth ought no longer to be permitted. They are mostly cottages, which, when originally erected, were

so faulty in construction that no sanitary authority of the present day would ever allow them to be occupied. They have no sufficient air space, are dark, without means of through ventilation, damp through lack of damp courses, without any proper places in which to store food, and without sculleries, adequate water supplies or separate sanitary conveniences. In many cases they consist of two or three rooms, one on top of the other, communicating by a dark, narrow staircase opening directly from one room into the next above it. Never since they were erected, 100 or more years ago (in one case the date of buildings is 1707), were they habitable according to modern standards, and now, after all these years, through age, disrepair and decay, they are in such a condition as to be totally unfit for human habitation. In such dwellings it is difficult for the ordinary decencies of life to be observed; in them child life can hardly develop into healthy adolescence; and amongst them flourish the seeds of disease which are responsible for our crowded sanatoria.

Examples of Properties to be dealt with.

8. To describe the various properties in detail would make this report too long, and I doubt if any description of which I am capable could convey an accurate picture of the existing conditions, but possibly the following colourless summary of some of the worst features will suffice to prove the urgent need for action by the Local Authority:—

- (a) A group of 5 cottages, 4 three-roomed and 1 five-roomed, in a court leading off an alley; external walls $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch brickwork and bulging. All the houses are damp, they are of the back-to-back type, flooring and woodwork throughout old and decayed. There are two water-closets and a couple of water-taps for the 26 occupants of the 5 houses. In the largest cottage are 6 adults and 3 children. The rents are from 6/- to 7/- a week inclusive, except for one house where two sets of tenants pay 10/- between them.
- (b) Four houses in an alley, each of 3 rooms one above the other, back-to-back type, old, worn, and damp throughout. Occupied by 12 persons (6 children) with 2 water closets and 1 water tap for the whole. Refuse heap beside the w.c. Rents $4\frac{4}{5}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ a week.
- (c) 6 houses similar to the above, damp throughout, floors decayed and defective, no through ventilation, and 3 water-closets. 27 occupants (11 children), rents $4\frac{1}{11}$ to $5\frac{1}{8}$ a week.
- (d) A group of 9 cottages, 3 rooms one above the other, no through ventilation, solid walls, generally damp, old, worn, and dilapidated, floors patched and shaky. There live here 43 occupants of whom 14 are children, and for the use of all there are 2 water closets and 1 common water tap. The house refuse is deposited in a heap beside the water closet. The rents are $4\frac{1}{10}$ to $7\frac{1}{3}$ a week.
- (e) An irregular shaped court with 15 cottages, each of 3 or 4 small, dark rooms. The whole are generally damp, dilapidated, dirty and worn out. There are 7 water closets for the use of 17 cottages. The 15 cottages are occupied by 72 persons, of whom 25 are children under 12, and the rents are from $5\frac{1}{6}$ to $6\frac{1}{8}$.
- (f) A row of 14 cottages, 4 with 4 small rooms and 10 with only 2 small rooms and a wash-house. All are very old, dilapidated, generally damp, with no through ventilation. The floors are below the level of the ground, and they are subject to back flooding, both from the sewers and from the sea. They are occupied by 82 persons (38 children). Three of the two-roomed cottages have 10, 9 and 8 occupants respectively. Rents from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{6}$.

- (g) A narrow court with 17 cottages, three of which are in ruins and unoccupied. All are old and dilapidated, all are damp, each consists of three rooms, one above the other. The water closet is in the cellar, from which a narrow stairway leads into the living-room. This court is the present home of 51 persons, of whom 17 are children under 12, and the rents paid vary from 3/5 to 6/8 a week.

9. There are many other courts and alleys to which the same description, with little variation, would apply; in some the walls are bulging, in some the roofs are leaking, in some the floors are in holes, and so on. All are damp, badly lighted and ill-ventilated. To put this class of property into a proper state of repair is out of the question because the conditions generally of the houses are such that they are incapable of being rendered reasonably fit for human habitation. The only remedy is demolition and a clearance of the sites to allow the access of more air and sunlight to the remaining houses in the area.

Methods of Procedure for closing and demolition.

10. If the Local Authority decide to proceed with a scheme for the clearance of this class of property there are two methods of procedure, provided by the Housing Act, 1925, which can be adopted. These may be briefly, and in general terms, stated as follows.

11. One, under Part I. of the Act, empowers the local authority to make a Closing Order in respect of any dwelling house which they find to be unfit for human habitation; three months after making a Closing Order, provided the house has not been made in all respects fit for human habitation, the authority may make a further order for the demolition of the building, thereafter no building which would be injurious to health can be erected upon the site. Any owner of property who is aggrieved by the making of a Closing or Demolition Order has the right to appeal to the Minister of Health. The local authority is not empowered to pay compensation to the owner in respect of any premises so demolished, but under the powers of the Portsmouth Corporation Act 1920, the Council may purchase, by agreement, the sites of the houses.

12. The second method, under Part II. of the Act, is for the local authority to declare the area in which the insanitary houses are situated to be an "unhealthy area"; the local authority then proceeds to purchase all the houses, buildings and land within such area, and to make an improvement and reconstruction scheme. This is the procedure which was adopted in Portsea, when the Curzow-Howe Road was constructed, and is the one now in force in the Voller Street area.

13. Of these two methods of procedure I advise the Council to adopt that under Part I. of the Act, *i.e.*, to deal with the houses separately, and not to declare an "unhealthy area." I do so because, although procedure under Part II. is of a more comprehensive nature, yet under it the various processes which have to be complied with are extremely tedious and cumbersome, and invariably prove very expensive. Moreover, as the insanitary properties with which it is proposed to deal are not all in one area, but are scattered throughout the city, action under Part II. would entail the preparation of a large number of improvement schemes, the completion of which would occupy many years.

14. Action taken under Part I., as suggested, will not preclude a larger scheme of improvement and reconstruction being undertaken at a later date in respect of any particular area or areas should the Local Authority then consider this desirable.

Re-housing.

15. Provided that slum clearance on a large scale is decided upon, the most important immediate matter for consideration is the provision of housing accommodation for the persons who will thus be displaced, and it must be borne in mind that they cannot be rehoused on the sites of the old condemned houses. Although the Council is under no legal obligation to provide alternate accommodation for persons who may be displaced by the closure of houses under Part I. of the Act, yet it is impracticable to contemplate the closure of insanitary houses on the scale proposed without seeing that adequate provision is made for the displaced tenants. It is quite obvious, from the nature of the problem, and from the circumstances of the persons to be rehoused, that private enterprise will not attempt to provide the new housing accommodation required, therefore the onus of its provision must fall upon the Council, entailing, of course, a charge upon the rates for a number of years.

Particulars as to new requirements.

16. In order to form some idea of the housing requirements needed to meet a large scheme of slum clearance a recent survey of the properties concerned has been made. Of the estimated number of 500 houses, I have now complete particulars in respect of about 180, and, as these are a fair sample of the whole, the facts which have been ascertained in respect of these may reasonably be taken to apply to the remainder.

Number of Occupants per House.

17. One of the principal points upon which information is necessary is the number of occupants who will be displaced by the proposed scheme. Taking 169 houses it is found that these accommodate at present 657 persons. It is important to note that the latter are by no means equally distributed, but that in some houses there is only one person, in others two, three, and so on. The exact distribution of the occupants of these 169 houses is as follows :—

14	houses	are	occupied	by	1	person
40	"	"	"	"	2	persons
32	"	"	"	"	3	"
18	"	"	"	"	4	"
19	"	"	"	"	5	"
23	"	"	"	"	6	"
13	"	"	"	"	7	"
2	"	"	"	"	8	"
6	"	"	"	"	9	"
1	"	"	"	"	10	"
1	"	"	"	"	11	"

18. The above particulars will prove of service in deciding upon the types of houses and the kind of accommodation which must be provided. It is obvious, for instance, in view of the above, that the ordinary 5 roomed cottage will not be suitable for a large number of those displaced, and that a certain number of 2 or 3 roomed tenements may be needed.

As to Rents.

19. Yet another important consideration is the amount of rent which the displaced tenants can reasonably be expected to pay for better housing

accommodation. Enquiries show that the weekly rents (all inclusive of rates) at present paid are as follows :—

5 pay 3/6 a week and under				47 pay 6/0 a week			
18	„	4/0	„	21	„	6/6	„
15	„	4/6	„	7	„	7/0	„
34	„	5/0	„	2	„	8/6	„
19	„	5/6	„	1	„	9/0	„

20. To enquiries as to the amount of rent which they could afford to pay for better housing accommodation, the following replies were received :

32	could afford	5/0 or under a week.
35	„ „	between 5/0 and 6/0 a week
35	„ „	„ 6/0 and 7/0 „
14	„ „	„ 7/0 and 8/0 „
9	„ „	„ 8/0 and 9/0 „
33	„ „	10/0 or more a week.

21. Seeing that more than half of the tenants of the houses concerned are either out of work, or have only casual employment, I think the above figures fairly accurately represent the maximum rent which they can reasonably be expected to pay. Although the majority of the tenants are anxious to get better housing accommodation, yet in about 40 cases they said they were quite satisfied to go on living as they were and did not desire a change ; this applied, however, mostly to cottages occupied by a single person or by two persons only.

Cost.

22. From the above particulars some guidance is afforded as to the type of new housing accommodation which will need to be provided and the rents which can be obtainable. Up to the present, and especially during the past few years, the Corporation have not been able to build houses for which the rents would be within the means of a large proportion of the above tenants, but a somewhat cheaper type of construction of blocks of self-contained houses or flats is now in course of erection at Stamshaw, and it is expected that these can be let at an average of 8/- a week, *i.e.*, 7/6 for the flats and 9/0 for the self-contained houses. A consideration of the cost of these will give some indication as to the cost of the scheme of rehousing now suggested. The blocks at Stamshaw, twelve in number, each contain 2 self-contained houses and 4 flats, or 72 dwellings in all ; their inclusive cost is £34,437, an average of £478 each dwelling. This amount is made up as follows :—

Buildings	£28,397
Roads and Sewers	£4,040
Land (4 acres)	£2,000
	————— £34,437

23. They are being erected under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, and Housing Acts (Revision of Contributions) Order, 1926, in accordance with which the following annual grants for 40 years are available :—

Government Grant	..	£7	10	0	per house
Corporation Grant	..	£3	15	0	„
Total		£11	5	0	

24. In connection with the financial aspect of the above scheme, the City Treasurer has kindly supplied me with the following figures. The annual grant of £11 5s. 0d. for 40 years represents the capitalised sum of £193 ; deducting this £193 from £478 (the cost of each house) leaves the amount of £285, and the loan charges on this amount are covered by an

annual rent of £14 10s. 0d., or a weekly rental of 5/7. But if we allow 20% for repairs, 5% for supervision, and 5% for voids, rent collection, etc., it necessitates an annual rent up to £20 15s. 6d., or a weekly rental of 8/-.

25. Assuming, on the above basis, that the Corporation can provide houses at an annual charge on the rates of £3 15s. 0d. each, it is possible to provide 500 houses for an annual charge of £1,875 (£3 15s. 0d. x 500). A penny rate under the present assessment realises £5,185, so that 500 houses can be provided at just over one-third of a penny rate; under the new assessment the charge would probably be under a third of a penny. For the charge on the rates to be kept within this limit it will be noted that it is necessary that (a) the Government subsidy of £7 10s. 0d. per house be obtained; (b) that the houses do not cost more than those now being erected at Stamshaw, *i.e.*, £478 each; and (c) that the rents obtained from the tenants must average 8/0 a week.

Sites.

26. The cost of the land for the Stamshaw houses was £500 per acre, and I do not think there should be much difficulty in obtaining land at about that price. There are no sites available in the immediate neighbourhood of most of the houses which would be demolished under this scheme, as they are largely situated in the Portsea area; there is, however, at the present time, land suitable for building near Velder Avenue, on the east side of the Eastern Road, which has already been under the consideration of the Committee; there is also a good site at the rear of Langston Road, and land at the northern end of the town near Northern Parade. Some of the above sites already belong to the Corporation, and the remainder can be acquired for the purpose compulsorily, after valuation, under the powers of the Housing Act, 1925. I believe most of the land required could be purchased at about £500 per acre, but even a slight increase in the cost per acre will not materially increase the weekly rent of the houses.

Type of House.

27. As regards the kind of housing accommodation most suitable to be provided, I think that something on the style of the Stamshaw model with certain modifications would meet the case. Each block at Stamshaw consists of 2 self-contained houses and 4 flats; the houses contain living-room, scullery-kitchen, bath, w.c., etc., on the ground floor, and three bedrooms on the first floor; the flats contain 2 bedrooms, living-room, scullery-kitchen, bathroom, w.c., etc. These are larger than are required for a proportion of the displaced tenants, and the question might be considered of providing a number of two or three-roomed tenements for single persons, and families consisting of two persons only.

28. At the same time I do not consider tenements a good method of housing for children, because in tenement dwellings they are apt to be kept indoors with consequent ill results to their development and to their health generally. It is important therefore, that, so far as possible, families with children should be given self-contained houses, or, next best, tenements on the ground floor.

29. It is not proposed at this stage to discuss in detail the most suitable type of dwelling, but to postpone this until the Council has come to a decision as to whether the scheme for slum clearance shall be proceeded with.

Rents for New Houses.

30. One difficulty, which had better be faced at the start, is that, no matter how economically the houses are constructed, there will certainly be

a number of persons, now paying a weekly rental of four, five or six shillings, inclusive of rates, who will be unable to afford 7/6 a week for the new tenements. The only way of meeting this is for further assistance in some form or other, to be afforded from the rates. Having regard to the urgent need of reform, and to the fact that the abolition of slums and the provision of decent housing accommodation is a public health measure taken in the interests of the inhabitants of the city as a whole, expenditure in this direction may be reckoned to be justifiable as is that for education, isolation hospitals, or for sanatoria.

Need for Avoidance of Delay.

31. It is important, if the Council decide upon any rehousing scheme, that it should be taken in hand without delay, otherwise the opportunity for carrying it out under the present favourable conditions of Government assistance may pass. It is within the knowledge of the Committee that under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, the Government make a grant of £9 per house for 40 years for each house completed before October 1st, 1927; and that the grant for houses completed after this date and before October 1st, 1928, has already been reduced from £9 to £7 10s. 0d. As it is quite possible that the grant for houses completed after October 1st, 1928, may be still further reduced, it is desirable that as many new houses as possible should be completed by the Council before this latter date.

Conclusion.

32. I believe that this scheme for getting rid of the worst of the slum property in this city is a practicable one. I have estimated the cost to be about one-third of a penny, it is possible that owing to the tenants being unable to average 8/0 a week rent the final cost may be slightly higher, but I suggest, even if the cost were twice as much, that the elimination of the slums from our city is well worth the expenditure; also, much of this expenditure will be returned indirectly in the reduction of the sickness rate, and in the improved stamina of the children who will be reared under vastly improved housing conditions.

In conclusion, if the Committee approve of the scheme set out in this report, I suggest that—

- (1) The Council be asked to adopt the proposals.
- (2) That steps be at once taken to secure suitable building sites.
- (3) That plans be prepared for the erection of houses and tenements suitable to the needs of the displaced tenants.
- (4) Finally, that an effort be made to complete as many houses as possible before October 1st, 1928.

As soon as the first block of new buildings has been completed a commencement can be made with the closure and demolition of some of the worst slum properties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

The above Report was approved by the Health and Housing Committee and adopted by a unanimous vote of the City Council at its meeting in December. Since that date

the Committee have considered several sites in respect of their suitability for the erection of houses to replace the tenants of condemned houses ; two sites, one off the Eastern Road and one off Gladys Avenue, North End, have been approved, and an excellent lay-out and plans for 153 houses and 12 flats on the Eastern Road site have been prepared by the City Engineer and approved by the Committee and Council.

Some particulars of the work done in connection with housing is given in the following summary prepared for the Ministry of Health, and further details will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report, pp. 77-80.

Closing orders were made in respect of the following premises :—

7 and 8 Norfolk Place, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
 9 Broad Street, Portsmouth
 31 Oyster Street, Portsmouth.
 Great Salterns Cottage, Great Salterns, Copnor.
 The Cottage, Milton Park, Priory Road, Milton.

The undermentioned have since been demolished :—

Great Salterns Cottage, Great Salterns, Copnor.
 The Cottage, Milton Park, Priory Road, Milton.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	..	898
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts—		
(i) By the Local Authority	.. .. .	2
(ii) By other bodies or persons	.. .. .	506

1.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	6309
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.. .. .	507
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..		6
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	.. .. .	30

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1372
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	29
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	27
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	2
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2086
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	746
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Secs. 11, 14 and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	6
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

TABLE XVII.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1927
BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

Date 1927	Source	Total Solid Residue	Volatile Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Total Hardness	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albu- minoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 37° C.	Remarks
Jan. 24	Co.'s Main, Arundel St.	31.0	2.5	1.6	0.40	22.0	Nil	0.0013	Nil	Bright and clear. The analysis shews that the water is in good condition on the date in question. do.
Feb. 23	do.	29.7	4.5	1.6	0.33	22.0	Nil	0.0015	Nil	do.
Mar. 28	do.	33.0	8.0	1.6	0.35	22.0	0.0005	0.001	0.013	do.
April 20	do.	31.5	5.5	1.6	0.33	22.0	Nil	0.0015	Nil	do.
May 23	do.	29.5	2.0	1.7	0.33	21.0	Nil	0.0015	Nil	do.
June 27	do.	30.0	1.5	1.6	0.38	22.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
July 26	do.	30.5	1.7	1.7	0.37	21.0	Trace	0.0015	Nil	do.
Aug. 15	do.	30.1	2.8	1.6	0.38	22.0	0.0005	0.002	Nil	do.
Sept. 23	do.	29.0	1.5	1.6	0.38	22.0	Nil	0.0019	Nil	do.
Oct. 31	do.	31.5	3.0	1.7	0.39	21.0	Trace	0.002	Nil	do.
Nov. 22	do.	30.3	3.8	1.7	0.47	21.0	Trace	0.0025	0.04	do.
Dec. 19	do.	29.6	2.0	1.7	0.33	21.0	Trace	0.001	0.009	do.

MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1927.

Month	Mean Barometer ins.	Mean Temp. °F.	ABSOLUTE		MEAN		Mean Daily Range °F.	SUNSHINE		RAINFALL			Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100)
			Max. °F.	Min. °F.	Max. °F.	Min. °F.		Total No. of hours	Days of 0.5 hrs. or more	Total m.m.	Total ins.	Days of 0.01-ins or more	
January ..	29.869	42.5	54	25	47.2	37.7	9.5	66.7	20	58.0	2.27	22	89
February ..	30.076	41.5	52	26	45.9	36.5	9.4	57.8	15	105.0	4.15	13	88
March ..	29.750	46.9	57	33	51.8	42.1	9.7	146.7	28	67.0	2.62	18	80
April ..	29.982	49.3	65	33	55.9	42.7	13.2	189.1	28	45.0	1.79	10	75
May ..	30.084	56.2	76	38	63.9	48.5	15.4	272.6	30	10.0	0.73	7	71
June ..	29.906	57.8	72	45	64.3	51.0	13.3	225.6	30	68.0	2.75	15	73
July ..	29.933	62.2	80	51	67.3	56.8	10.5	142.5	27	58.0	2.25	19	81
August ..	29.870	62.7	76	50	68.0	57.3	10.7	201.5	29	58.0	2.27	17	80
September ..	29.861	58.1	73	42	63.2	53.0	10.2	125.9	25	147.0	5.79	17	82
October ..	30.078	53.7	65	37	59.5	47.9	11.6	122.1	22	41.0	1.63	11	82
November ..	29.921	45.6	64	30	50.2	41.0	9.2	64.5	16	77.0	3.04	14	87
December ..	29.919	38.8	54	24	42.6	35.0	7.6	38.0	11	120.0	4.71	12	89
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1653.0	281	863.0	34.00	175	..
MEAN ..	29.937	51.3	66	36	56.7	45.8	10.9	137.7	23	71.9	2.83	14	81.7

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1927.

Barometer.—The mean barometer pressure for the year was 29.937 inches. The highest observed reading corrected to sea-level was 30.586 on February 14th, and the lowest 28.852 on December 23rd.

Temperature.—The mean temperature in the shade was 51.3° , or 0.5° above the normal.

MAXIMUM.—The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 66.7° , the highest being 80° on July 10th.

MINIMUM.—The mean minimum temperature was 45.8° , the lowest being 24° on December 19th.

MINIMUM ON GRASS.—The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 39.7° , the lowest being 15° on January 20th.

EARTH TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature at 1 foot below the ground was 52.1° , and that at 4 feet 52.9° .

Bright Sunshine.—The amount of sunshine registered by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder amounted to 1653 hours. The greatest amount registered on one day was 14 hours 25 minutes, *viz.*, on May 24th.

Frosts.—The minimum thermometer in the shade, four feet above the ground fell to and below freezing point on 30 days, and that on the ground on 75 occasions.

Humidity.—The mean humidity of the air (Saturation 100) was 81.7.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 34.00 inches or 6.2 above the normal. The greatest fall of rain in 24 hours was 1.07 inch, on July 1st.

Hail.—There was no hail during the Year.

Thunder.—Thunder occurred on 4 occasions.

Snow.—Snow or Sleet fell on 8 occasions. The heaviest fall occurred on December 26th, when 7.56 inches fell, and, with the exception of the fall on January 15th, 1926, which equalled this amount, was the heaviest since April, 1908.

Fogs.—Fogs occurred on 13 occasions.

Gales.—Gales occurred on 17 occasions.

Averages for the past Ten years, 1918-1927 :—

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Hours of Bright Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>	<i>Humidity (Saturation 100)</i>
29.19	1774.0	51.5	81.2

APPENDIX.—TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1927 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents registered in the District	Under 1 Year age		At all Ages
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	
1910	227,821	5801	..	2995	13.14	..	..	603	104	..
1911	232,221	5787	5775	3101	13.40	106	72	734	127	13.20
1912	236,732	5605	5570	3141	13.31	97	81	466	85	13.24
1913	241,256	5989	5966	3096	12.63	98	82	545	91	12.57
1914	245,827	5714	5678	3176	12.96	125	98	486	85	12.81
1915	202,441	4975	4949	3405	16.81	176	55	433	87	16.24
1916	197,843	5186	5184	2987	15.09	112	62	418	80	14.84
1917	198,527	4613	4584	3081	15.51	197	58	326	71	14.81
1918	203,396	4773	4774	3730	18.33	190	107	361	75	17.93
1919	224,846	5300	5139	3006	13.37	118	93	383	74	13.26
1920	233,805	6520	6520	2705	11.10	120	55	393	60	11.29
1921	233,929	5662	5651	2704	11.55	142	50	355	63	11.20
1922	236,630	5465	5529	2920	12.34	108	62	349	63	12.14
1923	230,718	5338	5314	2540	11.00	81	65	276	52	10.93
1924	232,000	5096	5022	3003	12.94	94	68	348	66	12.58
1925	232,900	4888	4770	2912	12.50	110	64	297	61	12.30
1926	231,500	4636	4496	2746	11.86	108	65	247	54	11.67

APPENDIX. TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1927.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.						Total Cases Removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						1	2	3	4	5	6		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65								65 and upwards
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	742	5	169	422	86	53	7	21	51	225	253	160	32	723	
Erysipelas	61	2	..	3	6	15	23	4	13	15	13	12	4	2	
Scarlet Fever	620	2	138	406	40	31	3	13	38	257	132	124	56	539	
Enteric Fever	16	..	1	6	6	..	3	..	..	4	8	3	1	16	
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	40	..	3	3	2	14	12	1	6	13	6	13	1	..	
Puerperal Fever	8	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	..	
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	..	..	..	7	5	..	1	1	4	..	3	3	..	
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	8	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	2	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	8	9	4	..	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	410	..	3	55	92	193	62	8	44	107	109	99	43	241	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	91	2	9	48	15	13	4	1	15	31	23	14	7	54	
TOTALS	2045	44	324	947	263	330	114	49	173	668	559	444	152	1577	

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. 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
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tubercular Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Convulsions	3	..	1	1	5	2	3	1	3	14
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	5	2	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	..	1	3	5	5	6	16	23	55
Diarrhoea	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	3	..	8
Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5
Gastritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Injury at Birth	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Atelectasis	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Malformations	7	1	..	..	8	1	2	2	..	13
Premature Birth	45	3	4	5	57	5	..	..	..	62
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	9	2	1	..	12	2	1	2	..	17
Other Causes	2	..	..	1	3	2	2	1	1	9
TOTALS ..	76	6	8	11	101	28	24	41	40	234

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate 3997
 Illegitimate 233

Port Sanitary Authority.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year 6,286 vessels arrived in the Port, the greater number (5,496) being from places in the Solent. Of the remainder, 551 were from home ports and 239 from foreign. 527 vessels were visited by the Harbour Master in his capacity of Port Sanitary Inspector ; he found insanitary conditions in 39 vessels, all of which were remedied before the vessels left port. There were no cases of infectious disease.

The nationality of the various vessels was as follows :—

British	...	6161	Swedish	...	13	Finnish	...	2
French	...	55	Norwegian	...	12	Austrian	...	1
German	...	18	Belgian	...	3	Italian	...	1
Dutch	...	17	Danish	...	2	Latvian	...	1

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth.

Milton Hospital.

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 December 31st, 1927.

The number of admissions was 1,381 as against 1,508 the previous year.

The number of deaths was 66, discharged 1,094, remaining 222. The combined mortality in respect of all deaths was 4.7 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.—Admitted 723 ; last year, 924 ; discharged 568 ; died 44 ; remaining 111. The fatality rate was 6.0 per cent.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Admitted 16 ; discharged 14 ; remaining 2 ; no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Admitted 91 ; discharged 48 ; died 16 ; remaining 27.

MEASLES.—Admitted 4 ; discharged 4.

MUMPS.—Admitted 3 ; discharged 3.

VARICELLA.—Admitted 1 ; discharged 1.

ERYSIPELAS.—Admitted 2 ; discharged 2.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Admitted 2 ; discharged 2.

SCARLET FEVER.—Admitted 539 ; last year 489 ; discharged 451 ; died 5* ; remaining 82. The fatality rate was 0.9 per cent.

The treatment by Scarlet Fever antitoxin was followed in 251 cases and with satisfactory results. To produce this effect, treatment must commence in an early stage of the disease. Serum was administered in only two of the fatal cases, death being caused by other than the original disease for which the patient was admitted.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MCGREGOR,

Medical Superintendent.

*Two patients who died from Scarlet Fever were non-residents of the City, and these deaths are not included in Table V.

MILTON HOSPITAL.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED
during the Year 1927.

DISEASES	AGES								TOTAL
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 and over	
Scarlet Fever	2	117	354	35	16	12	3	..	539
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	1	6	6	..	..	1	2	16
Diphtheria	5	168	412	81	36	14	6	1	723
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Measles .. ..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	2	20	31	23	8	7	91
Other Diseases .. ..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	6
TOTALS ..	7	291	777	145	83	50	18	10	1381

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED to the MILTON HOSPITAL
(Small-pox Patients—Langstone Hospital) for the years 1883 to 1927.

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	179	..	..	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
1921	..	1010	26	482	8	71	1597
1922	..	996	14	555	6	41	1614
1923	..	595	24	669	6	98	1392
1924	..	518	29	477	5	108	1137
1925	..	834	23	754	8	89	1708
1926	..	489	12	924	10	73	1508
1927	..	539	16	723	4	99	1381

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report as Chief Sanitary Inspector of the work carried out by the Department during the year.

2,086 Informal and 714 Statutory Notices were served for the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Act.

29 Notices were also served under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, to render houses in all respects fit for habitation.

28 Inspections were made of the sanitary arrangements of places of public entertainment.

The following summary shews the particulars of the work carried out under the supervision of your officers :—

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	451
Drains cleared in Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drains repaired or relaid	..	..	..	..	..	231
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	45
Waste or rain-water pipes disconnected	..	..	..	..	..	1
New water-closet pans provided	..	..	..	..	..	51
New Pedestal closet pans provided	..	..	..	..	..	10
Water-closet fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	342
Flushing apparatus to water closets provided	..	..	..	..	..	20
“ “ “ “ “ “ in workshops	..	..	..	..	..	3
Separate and additional sanitary accommodation provided	..	..	..	..	..	8
Water-closets disconnected from Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	11
“ ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	4
“ cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	12
Gratings provided to gully traps	..	..	..	..	..	29
Glazed stoneware sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	22
Sink waste-pipes repaired, trapped or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	196

OTHER DEFECTS.

Rain-water spouting cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	559
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	760
Weather slating repaired or external walls protected	..	..	..	244
Floors, stairs or doors repaired	..	..	..	817
Sashes, lines, sills, glazing or sash frames repaired	..	..	..	1583
Damp courses provided or repaired	..	..	..	39
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered	..	..	..	874
" " " repaired	..	..	..	776
Sanitary dustbins provided	..	..	..	4
Dust chutes cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	3
Space beneath floors ventilated	..	..	..	84
Yards, stables, sties, etc., repaved	..	..	..	423
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated	..	..	..	4
Foundation of house concreted	..	..	..	3
Water supply laid on or water services repaired	..	..	..	78
Workshops cleaned or distempered	..	..	..	6
Workshop floors repaired	..	..	..	4
Workshop roofs repaired	..	..	..	13
Workshops or parts of Workshops repaired	..	..	..	24
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed	..	..	..	175
Coppers repaired or renewed	..	..	..	129
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated	..	..	..	270

OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.

Manure and refuse removed	..	..	..	..	14
Stagnant water removed	..	..	..	..	6
Excrement removed	..	..	..	..	1
Animals removed	..	..	..	..	5
Bedding cleansed or destroyed	..	..	..	..	26

SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, &c.

Slaughterhouses cleansed	..	..	..	..	1
Yards, stables, sties, etc., cleansed	..	..	..	..	14
Yard drained	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses cleansed	..	..	..	..	6

BYE-LAWS.

Notices under Slaughterhouse Bye-laws complied with	..	..	..	1
Notices under Nuisance Bye-laws complied with	..	..	..	2

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

MEAT.**Beef.**

Carcases of (including Offal)	19
Forequarters	..
Hindquarter	..
Pieces of	..
Fat	..
Ox Livers	..
" "	..
" "	..
" Lungs	..
Ox Heads	..
" Kidneys	..
" "	..
" "	..

Ox Tails	..	..	42
" "	..	lbs.	27
" Tongues	..	..	41
Tripe	..	lbs.	130
"	..	cases	4
Suet	..	lbs.	29

Veal.

Carcases of	..	..	1
Lungs	..	set	1
Liver	..	..	1

Mutton.

Carcases of	..	..	8
Pieces of	..	lbs.	1613 $\frac{3}{4}$

MEAT (contd.)

Sheeps' Lungs	..	sets	12
" Livers	..	..	6
" Head	..	..	1
" Kidneys	..	..	420

Pork.

Carcases of	..	..	21
Pieces of	..	lbs.	201½
Pigs Heads	..	..	42
" Lungs	..	sets	45
" Livers	..	..	45
" Kidneys	..	lbs.	26
" "	..	boxes	2
" Plucks	..	lbs.	18
Bacon	..	..	836½

FISH.

Bloaters	..	boxes	6
"	..	lbs.	60
"	..	stone	19
Bream	..	boxes	3
"	..	stone	4
Cod	..	boxes	64
"	..	stone	30
Dogfish	..	boxes	7
Fillet	..	..	275½
"	..	stone	10½
Haddock	..	boxes	210½
"	..	stone	16
Hake	..	boxes	14½
"	..	stone	3½
Halibut	..	lbs.	10
Herrings	..	boxes	12
"	..	kits	6
Kippers	..	boxes	320
Mackerel	..	..	17
Meagrims	..	..	21
Mixed Fish	..	box	1
Plaice	..	..	1
Prawns	..	tins	121
Roes	..	boxes	20
Rays	..	kit	1
"	..	stone	4
Salmon	..	lbs.	49
"	..	case	1
"	..	..	4

Saltfish	..	boxes	10
"	..	barrels	3
"	..	lbs.	112
Skate	..	boxes	2
"	..	stone	13
"	..	lbs.	59
Soles	..	boxes	9
"	..	stone	6
Shrimps	..	boxes	12
"	..	baskets	19
"	..	bags	6
"	..	stone	1
"	..	pecks	47
Smelts	..	boxes	8
Trout	..	box	1
Whiting	..	boxes	6
"	..	stone	15
Whitebait	..	boxes	2
Lobster	..	..	1
"	..	lbs.	11
Crabs	..	..	42
"	..	boxes	3
"	..	barrels	2¾
"	..	kegs	2
"	..	kits	6
Periwinkles	..	bags	2
"	..	galls.	2
Cockles	..	bag	1
Whelks	..	"	1
FRUIT.			
Apples	..	boxes	12
"	..	sieves	111
Pears	..	boxes	14
Dates	..	"	3
Plums	..	baskets	30
Oranges	..	..	53
Tomatoes	..	boxes	21
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Eggs	..	..	966
" (liquid)	..	lbs.	28
Cheese	..	"	60
Curlews	..	..	2
Chicken	..	Cases	5
Turkeys	..	..	14
Rabbits	..	..	186
Tinned Goods	..	..	1233

GENERAL INSPECTION.

DWELLING - HOUSES.—6,309 dwelling - houses were inspected, and 14,481 re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress.

COMPLAINTS.—1,448 complaints were made at the office and received attention.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—1,640 visits were made to the slaughterhouses. There were 63 in actual regular use on

December 31st, 13 being annual licences ; all have been well kept.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—1,927 visits were made to the registered Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. There are 367 retail purveyors, 18 wholesale dealers in milk, and 7 cowkeepers carrying on business in the City, and these premises have been well kept.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1922, 22 licences for the sale of Certified, Grade A (Tuberculin tested), Grade A and Pasteurized Milk were issued.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—293 visits were made to the eight registered Common Lodging Houses.

WORKSHOPS.—1,191 visits were made to the Workshops, which have been well kept, and 349 visits to out-workers' premises. 23 complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention.

BAKEHOUSES.—418 visits were made to the different Bakehouses, most of which were found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTORIES.—489 visits were made to these premises, which were kept in a satisfactory manner.

OLD DRAINS.—2,578 old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW DRAINS AND FITTINGS.—2,003 new drains were tested or re-tested and 1,515 sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES.—884 Occupation Certificates were issued with respect to new buildings.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.—18 Sanitary Certificates with respect to the sanitary condition of the drains and fittings of old dwelling-houses have been issued.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTION) ACT, 1920.—Under this Act nine certificates relating to dwelling-houses not being kept in a reasonable state of repair were granted to the tenants.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.—609 visits were made to rat infested premises and 69 notices were served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—1,477 cases of infectious diseases were visited and investigated, and 1,515 rooms were disinfected by the disinfectors.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. HALL,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Report of Inspector of Foods and Inspector for Diseases of Animals Acts.

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

Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth.

SIR,

I beg to present my report for year ending 31st December, 1927.

The following is a list of animals brought into the City of Portsmouth :—

Arriving at Fratton Railway Cattle Docks :

Beasts	...	...	6,729
Sheep	...	...	18,369
Calves	...	...	2,033
Pigs	...	...	6,508

Arriving at Cosham Railway Cattle Docks :

Beasts	...	...	870
Sheep	...	...	2,002
Calves	...	...	15
Pigs	...	...	162
Horses	...	...	74

Arriving by Tow-boats from Isle of Wight :

Beasts	...	...	1,416
Sheep	...	...	2,684
Calves	...	...	2,354
Pigs	...	...	5,529
Horses	...	...	458

Arriving at Cosham Market :

Beasts	...	...	103
Sheep	...	...	3,019
Calves	...	...	1,112
Pigs	...	...	5,349
Horses	...	...	14

All animals were inspected at Cosham Market and a number of those arriving at the Cattle Docks and from the Isle of Wight. There is an increase of over 400 on the number for the corresponding period of 1926. Sheep, calves and pigs were of good quality, but beasts were very mixed, the majority aged milch cows.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE DOCKS AND TRUCKS.—These have been frequently inspected, and found to have been cleaned and disinfected.

INSPECTION OF COSHAM MARKET.—Animals exposed for sale at the local market are generally of very good quality. The pens are kept thoroughly washed and disinfected, in accordance with the "Markets, Sales and Lairs Order."

INSPECTION OF TOW-BOATS.—Tow-boats for conveyance of animals from the Isle of Wight have recently been improved, and found to be kept clean. Landing facilities, however, are still insufficient at Point, and difficulty is experienced in transferring animals from the boats to shore.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1922.—During the last twelve months I issued 843 licences for movement of 5,002 swine; 1,963 licences were received in connection with the movement of 16,485 swine into the City. One case of swine fever occurred at Cosham Market. I had the pig removed to a local slaughterhouse, killed, and the carcase destroyed. The owner was warned, and his premises were placed under movement restrictions.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDERS, 1914-18.—Twenty-eight notifications were received from the Customs of dogs brought into this port from foreign countries. These were dealt with as provided in the Orders.

RABIES ORDER, 1919.—One suspicious case was reported by the owner of a dog at Fratton. The animal was destroyed, examined by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon, and certified as not being rabid.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—No cases of foot and mouth disease occurred in Portsmouth during the year, but owing to numerous outbreaks of that disease in the New Forest, all animals sent from this city to the affected area could only be moved under licence.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.—During the year I regularly visited the cowbyres and found them well kept, but the cattle are of medium quality only. In four cases I suspected cows to be suffering from tuberculosis, and reported them to the Medical Officer of Health. These animals were then removed and slaughtered. On post-mortem examination all were found to be tubercular.

CONVEYANCE OF LIVE POULTRY ORDER, 1919.—A large number of boxes and crates for conveyance of live poultry

was inspected during the last twelve months and found to comply with the Order.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (BOILING OF FOODSTUFFS ORDER, 1927).—This Order became operative on the 7th March, 1927. It provides for the boiling of meat, offal, swill, etc., for at least one hour before being fed to or coming in contact with any animal. A number of pig keepers have been warned for failing to comply with the above Order, since when the offence has not been repeated.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES, SAUSAGE-MAKERS, SHOPS, &c.—I have regularly visited these premises, and with a few exceptions, where warnings were sufficient, they have been well conducted throughout the year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID ANDERSON HOGG,

Meat Inspector and Inspector Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Public Analyst's Report.

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 carried out in my Department during the year ending 31st December, 1927.

The percentage of detected adulteration is 4.2 per cent., which is practically identical with that for the previous year (4.7 per cent.).

The year has seen an increased number of Bacteriological Examinations of Graded Milk, the details of which are set out on pages 6, 7, 8 of this Report, and there has been a large extension of the ordinary work of the Department, in consequence of the new Preservative Regulations.

The results of the examination of spirits given on page 11 show that an abnormally high percentage of spirits are still adulterated.

In submitting this Report I should like to express my appreciation of the work of my Assistant, Mr. C. M. Beckett, without whose loyal co-operation it would be impossible to cope with the increasing work with which the Department has to deal.

I must also place on record the conscientious manner in which Inspector E. J. G. Smith performs his duties at all hours of the day and night.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,

Public Analyst.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year ending 31st December, 1927, the number of samples examined was 1,425, which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

			1927	1926
			—	—
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	...	...	1261	1202
<i>Milk and Dairies Amendment Act—</i>				
<i>(Graded Milk)</i>	...	...	103	96
<i>Water</i>	...	...	21	34
<i>Paints, Oils, etc.</i>	...	...	21	19
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	19	30
			—	—
	<i>Total</i>	...	1425	1381
			—	—

The number of samples taken in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is 1,261. This averages one sample for every 183 persons in the City, or a "Sample Rate" of 5.4 samples per 1,000 persons.

The nature of the samples analysed, the number adulterated, or of "Inferior Quality," is given in the following table :—

TABLE A.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Inferior	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	601	562	10	29	4.8
Condensed Milk (Full Cream) ..	6	6	..	..	..
Cream	27	23	..	4	14.8
Preserved Cream	2	2	..	..	..
Butter	138	136	1	1	0.7
Margarine	83	83	..	..	..
Lard	15	15	..	..	..
Coffee	52	52	..	..	..
Cocoa	50	50	..	..	..
Tea	5	5	..	..	..
Rice	7	7	..	..	..
Ground Rice	3	3	..	..	..
Ground Ginger	4	4	..	..	..
Ground Almonds	4	4	..	..	..
Pearl Barley	3	3	..	..	..
Pepper	33	33	..	..	..
Mustard	31	31	..	..	..
Self Raising Flour	3	3	..	..	..
Cheese	5	5	..	..	..
Cream Cheese	1	..	..	1	100.0
Preserved Cream Cheese	1	1	..	..	..
Lemon Curd	7	7	..	..	..
Golden Syrup	3	3	..	..	..
Honey	7	7	..	..	..
Mince Meat	4	4	..	..	..
Dripping	3	3	..	..	..
Shredded Suet	4	4	..	..	..
Sponge Cake	6	6	..	..	..
Sausages	9	9	..	..	..
British Wines (Non-Alcoholic) ..	4	3	..	1	25
Lime Juice Cordials	6	4	..	2	33.3
Orange Squash	2	2	..	..	..
Ice Cream	8	8	..	..	..
Baking Powder	3	3	..	..	..
Egg Powder	4	4	..	..	..
Canned Peas	1	1	..	..	..
Vinegar	5	4	..	1	20.0
Whiskey	54	44	..	10	18.8
Gin	14	10	..	4	28.5
Olive Oil	4	4	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil	12	12	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of Soda	5	5	..	..	..
Purified Borax	5	5	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar	5	5	..	..	..
Ammoniated Tinc. of Quinine ..	7	7	..	..	..
Quinine Pessaries	5	5	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	1261	1197	11	53	4.2

TABLE B.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Observation
3	Milk	10% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample.
8	"	9% ditto	Cautioned by M.O.H.
13	Butter	1.5% Water in excess of Legal Limit	Test Sample.
52	Milk	9% Deficient in Milk Fat	Dismissed. Magistrates satisfied that milk sold was as drawn from cow.
153	Milk	10% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample.
194	Cream	0.17% Boric Acid	Test Sample.
196	Cream	0.19% ditto	Test Sample.
202	Gin	13.8% Excessive Water	Test Sample.
217	Gin	13.8% ditto	Fined £2
262	Milk	15.7% Added Water	Cautioned by M.O.H.
263	"	11.3% ditto	Cautioned by M.O.H.
265	"	8.6% ditto	Test Sample, private person
266	"	4.7% ditto	Test Sample, private person
267	"	20.0% ditto	Test Sample, private person
268	"	6.0% Added Water and 5.4% Deficient in Fat	Dismissed on payment of Costs, 4/-.
269	"	21.3% Added Water	Dismissed on payment of Costs, 4/-.
270	"	8.7% ditto	Dismissed on payment of Costs, 4/-.
271	"	37.0% Deficient in Milk Fat	Fined £2.
272	"	4.0% Added Water	Dismissed on payment of Costs, 4/-.
276	"	6.7% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample, private person
277	"	2.5% Added Water	Test Sample, private person
321	Gin	3.7% Excessive Water	Test Sample.
326	Gin	3.7% ditto	Test Sample.
342	Milk	23% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample.
463	"	36% ditto	Cautioned by M.O.H.
474	"	12% ditto	Dismissed. Magistrates satisfied that Milk sold was as drawn from cow.
475	"	39% ditto	Cautioned by M.O.H.
516	Lime Juice Cordial	Benzoic Acid 1,200 parts per million	Cautioned by M.O.H.
521	Milk	6% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample.
540	Lime Juice Cordial	Salicylic Acid 150 parts per million	Cautioned by M.O.H.
		Benzoic Acid 875 parts per million	
547	Milk	32% Deficient in Milk Fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
549	"	28% ditto	Cautioned by M.O.H.
550	"	22% ditto	Cautioned by M.O.H.
666	"	7% ditto	Cautioned by M.O.H.
673	Cream	0.12% Boric Acid	Test Sample.
679	Milk	4% Deficient in Milk Fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
681	Cream	0.2% Boric Acid	Vendor's explanation accepted.
709	Milk	25% Deficient in Milk Fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
719	"	14% ditto	Fined £1.
731	Whiskey	15.3% Excessive Water	Test Sample.
738	"	15.3% ditto	Fined £2.
740	Milk	9% Deficient in Milk Fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
770	Devonshire Cream Cheese	4.6% Butter Fat	Test Sample.
905	Whiskey	5.3% Excessive Water	Test Sample.
906	"	7.6% ditto	Test Sample.
916	"	7.6% ditto	Cautioned by M.O.H.
982	"	13.8% ditto	Test Sample.
987	Vinegar	15% Deficient in Acetic Acid	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1166	Whiskey	9.2% Excessive Water	Test Sample.
1168	"	13.8% ditto	Test Sample.
1173	"	6.17% ditto	Fined £1.

TABLE B (continued),

1174	Whiskey..	..	5.3%	Excessive Water	..	..	Dismissed on payment of Costs, 4/-.
1202	Non-Alcoholic		0.1%	Benzoic Acid, equivalent to 1000			
	British Wine			parts of Benzoic Acid per million	..	Test Sample.	
	(Red Currant)						

The Fines, including Costs, amounted to £9.

TABLE C.

Showing the number of samples analysed and the number adulterated in Portsmouth during the last five years :—

		Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	..	1923	1,202	66	5.4
Do.	..	1924	1,209	54	4.4
Do.	..	1925	1,200	44	3.6
Do.	..	1926	1,202	57	4.7
Do.	..	1927	1,261	53	4.2
ENGLAND AND WALES	..	1925	118,930	7,714	6.5
Do.	..	1926	120,617	7,044	5.8

MILK.

The following table gives the statistics of the adulteration of Milk for the last five years.

TABLE D.

		Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	..	1923	588	28	4.7
Do.	..	1924	607	11	1.8
Do.	..	1925	595	31	5.2
Do.	..	1926	588	37	6.2
Do.	..	1927	601	29	4.8
ENGLAND AND WALES	..	1925	61,909	5,163	8.3
Do.	..	1926	62,507	4,625	7.4

TABLE E.

Showing the average amount of Milk Fat and of Solids-not-Fat for each month of the year.

Month		Fat	Solids-not-Fat	Total Solids
January	..	3.76	8.74	12.50
February	..	3.60	8.78	12.48
March	..	3.71	8.72	12.43
April	..	3.68	8.84	12.52
May	..	3.56	8.87	12.43
June	..	3.53	8.85	12.38
July	..	3.87	8.77	12.64
August	..	3.72	8.84	12.56
September	..	3.92	8.87	12.79
October	..	3.85	8.90	12.75
November	..	3.72	8.95	12.67
December	..	3.95	8.91	12.86
Average	..	3.74	8.84	12.58
Average	1925	3.60	8.86	12.46
"	1926	3.67	8.83	12.50
"	1914	3.42	8.82	12.24

FARMERS SAMPLES.

Twenty-nine samples of Milk were taken during the year, representing the milk supplied to Retailers in the City, and of these nine were found to be adulterated. Legal proceedings were instituted in six cases: four were dismissed on payment of costs, one was dismissed as the producer satisfied the Magistrates that the sample sold was "As drawn from the cow"; one a fine of £2 was inflicted. The other three cases a letter of caution was sent by the M.O.H.

MILK SUPPLIED TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Seventy-five samples were obtained from Kingston Workhouse, Kingston Prison, and the various Hospitals in the City. All were returned as genuine.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1923.

"CERTIFIED MILK"

Examined 32; Passed 27; Rejected 5

Certified Milk is produced from specially selected herds of cows, which are subjected to frequent Veterinary Inspection.

The Milk is put up in sterilized bottles, sealed at the farm, and is not opened until actually required by the Consumer.

The standards for "Certified Milk" are:—"Not more than 30,000 Bacteria in one cubic centimetre, and "Bacillus Coli" to be absent from one-tenth of a cubic centimetre, of the milk." The milk shall not be treated at any stage by heat.

The 32 samples examined gave an average of 1,637 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and 5 samples failed to pass the "Bacillus Coli" test.

The average amount of Milk Fat was 4.09 per cent. and of Solids-not-fat 8.94 per cent.

On four occasions the amount of Milk Fat fell below the standard of 3 per cent.

The average retail price of this milk for the year was 1s. 2d. per quart.

“ GRADE A. (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK.”

Examined 19 ; Passed 17 ; Rejected 2.

This Milk is produced from cows which have been certified free from disease, and which are subjected to the Tuberculin Test at intervals of six months. The standards for this Grade of Milk are : “ not more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and “ *Bacillus Coli* ” absent from one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre of the Milk.” The milk shall not be treated at any stage by heat.

Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested) Milk is delivered to the Retailer in bulk and bottled locally.

The 19 samples examined gave an average of 5,500 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and on two occasions the milk failed to pass the “ *Bacillus Coli* ” test.

The average amount of Milk Fat was 4.1 per cent. and of Solids-not-Fat 8.90 per cent.

The average retail price for the year was 8d. per quart.

“ GRADE A ” MILK.

Examined 52 ; Passed 37 ; Rejected 15.

Grade A Milk is to be produced and treated under such conditions that a sample taken at any time between Production and Delivery to the consumer shall not contain “ more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and “ *Bacillus Coli* ” shall be absent from one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre.” The milk shall not be subjected to heat at any stage.

In other words, it is milk produced under what should be normally clean conditions, and it is delivered in sealed churns to the Retailer and bottled locally.

The price throughout the year has been one penny per quart more than milk of ordinary quality.

The 52 samples examined contained an average of 6,260 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and on 15 occasions the milk has failed to pass the “ *Bacillus Coli* ” test. The average amount of fat was 4.12%, and of Solids-not-fat 8.71%.

The results of these examinations of Grade A Milk as a whole appear to be disappointing, and in justice to the Producers and Retailers of this Grade of milk an analysis of these figures should be made.

There were during the year three retailers in the City

dealing with the Grade A Milk from four Producers, with the results shown below :—

Dairy	Number of Samples Examined	Bacteria per c.c.	" Coli Test " Positive	Fat	Solids-not-Fat	Percentage Rejected
X	13	5,958	2	3.57	8.62	15.3
X	9	1,910	1	5.58	9.18	11.1
Y	12	9,233	3	3.53	8.68	25.0
Z	18	6,630	9	4.2	8.86	50.0

From these results it was obvious that there was something radically wrong with the methods employed in Dairy Z, for it was found that the milk when delivered to this dairy possessed the necessary standard of cleanliness.

An investigation was made by the Medical Officer of Health and myself into the methods adopted at this dairy, and it was found that the Sterilising and Bottling equipment was not in accordance with the requirements for Grade A milk.

It should be added that since the installation of the proper equipment the cleanliness of this milk has been of the required standard, but it must be said that the record of this one dairy has had the effect of lowering the high standard of Grade A milk retailed in the City.

It is to be feared that the high price of Certified Milk places it beyond the reach of all but the wealthy classes, but I am informed that the consumption of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk and Grade A Milk is steadily increasing, and I look forward to the time when milk of Grade A standard will be the normal supply for Portsmouth.

Nothing but clean milk should be supplied to the local Hospitals, not only from the point of view of having a safe and wholesome supply, but also to encourage the production of clean milk.

In connection with this latter paragraph, I am glad to report that Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk is now being supplied to and exclusively used at the Kingston Infirmary, and that at least one large school in Southsea is supplied with Grade A Milk only.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Milk and Cream) REGULATIONS. 1912 and 1917.

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

<i>No. of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.</i>		<i>No. in which Preservative was reported to be present, and Percentage of Preservative.</i>	
Milk	601		0
Cream	27		4
		No. 194. 0.17% Boric Acid.	
		No. 196. 0.19% Boric Acid.	
		No. 673. 0.12% Boric Acid.	
		No. 681. 0.2% Boric Acid.	
		Samples No. 194 and 196 were Test Samples, in which "Cream" was asked for, but supplied in receptacles marked "Preserved." No action was taken.	
		No. 681 is an Official Sample, taken to follow up No. 673. Vendor's explanation accepted.	

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 the Statutory label.

No. 608.	0.14% Boric Acid.	Not exceeding 0.4%
No. 609.	0.11% Boric Acid.	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 the addition of these to Cream or Preserved Cream.

CREAM.

Twenty-seven samples of Cream have been examined, and these showed an average of 60.3% of Butter Fat. Comparing this figure with the average amount of Butter Fat in cream throughout the country (about 45%), the high standard of Cream sold in Portsmouth will be apparent.

At the beginning of the coming year (1928) the Preservative Regulations will apply to Cream, with the result that "Preserved Cream" should disappear from the market.

Already "Sterilised Cream" of greatly inferior quality has made its appearance, one sample of which submitted to me contained only 28% of Butter Fat, and had a pronounced "cooked" flavour. It is to be hoped that its use will not become general in Portsmouth.

It should be stated in view of the outcry against the prohibition of the use of Preservatives in Cream, that the local dairies have always maintained a supply of raw unpreserved cream even during the summer months.

ICE CREAM.

Eight samples of Ice Cream were examined, representing the supply for consumption in the tea-houses controlled by the Corporation. All of these samples were in accordance with the specification in force.

BUTTER.

138 samples of Butter were examined, and of these one sample contained water in excess of the legal limit of 16%.

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

TABLE F

			Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	..	..	1923	133	4	3.0
Do.	..	..	1924	117	..	..
Do.	..	..	1925	139	..	..
Do.	..	..	1926	125	..	..
Do.	..	..	1927	138	1	0.7
ENGLAND AND WALES	..	..	1925	11,201	151	1.4
Do.	..	..	1926	11,478	175	1.5

Each sample of Butter is examined for the presence of Preservatives, with the result that Boron Preservative was found in 55, or 40%, of the samples examined.

It may be of interest to record here that the Preservative Regulations will apply to Butter on 1st January, 1928, and after this date the addition of Preservatives to Butter will be illegal.

MARGARINE.

Eighty-three samples of Margarine have been examined, all of which were properly labelled and proved to be genuine.

The year 1927 saw the introduction of legislation prohibiting the addition of Preservatives to Margarine, and in fact no Preservatives were detected in any of the 83 samples examined.

DRUGS.

Forty-three samples of Drugs were examined, all of which were found to be in accordance with the standards laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia.

SPIRITS.

Sixty-eight samples of Spirits were analysed during the year, and of these ten samples of Whiskey and four samples of Gin were found to be diluted beyond the legal limit of 35 degrees under proof. In other words, 20% of the samples examined were found to be diluted, and having regard to the price of whiskey at the present time, this represents gross fraud on the consumer.

The following table shows the record of the examination of Spirits during the last five years in Portsmouth :—

Year	No. of Samples Examined	No. of Samples Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration
1923	46	23	50
1924	32	10	32
1925	15	..	..
1926	38	6	16
1927	68	14	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great variety of work has been done under this heading during the year. The Department has been called in on four occasions to assist the City Police. One investigation was undertaken in connection with the "Dangerous Drugs Act," with successful results. Two cases of alleged administration of Drugs for a criminal purpose, and one case of poisoning of chickens, in which case the poison found was arsenic.

Portions of human viscera were received from the City Coroner for examination, in which strychnine was found in quantity more than sufficient to cause death.

Twenty-one samples of Paints, Oils, etc., have been examined for the Engineer's Department of the Corporation or for the Board of Guardians. Some of these samples have been rejected, on the grounds that they were not in accordance with the specifications in force.

Under this heading are also included the examination of various samples of suspected foodstuffs brought to the Laboratory by ratepayers from time to time.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1927
BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

Date 1927	Source	Total Solid Residue	Volatile Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Total Hardness	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albu- minoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 37° C.	Remarks
Jan. 24	Co.'s Main, Arundel St.	31.0	2.5	1.6	0.40	22.0	Nil	0.0013	Nil	Bright and clear. The analysis shews that the water is in good condition on the date in question. do.
Feb. 23	do.	29.7	4.5	1.6	0.33	22.0	Nil	0.0015	Nil	do.
Mar. 28	do.	33.0	8.0	1.6	0.35	22.0	0.0005	0.001	0.013	do.
April 20	do.	31.5	5.5	1.6	0.33	22.0	Nil	0.0015	Nil	do.
May 23	do.	29.5	2.0	1.7	0.33	21.0	Nil	0.0015	Nil	do.
June 27	do.	30.0	1.5	1.6	0.38	22.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
July 26	do.	30.5	1.7	1.7	0.37	21.0	Trace	0.0015	Nil	do.
Aug. 15	do.	30.1	2.8	1.6	0.38	22.0	0.0005	0.002	Nil	do.
Sept. 23	do.	29.0	1.5	1.6	0.38	22.0	Nil	0.0019	Nil	do.
Oct. 31	do.	31.5	3.0	1.7	0.39	21.0	Trace	0.002	Nil	do.
Nov. 22	do.	30.3	3.8	1.7	0.47	21.0	Trace	0.0025	0.04	do.
Dec. 19	do.	29.6	2.0	1.7	0.33	21.0	Trace	0.001	0.009	do.

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