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# MAP OF THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH SHOWING INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1929


SCARLET FEVER ●  
DIPHTHERIA +  
TYPHOID FEVER ●



MAP OF PORTSMOUTH & SOUTHSEA

Photolithographed by the City Council by  
**THE GROSVENOR PRESS,**  
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BLACKFRIARS ROAD, PORTSMOUTH.

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction  
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" SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX "



# City of Portsmouth HEALTH REPORT

For the year 1929

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 :

THE GROSVENOR PRESS, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.





# Health and Housing Committee

## 1928-29.

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THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR :  
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CHAIRMAN :  
COUNCILLOR A. E. ALLAWAY.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :  
COUNCILLOR L. N. BLAKE.

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ALDERMAN A. HEMINGWAY.  
ALDERMAN J. W. PERKINS, J.P.  
ALDERMAN E. H. PRIVETT.

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G. W. POST, J.P.  
W. W. REED  
J. ELLIS-JONES

# 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 :

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

## Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and Sanitary Inspector :

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

## Housing Inspector :

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

## Sanitary Inspectors :

H. J. LOVELOCK, Cert. R. San. I.  
G. S. GATTRELL, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. City & Guilds, Lond., R.P.C. Lond.  
C. J. COOKSLEY, Cert. R. San. I., Hons. City & Guilds, Lond.  
F. H. MILLICAN, Cert. R. San. I. M. G. CROOK, Cert. S.I.B.  
S. W. SMITH, Cert. R. San. I. L. RICHARDS, Cert. R. San. I.  
A. C. HARRISON, Cert. S.I.B.

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

Assistant Clerks : R. P. NATTRESS, E. S. CHADWICK.

## Health Visitors :

*MISS D. POULSON	*MISS M. E. HANDLEY
*MISS A. KNIGHT	*MISS L. CUDLIPP
*MRS. M. SMEATON	*MISS N. R. E. RUSH
*MISS M. LITTLEWOOD.	

Port Sanitary Inspector : F. BATCHELOR.

Disinfectors : B. J. HILLS.

*\*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 H. M. NEVILL

Secretary :

\*MISS E. HEALEY

## Almoner :

MISS N. O. ALLEN.

## 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 1929

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*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 1929, and in doing so I would like to express my appreciation of the consideration I have always received at your hands, and also 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 1929.

Civil Population (estimated to middle of 1929) 242,000

### 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 .. ..	56,861
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1929 .. ..	£1,715,353
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. ..	£6,861
Average number of persons in each house (Census 1921)	4.7
Average number of persons per acre (Census 1921)	31.4
Total Rainfall .. ..	28 inches, 711 millimetres

### 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Births	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Legitimate	4,141	2,142	1,999
Illegitimate	253	147	106
Birth Rate	16.8		

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth :  
 From Sepsis .. 7                      Other Causes .. 8

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :  
 Legitimate .. 64    Illegitimate .. 98    Total 66

### COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

		1929 Population Total—261,400 Civil—242,000		1928 Population Total—258,200 Civil—240,700	
		Number	Rate per 1000 living	Number	Rate per 1000 living
*BIRTHS	.. .. .	4394	16.8	4445	17.2
*DEATHS	.. .. .	3345	13.8	2730	11.3
„	Principal Zymotic Diseases	120	0.49	101	0.41
„	Small-pox .. .. .	—	—	—	—
„	Measles .. .. .	1	0.00	9	0.03
„	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	7	0.02	3	0.01
„	Diphtheria .. .. .	24	0.09	53	0.22
„	Whooping Cough .. .. .	19	0.07	12	0.04
„	Fever .. .. .	2	0.00	2	0.00
„	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	67	0.27	22	0.09
„	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	192	0.79	179	0.74
„	Cancer .. .. .	373	1.54	324	1.34
„	Influenza .. .. .	154	0.63	26	0.10
		Number	Rate per 1000 Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Births
„	Under 1 year of age ..	293	66	245	55

AVERAGE DEATH-RATE for previous Ten years (1919–1928) .. 12.4

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



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The present area of the City of Portsmouth is 7,964 acres. The civil population estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of 1929 was 242,000 and the total population, 261,400. The total increase since the middle of 1928 is 3,200, and represents an increase of 1,300 in the civil and 1,900 in the naval and military population.

The total deaths registered in the year were 3,345, or 615 more than in 1928, and the death-rate was 13.8 per 1,000 living as against 11.3 in the previous year, and as against an average death-rate of 12.4 for the past ten years. The death rate for England and Wales was 13.4. There was an increase in the number of deaths from cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis, the figures being 373 and 192 respectively, as against 324 and 179 in the previous year.

The births numbered 4,394, this gives a birth-rate of 16.8 births per 1,000 population and is the lowest ever registered in the City, but is slightly higher than the birth-rate for England and Wales, which was 16.3.



TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1929, 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
1929	*242,000	56,861	2,017	4,519	3,345	293	438
1928	*240,700	54,740	2,100	4,579	2,669	242	359
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	380	560
1919	*224,846	49,925	2,621	5,300	2,888	377	545
Average 10 years 1919-28	232,822	52,183	2,092	5,174	2,751	310	473

\* Civil population only.

TABLE II.  
Showing Births and Deaths during the four quarters ending 31st December, 1929.

QUARTER	BIRTHS	DEATHS	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Deaths from							Rate per 1,000 living.		Death-rate per 1000 living.					Death-rate per 1,000 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	1135	1373	101	..	..	4	13	11	127	8	17.6	22.6	..	0.07	0.22	0.20	2.20	7.0	88
2nd Quarter	1189	738	61	1	1	1	6	9	17	10	18.3	12.2	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.15	0.28	8.5	51
3rd Quarter	1086	581	68	..	..	..	..	1	2	28	16.9	9.6	..	..	..	0.02	0.03	23.0	62
4th Quarter	990	653	63	1	..	2	..	3	8	21	15.4	10.7	..	0.03	..	0.05	0.13	20.2	63
TOTAL ..	4394	3345	293	2	1	7	19	24	154	67	16.8	13.8	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.63	15.2	66

TABLE III.

Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among children for the year 1929, and ten preceding years.

Year	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 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
†1929	16.80	13.82	0.49	8.7	66	13.0
†1928	17.21	11.34	0.41	8.9	55	13.2
†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
Average of 10 years, 1919-28	20.59	11.85	0.55	11.2	60	17.0

† Civil population only.



TABLE IV.

Showing the Population, Birth-rates, Death-rates, Zymotic Death-rates, and Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births in the 20 Large Towns for the year 1929.

NAME OF TOWN	Population as estimated by Registrar General June, 1928	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	
	1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. CARDIFF	226,800	17.3	12.5	—	0.49	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.02	0.23	0.41	84
2. CROYDON	216,900	15.7	12.7	—	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.00	0.15	0.96	63
3. SHEFFIELD	515,440	15.5	12.8	—	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.89	87
4. BRISTOL	390,400	15.6	12.8	—	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.66	61
5. WEST HAM	306,900	18.8	12.9	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.13	0.37	—	0.23	0.57	77
6. NEWCASTLE	281,500	18.2	13.3	—	0.25	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.17	0.45	83
7. BIRMINGHAM	968,600	17.5	13.4	—	0.19	0.01	0.08	0.12	0.01	0.28	1.11	79
8. PLYMOUTH	194,500	16.3	13.5	—	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.30	62
9. PORTSMOUTH	240,700	17.0	13.6	—	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.26	0.66	67
10. LEICESTER	246,000	15.2	13.6	—	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.22	—	0.14	0.90	81
11. LONDON	4,458,200	15.7	13.8	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.26	0.01	0.17	0.69	70
12. SALFORD	241,500	16.4	14.3	—	0.13	0.02	0.16	0.44	0.01	0.59	0.86	114
13. STOKE-ON-TRENT	279,700	18.9	14.6	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.04	0.09	—	0.22	1.30	103
14. LIVERPOOL	872,600	21.6	14.8	—	0.49	0.05	0.15	0.23	0.01	0.39	0.48	95
15. NOTTINGHAM	266,600	17.1	15.0	—	0.14	0.01	0.21	0.12	—	0.16	0.56	95
16. HULL	297,600	20.5	15.2	—	0.21	0.01	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.49	0.79	107
17. MANCHESTER	755,900	17.3	15.3	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.30	0.01	0.21	0.93	96
18. BRADFORD	288,500	15.1	15.4	—	0.14	0.06	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.94	78
19. LEEDS	476,500	15.6	16.3	—	0.21	0.07	0.05	0.23	0.01	0.17	1.21	96
20. SUNDERLAND	184,700	22.3	16.5	—	0.82	0.01	0.05	0.24	0.02	0.51	0.96	108

The above rates are based on the Registrar General's Returns for 1928.

**TABLE V.**  
Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during the year ending 31st December, 1929.

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	293	145	90	126	132	212	312	237	268	689	649	192	65	254	1089	767	809	361	3345
CLASS I. General Diseases.																			
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Measles ..	1	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	7
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	6	..	19
Whooping Cough ..	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	4	7	2	24
Diphtheria ..	..	10	14	..	..	..	21	12	12	40	29	9	2	11	56	26	40	19	154
Influenza ..	6	4	3	7	2	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4
Erysipelas ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	7
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	2	1	3	7	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	6	2	18
Other Epidemic and Endemic diseases ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tetanus ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mycoses ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	..	1	4	47	43	48	24	11	7	6	1	..	3	23	66	53	35	12	192
Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System ..	2	10	8	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	7	4	2	26
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Tuberculosis of other Organs ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	3
Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Syphilis ..	4	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	4	5	2	16
Purulent Infection, Septicaemia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1



Cancer of the BuccalCavity	..	..	1	..	1	2	6	5	2	2	2	..	1	5	1	5	5	9	1	21
" Stomach, Liver, etc.	..	..	1	..	1	17	11	27	15	2	2	1	5	5	14	25	26	26	14	106
" Peritoneum, Intes-	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	26	16	2	2	1	4	30	14	21	21	10	80	
tines and Rectum	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	13	3	..	..	..	4	19	10	14	14	6	53	
Cancer of Female Genital	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	4	..	..	..	2	7	6	7	7	8	30	
Organs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	3	
Breast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	14	2	2	1	6	25	14	21	21	13	80	
Skin ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
" Other or Unspeci-	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
fied Organs ..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	5	
Other Tumours (not malig-	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	
nant ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo-	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Arthritis and Gout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	3	4	4	1	12	
Diabetes ..	..	..	2	..	..	4	4	12	4	..	..	..	2	14	7	8	8	2	33	
Anaemia, Chlorosis ..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	2	3	12	
DiseasesoftheThyroid Gland	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	6	
" Thymus ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	
Leukaemia, Lymphadenoma	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	3	1	7	
Alcoholism ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	
Other General Diseases ..	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	1	10	
Class II.																				
Diseases of the Nervous																				
System & Sense Organs.																				
Encephalitis ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	..	2	
Meningitis ..	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	13	
Tabes dorsalis (Locomotor	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	..	5	
Ataxy) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Diseases of the Spinal	..	1	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	3	2	13	
Cord ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cerebral Haemorrhage,	..	..	..	..	..	17	20	71	57	7	7	5	9	60	41	45	45	27	187	
Apoplexy, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	6	4	7	7	3	20	
Paralysis of Unstated Origin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
General Paralysis of the	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	2	1	1	2	14	
Insane ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other forms of Insanity	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	
Epilepsy ..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	3	3	11	
InfantileConvulsions (under 5)	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	3	3	1	14	



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 to over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Landport North	Landport Central	Mid-Southsea		Southsea
<b>CLASS II.—continued.</b>																			
Hysteria and Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebral Softening	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7	3	15
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	1	9
Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Sinus	..	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
<b>CLASS III.</b>																			
<b>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</b>																			
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5
Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	7
Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	21	51	52	56	187	145	38	11	44	223	128	131	42	18
Other Diseases of the Heart	..	..	9	6	14	1	6	5	5	19	27	3	1	4	21	13	12	15	579
Diseases of the Arteries	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	4	4	2	1	66
Embolism and Thrombosis	1	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	12
Diseases of the Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5
<b>CLASS IV.</b>																			
<b>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</b>																			
Bronchitis	7	5	1	3	2	4	12	3	12	48	79	24	4	10	66	46	57	17	200
Broncho-pneumonia	43	49	6	5	4	7	7	2	8	12	8	3	9	14	39	48	28	16	154
Pneumonia, Lobar or not otherwise defined	3	12	5	6	6	9	12	7	6	16	8	3	3	8	32	18	27	5	93
Pleurisy	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	5	1	..	..	1	7	3	4	1	16
Congestion & Haemorrhagic infarct of Lung	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	6	7	2	..	1	4	4	5	8	22
Gangrene of the Lung	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	7	3	..	1	1	6	3	3	3	17
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

CLASS V.													
Diseases of the Digestive System.													
Diseases of the Buccal Cavity and Annexa	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Pharynx & Tonsils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Stomach	3	1	..	1	3	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis—(under 2 years)	62	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis—(over 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	..	6	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Intestines	2	..	..	5	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biliary Calculi	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Liver	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Pancreas	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS VI.													
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.													
Acute Nephritis	..	2	..	2	6	16	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Bladder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Male Genital Organs	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salpingitis & Pelvic Abscess	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumours of the Uterus	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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
<b>CLASS VII.</b> The Puerperal State.																			
Accidents of Pregnancy ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	7
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	2
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Puerperal Insanity ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
<b>CLASS VIII.</b> Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.																			
Gangrene ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	7
Carbuncle, Boil ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cellulitis, Acute Abscess ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	6
Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	4	2	3	..	9
<b>CLASS IX.</b> Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion.																			
Diseases of the Bones ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
<b>CLASS X.</b> Malformations.																			
Congenital Malformations	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	6	1	16





## SUMMARY OF TABLE V.

Class	DISEASES	Number of Deaths
I.	General Diseases .. .. .	955
II.	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	307
III.	Disease of the Circulatory System .. ..	694
IV.	Diseases of the Respiratory System .. ..	506
V.	Diseases of the Digestive System .. .. .	198
VI.	Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa .. .. .	129
VII.	The Puerperal State .. .. .	15
VIII.	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue .. ..	23
IX.	Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion .. .. .	3
X.	Malformations .. .. .	16
XI.	Diseases of Early Infancy .. .. .	98
XII.	Old Age .. .. .	279
XIII.	Affections produced by external causes .. ..	119
XIV.	Ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	3

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 1929. (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
1929								
March 31st ..	36	0.59	318	5.25	69	1.14	1373	22.6
June 30th ..	28	0.46	89	1.40	47	0.77	738	12.2
September 30th ..	29	0.47	34	0.56	34	0.56	581	9.6
December 31st ..	27	0.44	65	1.07	42	0.69	653	10.7
Totals ..	120	0.49	506	2.09	192	0.79	3345	13.8

\* 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 1929, from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year	Population	DISEASES							TOTALS	
		Small pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whoop'g Cough	Fever	Diarr- hoea	Num- bers	Rate per 1000 living
1861	95220	1	3	5	6	11	111	152	289	3.06
1862	96960	..	42	225	20	36	128	71	522	5.39
1863	98731	12	80	134	24	16	37	68	391	3.96
1864	100531	228	6	17	17	48	72	118	506	4.95
1865	102363	3	14	20	7	50	74	122	290	3.09
1866	104230	1	16	34	26	46	85	117	325	3.16
1867	106130	..	82	15	4	23	74	140	338	3.18
1868	108064	..	46	107	18	57	119	117	464	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	359	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	467	3.90
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	352	2.63
1878	123710	..	36	16	1	92	96	170	411	3.32
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	231	1.53
1889	153279	2	8	11	33	92	32	122	300	1.95
1890	156667	..	4	19	47	39	50	105	264	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	554	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	3.35
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	19	123	0.52
1926	*231500	..	11	7	66	17	3	36	140	0.60
1927	*232100	..	40	3	47	18	..	15	123	0.52
1928	*240700	..	9	3	53	12	2	22	101	0.41
1929	*242000	..	1	7	24	19	2	67	120	0.49

\* Civil population only.

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

Year	No. of Births returned in birth sheets so registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible to Vaccination	Had Small-pox	Dead unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vacc. Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to places to unknown	No. of these births remaining	No. in respect of which certificates of conscientious objections have been received
1902	5192	5409	31	..	547	26	29	19	..	31
1903	5446	4831	12	..	471	23	35	24	..	50
1904	5609	4916	23	..	556	28	23	17	1	45
1905	5637	5015	15	..	477	25	35	26	..	44
1906	5891	5117	35	..	552	43	47	28	2	67
1907	5863	5069	20	..	495	40	63	25	2	149
1908	5998	5120	35	..	473	37	43	24	..	266
1909	5861	4938	46	..	430	40	33	26	2	346
1910	5809	4667	15	..	449	40	50	21	5	562
1911	5788	4376	57	..	510	41	43	42	6	713
1912	5658	4314	26	..	389	33	57	34	5	800
1913	5874	4321	35	..	409	44	48	27	12	978
1914	5749	4235	42	..	409	59	74	31	9	890
1915	4997	3785	29	..	288	47	50	18	11	769
1916	5208	3875	31	..	321	39	56	29	9	848
1917	4613	3405	13	..	256	32	54	37	6	810
1918	4810	3459	38	..	263	38	118	30	5	859
1919	5195	3752	13	..	302	26	76	38	4	984
1920	6600	4790	38	..	303	30	116	29	5	1289
1921	5662	4083	18	..	265	32	82	26	4	1152
1922	5528	4105	11	..	269	23	61	18	2	1039
1923	5327	4243	28	..	239	40	86	15	2	674
1924	5089	4004	21	..	243	26	45	16	3	731
1925	4884	3772	15	..	223	24	54	14	2	780
1926	4637	3673	42	..	185	26	53	14	2	642
1927	4353	3418	35	..	157	28	48	16	3	648
1928	4579	3541	38	..	194	27	63	20	5	691
1929	2372	1769	40	..	106	37	33	12	6	369

(to June)



TABLE IX.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1929.

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, 1929	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan. 1929 in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1930, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of				Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1930, 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 Succesf- 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							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. North End and Buckland ..	652	469	10	—	126	24	8	14	1	—	
2. Kingston and East Southsea ..	410	301	3	—	66	18	8	9	3	2	
3. Portsea and Landport ..	636	488	13	—	77	38	11	4	3	2	
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	674	511	14	—	100	26	10	6	5	2	
Totals .. ..	2372	1769	40	—	369	106	37	33	12	6	
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1928, inclusive.											
1. North End and Buckland ..	1216	927	7	—	211	43	6	15	7	—	
2. Kingston and East Southsea ..	748	538	6	—	150	27	6	17	2	2	
3. Portsea and Landport ..	1132	905	10	—	130	62	8	8	8	1	
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	1483	1171	15	—	200	62	7	23	3	2	
Totals .. ..	4579	3541	38	—	691	194	27	63	20	5	



**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—The following cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year :—

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria .. .. .	766	727	24
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	787	702	7
Enteric Fever .. .. .	11	6	2
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	24	22	7
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	23	6	—
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	73	—	74
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	26	14	18
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	7	2	7
Erysipelas .. .. .	74	3	4
Dysentery .. .. .	2	—	—
Malaria .. .. .	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	21	4	—
Tuberculosis : (a) Pulmonary	M. 197	126	100
	F. 201	84	92
	Total 398	210	192
(b) Non-pulmonary	M. 43	23	15
	F. 38	19	20
	Total 81	42	35

All the above cases have been visited, and such steps as were possible taken with a view to the prevention of the spread of the disease.

**Small-pox.**—No case of small-pox was notified during the year. I was called in to give an opinion upon four suspected cases, but found none to be small-pox. From the particulars as to vaccination given in Tables VIII and IX, it will be seen that infant vaccination is successfully performed in 77 per cent. of infants born in the City.

**Scarlet Fever.**—787 cases of scarlet fever were notified, a slight increase over last year, equivalent to an attack rate of 3.0 per 1,000 population. This disease still continues to be of a very mild type and only 7 deaths occurred. 88 per cent. of the cases were removed to and treated at the Milton Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

**Diphtheria.**—Diphtheria has been less prevalent, 766 cases were notified which is 100 fewer than in the previous year, and the deaths dropped from 53 to 24. In order to provide accommodation at Milton Hospital for diphtheria patients it was necessary to discharge the tuberculous patients from Block "K" at the beginning of February.



With a view to stopping the spread of infection in schools, I arranged with Dr. Roberts, the School Medical Officer, that a final examination of the noses and throats of all children convalescent from diphtheria should be made the day before they were due to return to school. The practice previously in force had been that when a fortnight had elapsed after a child was considered free from infection and had been discharged from hospital, he was allowed to return to school. As an additional precaution it was this year decided that a further swab from the nose and throat should be examined for the presence of diphtheria at the end of the convalescent period. This has proved a most valuable procedure and has resulted in the detection of a large number of children who, though apparently quite recovered from the disease and free from infection, still showed the presence of diphtheria bacilli and were, therefore, a potential source of infection. I have great hopes that this practice may result in a considerable reduction in the number of cases amongst school children.

Ninety-eight per cent of patients suffering from diphtheria were removed to the Milton Hospital, once again, however, the accommodation at the Hospital proved inadequate to the demands made upon it and on several occasions patients had to wait a day or two before they could be admitted.

The usual arrangements were in force by means of which a medical practitioner could obtain diphtheria antitoxin at any time, day or night, either from the Health Department or from the police stations.

**Enteric Fever.**—Only eleven cases of enteric fever were notified of which two proved fatal. Six of the patients were removed and treated at Milton Hospital. This is a satisfactory state of affairs compared with a few years ago when there were commonly over a hundred cases a year (in 1900 there were over a thousand), and the deaths numbered from twenty to, in one year, ninety-three.

As regards other infectious cases, it is noteworthy that only one death occurred from measles and 9 from whooping cough. The deaths from influenza numbered 24. The notifications of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum fell from 25 to 21, four of these cases were treated in hospital. The whole of the 21 cases recovered without any impairment of vision.



In April I presented a special report advising the enlargement of Milton Hospital which on several occasions has proved insufficient to the needs of the City. Following upon this, the Council at their June meeting decided upon the provision of an additional 84 beds with the necessary increased staff accommodation. The preliminary estimate for the work is £32,000.

TABLE XVI.

WEEKLY RETURN of cases of Infectious Disease.

Week ending  1929	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro- spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Polyomyelitis	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Malaria	Tuberculosis		Total
															Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	
Jan. 5	..	10	28	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	3	52
" 12	..	23	23	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	57
" 19	..	19	22	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	4	61
" 26	..	19	24	..	6	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	62
Feb. 2	..	30	31	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	3	2	83
" 9	..	31	25	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	1	79
" 16	..	14	24	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	49
" 23	..	30	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	..	52
Mar. 2	..	16	20	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	47
" 9	..	17	22	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	11	2	57
" 16	..	16	30	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	57
" 23	..	21	27	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	13	3	70
" 30	..	17	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	5	3	50
April 6	..	14	16	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	38
" 13	..	8	10	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	24
" 20	..	18	17	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	45
" 27	..	10	10	..	2	1	..	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	32
May 4	..	16	23	..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	1	56
" 11	..	10	19	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	40
" 18	..	9	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	16	..	46
" 25	..	11	14	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	3	43
June 1	..	11	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	4	33
" 8	..	6	14	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	1	35
" 15	..	10	16	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	6	1	..	17	1	57
" 22	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	2	31
" 29	..	11	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	2	29
July 6	..	7	11	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	28
" 13	..	10	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	..	33
" 20	..	29	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	51
" 27	..	14	10	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	36
Aug. 3	..	6	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	16
" 10	..	12	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	32
" 17	..	3	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	10	1	25
" 24	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	1	23
" 31	..	4	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	8	2	24
Sept. 7	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	22
" 14	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	31
" 21	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	4	40
" 28	..	17	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	3	44
Oct. 5	..	12	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	31
" 12	..	14	8	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	1	36
" 19	..	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	1	38
" 26	..	20	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	10	1	45
Nov. 2	..	29	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	5	62
" 9	..	16	20	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	3	51
" 16	..	21	18	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	6	2	53
" 23	..	24	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	21	2	64
" 30	..	19	12	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	42
Dec. 7	..	14	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	3	46
" 14	..	21	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	38
" 21	..	18	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	8	2	47
" 28	..	19	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	32
TOTALS		787	766	11	73	24	23	26	7	1	2	74	21	1	398	81	2295



**Tuberculosis.**—The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 192 against 179 in the previous year and give a death-rate of 0.79 per 1,000 living.

The number of cases of all forms of tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1929, was 2,423, namely :—

		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Males	..	956	273
Females	..	935	259
Total	..	1891	532

The number of new patients seen by Dr. Revell, the Tuberculosis Officer, at the Tuberculosis Dispensary was 522, of these 299 only were found to be suffering from tuberculosis ; 259, of whom 43 were children, were suffering from pulmonary, and 40 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis—31 of the latter were children.

During the year 339 patients received institutional treatment, 67 were in institutions at the beginning of the year, and 252 were admitted during the year. The accommodation for advanced cases was restricted owing to the beds in the tuberculosis ward of Milton Hospital being required for patients suffering from diphtheria. The ward was closed for cases of tuberculosis on February 1st, and was not reopened until September 9th. When the proposed additions to Milton Hospital are completed, it is hoped that the necessity for the periodical closing of the tuberculosis wards will not arise.

Sir Henry Gauvain has very kindly continued to visit the Dispensary, and we are greatly indebted to him for his most valuable services.

It has not been found necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with tuberculous employees in the milk trade, nor under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, in respect of the compulsory removal to hospital of tuberculous persons.

The following table, required by the Ministry of Health gives the ages of the new cases notified and the deaths from tuberculosis at different ages :—

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1929.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
1 " 5	1	4	11	9	..	1	6	5
5 " 10	19	12	17	16	2	..	..	4
10 " 15	10	15	5	10	1	1	1	3
15 " 20	15	22	4	5	9	7	1	1
20 " 25	35	39	5	..	15	16	..	..
25 " 35	47	60	4	3	18	23	1	2
35 " 45	43	39	2	1	25	25	1	2
45 " 55	32	27	2	2	14	8	1	1
55 " 65	22	12	1	1	11	9	1	1
65 & upwards	5	4	1	..	5	2	1	1
TOTALS ..	230	234	54	47	100	92	15	20

Out of the total number of 227 deaths registered from all forms of tuberculosis, 68, or 30 per cent., had not been notified during life as suffering from this disease.

Further particulars of the work done in connection with tuberculosis are given in the following tables:—



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

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 30th December, 1928 to the 28th December, 1929.

	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 Insti- tutions	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 Notif'tns									
Pulmonary :																					
Males ..	1	1	18	9	15	28	40	39	30	14	2	197	260	..	..	..	7	72			
Females ..	..	2	11	15	20	36	55	31	21	7	3	201	262	..	..	..	9	61			
Non-Pulmonary :																					
Males ..	1	6	17	5	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	43	50	..	..	..	1	5			
Females ..	..	6	13	8	5	..	3	1	2	..	..	38	42	..	..	..	1	10			

TABLE B.

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

	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Pre-Tubercular	Observation	Total
Adults .. .. .	225	108	—	2	335
Children .. . . .	74	107	5	1	187
TOTAL .. . . .	299	215	5	3	522

TABLE C.

Table of Occupations of Adult Patients found to be Tubercular.

Invalided Service .. .. .	39
Household Duties .. .. .	58
Domestic Workers .. .. .	16
Office and Shop Workers .. .. .	33
Skilled Artisans and Factory Workers .. .. .	30
Labourers .. .. .	19
Transport Workers .. .. .	10
Teaching Profession .. .. .	1
Nurses .. .. .	4
Merchant Service .. .. .	2
Amusements .. .. .	3
Licensed Houses .. .. .	3
No Occupation .. .. .	6
Policeman .. .. .	1

225

TABLE D.

Showing particulars of 299 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	29	43	22	16	2	122
Females	12	35	33	12	2	0	94
Non-Pulmonary Males	2	2	0	0	1	0	6
Females	0	3	1	0	0	0	3
TOTAL ..	24	69	77	34	19	2	225

Age and Sex Table—CHILDREN.

	0-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-15	Total
Pulmonary Males	1	6	4	5	1	1	18
Females	3	3	3	5	5	6	25
Non-Pulmonary Males	0	7	3	2	0	3	15
Females	4	2	1	4	0	5	16
TOTAL ..	8	18	11	16	6	15	74



**TABLE E.**

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

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
ADULTS .. .. .	216	9	225
CHILDREN .. .. .	43	31	74
Totals ..	259	40	299

**TABLE F.**

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

	Adults	Children	Total
Joint and Bone .. .	5	11	16
Glands .. .. .	1	6	7
Abdominal .. .. .	1	11	12
Skin .. .. .	0	3	3
Genito-Urinary .. .	1	0	1
Kidney .. .. .	1	0	1
Totals .. .. .	9	31	40

**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 ..	81	9	126	216
Children ..	30	2	11	43
Totals ..	111	11	137	259

**TABLE H.**  
LANGSTONE HOSPITAL.

	Males	Females	Children		Totals
			M.	F.	
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1928	4	5	2	6	17
Admitted during 1929 ..	44	38	27	25	134
TOTALS .. .. .	48	43	29	31	151
Discharged during 1929 ..	45	39	23	27	134
In Langstone Dec. 31st, 1929	3	4	6	4	17

TABLE I.

Total Number of Patients treated at various Sanatoria, Hospitals and Colonies during 1929.

Sanatorium, Hospital or Colony.	Resident at beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Remaining end of year	Totals
Langstone Hospital ..	9	88	89	8	97
Beach Lodge .. ..	8	46	45	9	54
Milton Hospital .. ..	28	51	54	25	79
Royal National Sanatorium Bournemouth .. ..	1	3	3	1	4
Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor	6	15	15	6	21
Margate Sea Bathing Hospl.	2	2	2	2	4
Papworth Hall Training Colony .. ..	1	—	1	—	1
Fairlight Sanatorium ..	3	14	12	5	17
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital .. ..	25	12	16	21	37
King George V Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott	4	20	14	10	24
The Mount, Southampton	—	1	—	1	1
TOTALS .. ..	87	252	251	88	339



TABLE J.

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

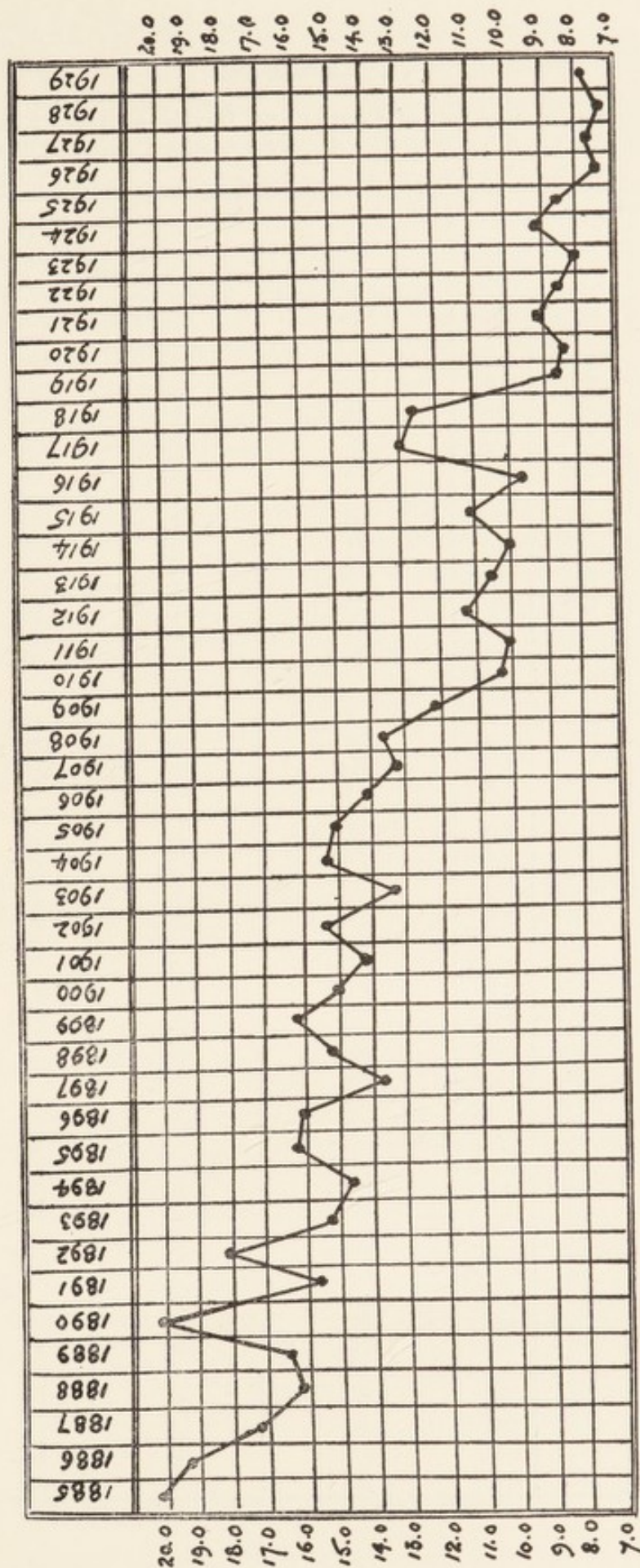


TABLE K.

Table showing the number of Deaths and Death-rates per 1,000 living from  
TUBERCULAR DISEASES for Fifty-one Years (1879 to 1929)

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
*1928	179	0.74	26	23	49	.20
*1929	192	0.79	26	9	35	.14

\* Calculated on estimated civil population.



**VENEREAL DISEASE.**—Excellent work has again been carried out by Dr. A. Cambell, the Medical Officer in charge of the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre at the Royal Hospital.

It is difficult to exaggerate the great benefit to the community from the provision of curative treatment for cases of Venereal disease. Medical men are familiar with the facts, but by the public it is not realised how far reaching, through every section of society, are the baneful effects of venereal disease, nor do they generally appreciate that venereal disease is the primary cause of a large proportion of such diseases as : paralysis, neuroses, insanity, blindness, artery disease, mis-carriages and congenital malformations.

A specially gratifying feature of the work has been the treatment of about 600 children suffering from congenital syphilis. Of these Dr. Cambell states : " With few exceptions they have become or are growing up into healthy members of the community, equal in every way to more fortunate offspring in their general condition, both physical and mental." This achievement, which is proportionately but a small part of the work, is alone a justification for the establishment of the treatment centre, and when consideration is given to all the other work, both curative and preventive, which is carried on, I think it must be conceded that there is no other branch of the public health service which effects, at so small a cost to the rates (under £800 a year), such far reaching benefit to the health of the community as the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre.

The Medical Officer in charge submits the following statement on the work at the Centre during the year :—

In the report of the work of the Department last year, it was stated there had been more cases of syphilis than in previous years. The number of men attending with early syphilis this year is considerably increased, in fact there are almost as many cases of recently acquired disease as there were in 1920 when the evidence of venereal disease was at its greatest height since the war. The men principally affected are members of the Mercantile Marine Service and general labourers. Nearly all the sailors contract their disease abroad, the others chiefly in Portsmouth. Gonorrhoea shows an increase of 64 cases.

Again only a very few prostitutes came under treatment.

It is interesting to note that the average number of attendances is much higher than the previous years—an

indication that there is a greater desire on the part of the patients to continue treatment until they are properly discharged.

The Annual Return for the year shows a number of patients classified as non-venereal. These people are men and women who have been exposed to infection and desire examination, or they are patients sent by doctors for diagnosis of some form of illness which might be attributable to venereal disease.

#### CHILDREN.

(a) *Gonorrhoea*. There were six cases of gonorrhoeal vaginitis.

(b) *Congenital Syphilis*. The number of children suffering from congenital syphilis has again diminished, the total number being 19 only.

A. CAMBELL,

Medical Officer in charge of  
V.D. Treatment Centre.

The following table, prepared for the Ministry of Health, gives details of the work carried out during the year at the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre, Royal Portsmouth Hospital :—





**RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE  
TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.**

	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 .. .. .	184	137	2	..	109	13	21	14	316	164
(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 ..	8	18	..	..	13	4	4	3	25	25
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ..	192	155	2	..	122	17	25	17	341	189
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time with infections of										
1. less than one year's standing	51	19	7	..	158	37	191	133	407	189
2. more than one year's standing	65	46	..	..	20	..			85	46
TOTAL—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) ..	308	220	9	..	300	54	216	150	833	424
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection .. .. .	14	4	1	..	27	3	6	1	48	8
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for .. .. .	12	10	1	..	27	8	..	..	40	18
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	23	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ..	18	16	1	..	30	3	..	..	49	19
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for .. .. .	28	7	..	..	28	2	..	..	56	9
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for .. .. .	29	29	5	..	102	26	..	..	136	55
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for ..	198	140	2	..	113	15	19	2	332	157
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 ..	308	220	9	..	300	54	19	2	636	276
7. Out-patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer .. .. .	2347	1656	65	..	1619	254	491	338	4522	2248
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g. irrigation, dressings, etc. ..	590	450	329	..	9195	1597	740	343	10854	2390
TOTAL ATTENDANCES .. .. .	2937	2106	394	..	10814	1851	1231	681	15376	4638
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from ..	14	27	..	..	145	34	19	1	178	62



	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction
	Spirochetes	Gonococci	Other Organisms	
Examinations of Pathological material :				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre .. .. .	40	103	..	..
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory .. .. .	..	1105	48	1150

**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	London	Exeter	Liverpool	Wigan	TOTAL
A. Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—									
Syphilis .. .. .	150	26	4	1	..	..	..	..	181
Soft Chancre .. .. .	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	174	29	8	1	1	1	..	1	215
Conditions other than venereal ..	251	58	11	1	2	..	1	..	324
TOTAL ..	580	115	23	3	3	1	1	1	727
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ..	17043	2733	181	26	28	1	1	1	20014
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area ..	215	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	240
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the :—									
1. Out-patient Clinic	1488	214	24	5	..	..	..	..	1731
2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

E. Give the names of arsenobenzene compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses.

Neo-Salvarsan : 0.3 and 0.6 grm.  
Sulphostab : 0.3 and 0.6 grm.

F. 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.)

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

**GONORRHOEA.—Tests of Cure :**

Absence of discharge, or in cases of gleet persisting after long treatment, failure on repeated microscopical examinations to demonstrate the gonococcus. Urethroscopic examination. Palpation of urethra on dilator. Palpation of prostate and seminal vesicles ; microscopical examinations of 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.**—Very valuable work at the Child Welfare Centres has again been carried out by Dr. R. N. Foggie, the Medical Officer in charge.

The new combined Child Welfare Centre and Maternity Hospital in Trafalgar Place, Fratton Road, was formally opened by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. J. E. Smith, in April, and this building, constructed on modern lines, has greatly improved the conditions under which the work is performed.

There is no need to emphasise the great value of the work of the Council in connection with the care and preservation of infant life. It should be realised, however, that owing to increasing demands, there is now more work than can be adequately carried out by one medical officer. The growth has been striking: ten years ago the annual attendances at the Child Welfare Centres numbered 12,000, but last year they had increased to 27,000. There are often over 100 infants at the Child Welfare Centre in one afternoon of whom possibly about 60 ought to be seen by the Medical Officer, but it is obvious that no one medical officer cannot possibly deal with such a large number and give to each individual child the care and attention required. I suggest, therefore, that the question of providing for additional medical service for the centres be considered.

The attendances at the various centres are shown in the following table :—

CENTRES	Attendances	New Patients	Seen by the Medical Officer
Fratton (2 afternoons a week) .. ..	9182	821	4297
Eastney (1 afternoon a week) .. ..	5301	321	1835
Portsea (1 afternoon a week) .. ..	4634	266	1482
Stamshaw (1 afternoon a week) .. ..	5090	367	1526
Cosham (1 morning a week) .. ..	3116	111	538
Totals .. ..	27323	1886	9678

At the Ante-natal Clinic, held on Friday mornings at the Maternity Hospital, the average attendance was 18 and the number of new cases was 220.



The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors was 9,492; of these 3,994 were first visits, and 1,074 were visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Visits were also paid to 21 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 24 cases of puerperal fever, 23 cases of puerperal pyrexia, and 22 to expectant mothers.

Dried milk and other infant foods were distributed on the advice of the Medical Officer, to 2,083 necessitous cases. The cost of the food so distributed was £3,368, and the amount paid by parents who were able to pay part of the cost was £1,335.

We are greatly indebted to many ladies for their voluntary work at the Child Welfare Centres and especially to Miss White who again attended the centres one afternoon a week to supervise the issue of food.

There was a slight increase in the infantile mortality rate for the year. The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 293, or 48 more than last year. This increase is almost entirely due to an increase from 20 to 62 in the deaths attributable to summer diarrhoea and is a result of the exceptional hot and dry climatic conditions last summer (*vide* Table on page 46). The actual infantile mortality rate was 66 deaths per 1,000 births, but even this compares favourably with the rate for the whole country, which was 74.

### MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

In April, the new combined Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre in Trafalgar Place was opened to replace the old home in Elm Grove. The lying-in accommodation consists of two wards of 7 beds, two single wards, an isolation ward, a reception ward, two labour wards and a babies' room.

Only 206 cases were admitted this year compared with 255 last year. This reduction is largely due to the dislocation of the service occasioned by the removal of the Home to the new premises.

Under the direction of the Medical Officer, Dr. Foggie, the work of the Home has been efficiently carried out by the Matron (Miss Arkcoll), the Sister-in-charge (Miss Hughes) and the staff. We have also most gratefully to acknowledge very valuable assistance and advice on many occasions from Dr. Stephen Green.



The following table, required by the Ministry of Health, gives particulars of the year's work at the Home :—

(1) Number of cases in the home on 1st January, 1929 .. .. .	10
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1929 .. .. .	206 (Fewer Patients were admitted this year owing to dislocation of service caused by removal into new home).
(3) Average duration of stay ..	14 days
(4) Number of cases delivered by :	
(a) Midwives .. .. .	197
(b) Doctors .. .. .	9
(5) Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife, stating the reasons for requiring assistance :	
(a) Ante-natal .. .. .	(a) Ante-partum Haemorrhage—2 Albuminuria 2
(b) During labour .. .. .	(b) Prolonged 2nd Stage—5 Brow Presentation—1 Maternal distress owing to toxæmia—1 Extended Breech—1 Twins (both transverse presentations)—1
(c) After labour. (State separately the number of ruptured perineums which required suture) .. .. .	(c) Ruptured perineum—15 Adherent Placenta and Post-partum Haemorrhage—1
(d) For infant .. .. .	(d) Stillborn—3 Premature—1 " Blue Baby "—1 Spina bifida (Stillborn)—1 White asphyxia—1 Anencephalic monster (Stillborn)—1
(6) Number of cases notified as :	
(a) Puerperal Fever .. .. .	Nil.
(b) " Pyrexia, ( <i>i.e.</i> rise of temperature to 100.4 °F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period), stating the result of treatment in each case .. .. .	2 { 1 Septic Vagina—Transferred to Infirmary on 10th day. 1 Thrombosis—Transferred to Infirmary on discharge 14th day.
(7) Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum .. .. .	Nil.
(8) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, stating the result of treatment in each case .. .. .	3 { 2 transferred to Eye and Ear Hospital as In-patients, 12th and 3rd days respectively. 1 discharged 10th day to be an Out-patient at Eye and Ear Hospital.



(9) Number of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight ..	11
(10) Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution, stating the reasons why they were not breastfed .. ..	5 Due to Condition of Mother. 1 " " Albuminuria. 15 " " Lack of Milk.
(11) Number of maternal deaths, stating the causes .. ..	Nil.
(12) Number of foetal deaths :	
(a) Stillborn .. .. .	5
(b) Within 10 days of birth ..	Nil.
(State the causes, and the results of post-mortem examination if obtainable.)	

**MIDWIVES.**—The number of Midwives practising in the district was 75, of whom 69 are trained. The number of confinements attended by midwives was 3,137, or 71 per cent. of the total births.

**INSURANCE SCHEME.**—With regard to the working of the Insurance Scheme, which provides that expectant mothers, on payment of a premium of 5/-, can insure against the payment for the services of a doctor who may be called in by a midwife to attend them, I submit the following summary.

Number of Insurance Premiums received .. ..	1768
Amount of Insurance Premiums .. .. .	£442
Amount paid to Medical men .. .. .	£1154
Number of claims from Medical men .. .. .	850
Number of claims in respect of Insured women ..	680
Amount recovered from Non-insured women ..	£109
Nett cost to the Local Supervising Authority of all Medical Services after deducting premiums and amount recovered from Non-insured women ..	£603

The total number of confinements attended by midwives was 3,137, and in 1,011, or 32.2 per cent., of these, medical assistance was requested. Amongst insured women a doctor was sent for in 38.5 per cent. of the cases, whereas in uninsured women a doctor was sent for in only 24.2 per cent. of the cases.

The effect of the Insurance Scheme is doubtless rather to increase the amount of money that is paid out by the Local Supervising Authority in respect of medical services. As an offset against this, it must be borne in mind that when no insurance scheme was in force it was not found practicable



to recover from patients more than a small proportion of the medical fees which the Authority are obliged to pay, also the small amount which was recovered occupied a good part of a collector's time and involved a considerable amount of clerical work which is now avoided.

There is, moreover, another important aspect of the matter, namely, that the provision of an insurance scheme relieves expectant mothers of a good deal of anxiety, because they know that in case of need they will be able to have the services of a doctor at their confinements without having to worry as to whether they can afford to pay the bill. There can be little doubt that through the operation of the Insurance Scheme many of the poorer mothers of the City are enabled to have the benefit of medical advice and treatment which otherwise they would not obtain.

I think it may be said that, giving due consideration to all the factors concerned, the operation of the Insurance Scheme does not greatly increase the cost to the Local Authority of medical services rendered under the provisions of the Midwives Acts ; it undoubtedly saves a lot of work on the part of the collector and clerical staff ; and, lastly, it is of great value in ensuring that no woman need experience any difficulty in securing adequate medical assistance during pregnancy and child-birth when this becomes necessary. There is, however, this point to be noted, that if midwives make a practice of calling in a doctor, not because medical assistance is really required but just because the patient is insured and " would like to have a doctor," then the cost of the scheme will become so great that it will probably have to be abandoned.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.**—There has been a very pleasing reduction in the number of deaths from maternal mortality which numbered only 15 against 24 in the previous year. The maternal mortality rate was 3.4 deaths per 1,000 births, a rate which is well below that for the whole country and one which may reasonably be taken as an indication of the satisfactory way in which the majority of midwives practising in the city carry out their duties. All cases of maternal mortality are carefully investigated and the results of the enquiries forwarded to the Special Committee of the Ministry of Health now considering the subject.



Chart showing the number of Deaths of infants under 1 year of age to 1000 Births in Portsmouth 1886 to 1929.

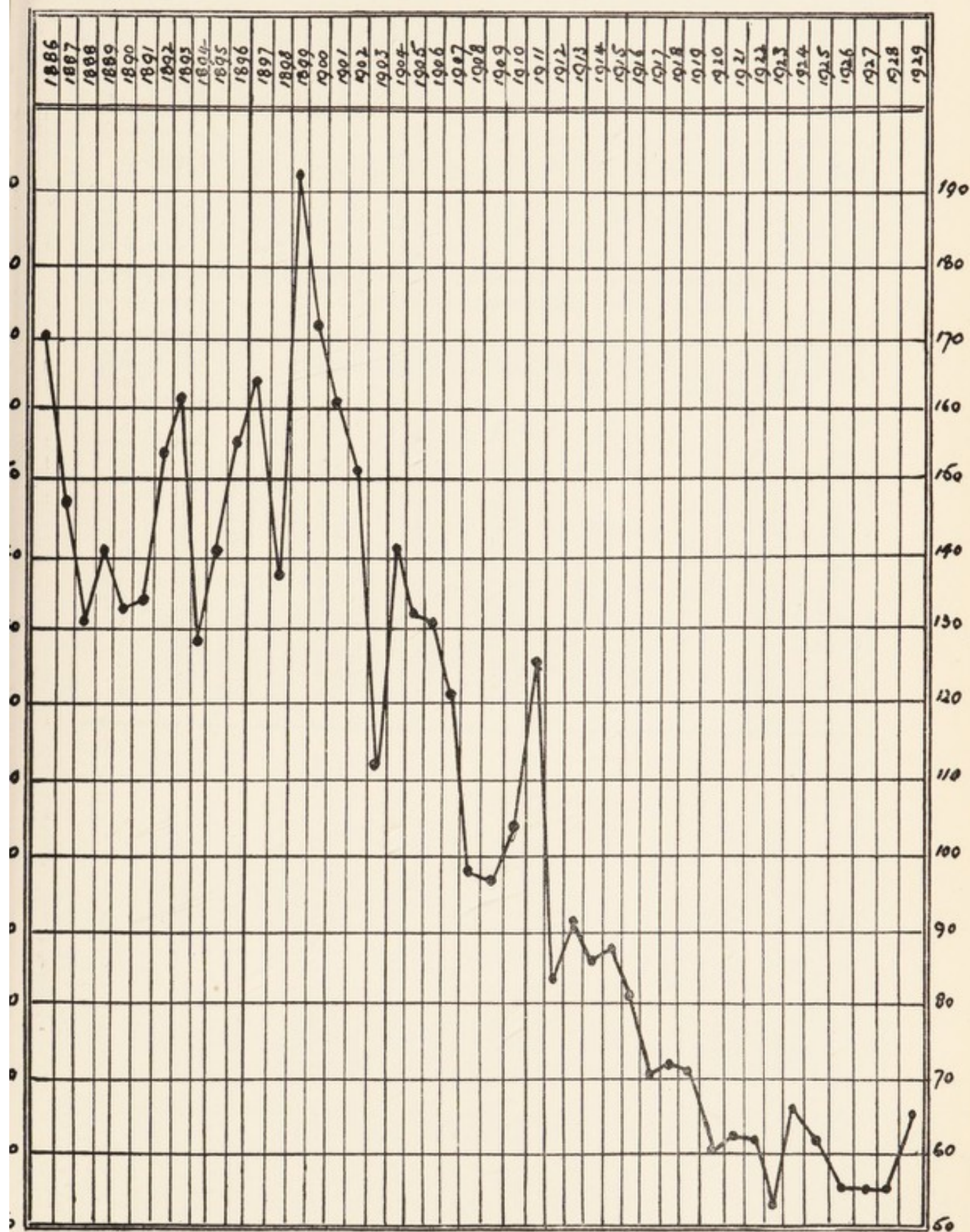


Table showing the Relationship of Temperature and Fatal Cases of Summer Diarrhoea.

Week ending 1929.				Temperature		Earth Therm.		Rain in inches	Deaths from Diarrhoea
				Max.	Min.	1 ft.	4ft.		
August	3rd	..	..	67.0	55.4	64.3	62.8	0.40	1
"	10th	..	..	67.1	55.4	62.5	61.7	1.25	2
"	17th	..	..	69.8	54.8	64.4	61.8	0.34	2
"	24th	..	..	68.0	57.4	63.6	62.0	0.07	3
"	31st	..	..	72.1	59.1	65.5	62.2	0.02	3
Sept.	7th	..	..	77.5	60.0	67.0	62.6	..	3
"	14th	..	..	77.4	59.4	67.0	63.7	..	2
"	21st	..	..	69.0	54.5	63.2	63.0	..	3
"	28th	..	..	69.1	53.7	60.6	62.0	..	4
October	5th	..	..	63.4	51.2	59.4	61.0	1.45	2
"	12th	..	..	60.1	50.2	55.4	59.5	0.92	2
"	19th	..	..	60.5	50.2	57.0	58.5	..	2
"	26th	..	..	56.0	42.1	51.3	57.0	1.12	4



## ROLL OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING WITHIN THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	ADDRESS	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate	Date of Notice 1929
1. Ainsley	Clarissa Mary	23 Outram Road	51397	14th Aug., '20	4th January
2. Allen	Hilda Nellie	Naval Maternity Home	70354	14th Feb., '27	23rd January
3. Bampton	Dorothy Vera	31 Collins Road	68136	28th Feb., '26	10th January
4. Barnes	Eliza	109 Church Road	23295	26th April, '06	5th January
5. Barnes	Elizabeth	45 St. George's Square	27020	14th Oct., '08	5th January
6. Blake	Ellen M.	19 Frensham Road	27693	16th Dec., '08	11th January
7. Blair	Elizabeth	78 Kensington Road	870	30th April, '17	14th May
8. Bragg	Sarah	118 St. Augustine Road	42180	5th May, '18	8th January
9. Brackley	Elsie Eliza	5 St. Andrew's Road	62715	9th April, '24	5th January
10. Brassfield	Frances Mary	26 Besant Road	47125	11th May, '18	4th January
11. Brinn	Rosina	42 Wadham Road	29590	10th Oct., '09	7th January
12. Brockett	Ellen	23 Outram Road	45581	17th May, '17	4th January
13. Challis	Patty Jane	37 Aylesbury Road	4208	28th April, '04	5th January
14. Clarke	Gertrude	16 Second Avenue, Cosham	17540	25th Mar., '05	7th January
15. Clarke	Gwendoline	Naval Maternity Home	45983	11th Aug., '17	21st January
16. Cooper	Alice Louise	53 Telephone Road	67188	10th Oct., '25	4th January
17. Cowell	Mary A.	57 St. Piran's Avenue	69902	16th Dec., '26	4th January
18. Crafts	Elizabeth	14 Alexandra Road	39421	17th Dec., '13	4th January
19. Denham	Gertrude E.	16 St. Andrew's Road	52297	10th Nov., '20	26th February
20. Dowse	Mabel Coles	15 Sheffield Road	28319	7th April, '09	5th January
21. Elliott	Mary Ann Leah	128 Prince Albert Road	5487	30th June, '04	10th January
22. Farnell	Marion	454 Commercial Road	8755	27th Oct., '04	21st January
23. Farr	Mary	6 Longs Road	52338	10th Nov., '20	5th January
24. Field	Ethel Fanny	126 Devonshire Avenue	54222	11th June, '21	4th January
25. Flynn	Ida	5 Addison Road	19308	27th April, '05	26th January
26. Foley	Louisa	8 Thurbern Road	37918	28th April, '13	14th January
27. Foot	Alice Maud Mary	21 Essex Road	54229	11th June, '21	9th January
28. French	Louisa	2 Shirley Avenue	47980	19th Nov., '18	9th January
29. Ginn	Elizabeth	68 Montgomerie Road	8211	29th Sept., '04	15th January
30. Godwin	Julia	3 Dean Road, Cosham	65151	29th Jan., '25	5th January
31. Goodman	Lucy Ann	3 Derby Road	26437	21st May, '08	5th January
32. Gray	Ellen	Naval Welfare Centre	52388	11th Nov., '20	10th January
33. Heard	Mabel Vesper	28 Victoria Road North	34559	28th Oct., '11	4th January
34. Hebbington	Eliza	31 Curzon Howe Road	50981	12th May, '20	4th January
35. Hebbington	Eliza	63 Margate Road	70015	16th Dec., '26	4th January
36. Hodge	Ada	73 King Street, Southsea	50992	12th May, '20	6th January
37. Hindman	Joyce Winifred	5 Inglis Road	29525	30th Oct., '09	19th September



## ROLL OF MIDWIVES—continued.

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	ADDRESS	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate	Date of Notice 1929
38. Hooper	Lily Florence	67 Victoria Road, S.	3957	10th Oct., '98	26th April
39. Horton	Winifred	Naval Welfare Centre	66858	15th Aug., '25	4th January
40. Howard	Lydia	49 Wisborough Road	63413	14th June, '24	4th January
41. Jack	Emma	106 Jessie Road	47280	11th May, '18	30th January
42. Jeffery	Catherine Ruth	62 Mayles Road	66663	10th Aug., '25	9th January
43. Kean	Lucy Rowe	133 Eastfield Road	31908	30th Sept., '10	20th January
44. Kenward	Hetty	28 Inglis Road	6943	29th Sept., '04	26th April
45. Langstreeth	Maria	36 Wellington Street	14211	23rd Feb., '05	5th January
46. Lee	Ethel Eliza	23 Derby Road	60963	11th Aug., '23	26th February
47. Lovett	Ellen	14 Shearer Road	48431	10th Feb., '19	4th January
48. Mallett	Maud Phoebe	44 Farlington Road	55146	11th Oct., '21	20th January
49. Malyon	Marion	200 Stamshaw Road	46160	11th Aug., '27	5th January
50. Martin	Elizabeth Amy	80 Portchester Road	56977	16th April, '22	5th January
51. Martin	Emma Jane	4 Alhambra Road	32376	29th Oct., '10	17th October
52. Matthews	Elizabeth	1 Exeter Road	55447	31st Oct., '22	14th January
53. Moore	Emma Lillian K.	23 Oliver Road	48077	9th Nov., '18	8th January
54. Owen	Jane Ann	22 Besant Road	43020	1st Nov., '15	8th January
55. Paul	Margaret	116 London Road	35805	2nd May, '12	5th January
56. Pettigrew	Nellie Louisa	22 Milton Road	48894	10th May, '19	4th January
57. Packer	Mabel Elizabeth	7 St. Andrew's Road	48091	9th Nov., '18	6th January
58. Phillips	Edith	80 Methuen Road	3388	24th May, '04	12th January
59. Phillips	Abigail G. L.	14 Wykeham Avenue	34709	28th Oct., '11	4th January
60. Richards	Annie Kathleen	Naval Maternity Home	35480	23rd Feb., '12	9th January
61. Rose	Ellen Mary	286 Fawcett Road	31706	2nd May, '10	9th March
62. Rumbold	Edith	20 First Avenue, Cosham	49421	9th Aug., '19	5th January
63. Rust	Jane	204 Powerscourt Road	40133	28th April, '14	7th January
64. Sansom	Maud Mary	31 St. Mary's Road	40779	22nd June, '14	4th January
65. Spaven	Marion	Crambe Lodge, Priory Road	61571	8th Oct., '23	13th January
66. Stallworthy	Lydia Helen	33 Brompton Road, Mile End	64077	9th Aug., '24	21st January
67. Stevens	Johanna	" Glenlyn," Stubbington Avenue	55569	10th Oct., '21	14th January
68. Street	Beryl	157 Eastfield Road	38035	8th April, '13	8th January
69. Taylor	Florence Mary	The Gables, Magdala Road, Cosham	29219	10th Aug., '09	5th January
70. Taylor	Lily May	3 Posbrooke Road	18246	27th April, '05	7th January
71. Tomes	Ellen	16 St. George's Square	15515	23rd May, '05	6th January
72. Trowbridge	Edith Mary	1 Collins Road	22860	28th Nov., '05	7th January
73. Upfield	Gertrude Eleanor	25 Oliver Road	62132	12th Dec., '23	30th January
74. Weller	Marion Edith	45 Catfield Road	46669	10th Nov., '17	4th January
75. Willcocks	May Julia	174 Chichester Road	57158	10th April, '22	30th January



**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.—**

The following hospitals are provided or subsidised by the City Council :—

**Milton Hospital** for Infectious Diseases, Milton Road, in which as many as 270 beds have been in use at one time. When not required for other infectious diseases 32 of these beds are set aside for persons suffering from advanced tuberculosis. This Hospital is about to be enlarged by 84 beds.

**Small-pox Hospital.**—By arrangement with the Gosport Borough Council the Small-pox Hospital 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 early cases of tuberculosis.

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

**Municipal Maternity Hospital**, Trafalgar Place, Fratton, with 17 beds for lying-in women.

**Orthopaedic 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 and Homes in the district are :—

**The Royal Portsmouth Hospital** (Voluntary) 184 beds.

**The Eye and Ear Hospital** (Voluntary), Pembroke Road, 47 beds.

**St. Mary's Hospital, Milton**, 1,168 beds.

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

The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the City Council :—

**The Tuberculosis Dispensary**, Anglesey Road, open daily.

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

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



**Ante-natal Clinic,** held every Friday morning at the Municipal Maternity Hospital.

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

**Professional Nursing in the Home.** The Nurses of the Queen Victoria Nursing Association, to which the Council make an annual grant of £150, attended 1,846 patients in their own homes, and paid a total of 43,809 visits; the latter include 2,303 visits paid to patients at the request of the Health Department. No provision is made in this district for the home nursing of infectious cases.

**Registration of Nursing Homes.** The following particulars are given in respect of Part II. of the "Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926" and "The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927":—

(1) Number of applications for registration ..	4
(2) Number of Homes registered .. .. .	3
(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 Public Analyst's Laboratories, Arundel Street, is given in the City Analyst's Report on page 77.

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

Disease	RESULT		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria .. .. .	716	2723	3439
Tuberculosis .. .. .	106	508	614
Enteric Fever .. .. .	2	16	18

**Municipal Disinfecting Fluid.** During the year 9,870 gallons of electrolysed sea-water disinfecting fluid were manufactured at the station in Park Road. Of this 2,760 gallons were issued to the public, 2,470 gallons to the Public Elementary Schools, 2,920 gallons to the Public Swimming Baths, and 1,720 gallons to Hospitals.



## LOCAL AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

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

### 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-house, 1921.
- Nuisance, 1893.
- Common Lodging-houses, 1891.
- New Streets and Buildings, 1928.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY.

**Water Supply.** There is nothing new to be recorded in respect of the water supply, which continues to be of excellent character as regards purity and quantity. The results of the City Analyst's monthly chemical analysis of the water are shown on page 87.

**Drainage and Sewerage.** The City Engineer has submitted plans for a system of sewerage at Wymering and for a relief sewer for the Copnor area. A public enquiry was held by the Ministry in respect of these and they will shortly be constructed.

**Scavenging.** No alterations in the methods of scavenging have been introduced, but the system of controlled tipping has been adopted with success and a large area of land is being reclaimed therewith.

**Sanitary Inspection.** Details of the work done in connection with the sanitary inspection of the City will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report. One matter may be referred to here, namely, the nuisance complained of from the mud and the house-boats on the foreshore between the Open-air Swimming Pool and Stanley Road at Stamshaw. I reported to the Health Committee in June that a great improvement could be effected by filling in and reclaiming this mudland and the subsequent provision of a recreation ground on the site. This suggestion was approved and steps are being taken to carry the proposal into effect.



## FOOD.

**Milk Supply.** The results of the analyses of the milk supply of the district will be found in the City Analyst's Report on page 81.


**Other Foods.** With 62 private slaughter-houses, in which killing may take place at any time in the day—or night, and only one Meat Inspector, it cannot be pretended that adequate meat inspection exists in the city. I am glad to say, however, that the provision of a public abattoir, which to my knowledge has been periodically considered during the past thirty-four years, appears now to be nearer materialisation than ever before. A site upon the Northern Road has been definitely decided upon by the City Council and plans for a modern, well equipped abattoir have been directed to be prepared.

A list of the articles of food which have been destroyed as being unfit for human consumption will be found in the Chief Inspector's Report.

**Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.** An account of the work done in connection with this Act will be found in the reports of the Public Analyst and Chief Inspector.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following tables give a summary of the work done in connection with the supervision of factories and workshops :—

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries) . .	115	9	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	345	22	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	43	4	—
TOTAL  . .	503	35	—



## DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	9	9	..	..
Want of Ventilation .. .. .	3	3	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors .. .. .	4	3	—	—
Other Nuisances .. .. .	14	13	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective .. .. .	11	10	—	—
not separate for sexes .. .. .	1	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Offences .. .. .	3	3	2	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
TOTAL ..	45	41	2	—

## HOMEWORK.

Lists received twice a year from Employers .. .. .						62
Number of Outworkers : Contractors .. .. .						67
Workmen .. .. .						345
Lists received once a year .. .. .						—
Number of Outworkers : Contractors .. .. .						—
Workmen .. .. .						—
Outwork in unwholesome premises .. .. .						—
Notices served .. .. .						2
Outwork in infected premises .. .. .						—

## REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR	Number
Retail Bakehouses .. .. .	55
Tailoring .. .. .	133
Dressmaking and Millinery .. .. .	95
Upholstery .. .. .	25
Laundries .. .. .	15
Photography .. .. .	15
Miscellaneous .. .. .	389
TOTAL ..	727



**HOUSING.** The total number of new houses built during the year was 1,253, this is an increase of 211 on 1928, and is the largest number built in any one year since the war.

Portsmouth Housing Limited have erected 15 working class dwellings in Hawke Street, Portsea, and the Council erected 176 houses, viz : 55 on Portsdown Hill, 58 at Gladys Avenue, and 12 flats and 51 houses on the Eastern Road, these are part of the 500 houses which it was decided to erect to accommodate persons displaced through the closing of houses unfit for human habitation. The White Hart Flats, which had been temporarily provided in order to relieve overcrowding, were discontinued as they proved unsatisfactory and the tenants were granted houses in the Gladys Avenue estate. Under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, advances amounting to £6,240 were made in respect of 13 houses. Progress has been made with the Voller Street improvement scheme, but legal difficulties have prevented this scheme being completed as soon as was anticipated ; it will almost certainly be finished during the early part of 1930.

The scheme of the Portsmouth Dockyard Employees Housing Association, embracing the erection of 150 houses to the north of Portsbridge has been completed. Considerable difficulty was experienced with this site owing to the low lying character of part of the land.

Considerable progress has been made with the Slum Clearance Scheme. A survey has been made of houses which have become unfit for human habitation, and during the year Closing Orders were made in respect of 41 premises ; of these most of the tenants have been re-housed in the Council houses in Gladys Avenue and Eastern Road. The owner of two houses has appealed to the Ministry of Health against Closing Orders being made, but the appeals have now been dismissed.

In connection with the Slum Clearance Scheme two main difficulties are met, first, the inability of many of the displaced tenants to afford the rent of a Council house ; and, secondly, the danger that, unless proper supervision is exercised, such tenants when removed to new houses, may fail to maintain them in a cleanly and proper condition. In connection with these two points I submitted the following report :—



# Slum Clearance Scheme.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions, I beg to report upon the question of the rents to be charged to those tenants who are transferred from houses condemned under the Slum Clearance Scheme to the new Council houses now being constructed in Gladys Avenue and on the Eastern Road.

The conditions which have to be faced will be more clearly appreciated by a reference to the following examples, which fairly represent the class of tenant for whom provision has to be made :

1. **St. George's Passage.** This alley consists of 12 houses, the tenants of five have no regular employment. The rents at present paid vary from  $3/2$  to  $6/8$  a week inclusive. The mean rental for the 12 houses is  $4/9$  a week. The rents which the tenants state they can afford to pay for a new house vary from  $5/-$  to  $11/-$  inclusive, and the mean is  $6/10$  a week.

2. **Blossom Alley.** Contains 17 houses ; eight of the tenants are not in regular employment. The mean rental of all the houses is  $5/2$  a week inclusive, and the mean rent they can afford to pay is  $6/-$  a week.

3. **Rudmore Terrace.** Contains 15 houses, and eleven of the tenants have no regular employment. The mean inclusive rent of these is  $4/5\frac{1}{2}$  a week, and the average which can be afforded is  $5/5$  inclusive.

4. **Taylor's Court.** Contains 14 houses, and the tenants of nine are not in regular employment. The average weekly inclusive rental now paid is  $6/7\frac{1}{2}$ , and the average which can be afforded is  $7/1$  inclusive.

Of the foregoing 58 cottages, which are typical of those which it is proposed to demolish, it will be seen that the average inclusive weekly rental which the tenants now pay is  $5/5$ , and that the average which they state they can afford to pay is  $6/4$  a week.

An essential part of the proposed scheme of slum clearance is that all tenants of demolished houses shall be offered accommodation in one of the new Council houses now being erected. A perusal of the foregoing figures, however, indicates that a large number of those displaced will be quite unable to afford the lowest estimated rent of the new houses, which is  $10/9$  for those in Gladys Avenue.

This difficulty can apparently be met only by making in certain cases a further subsidy in the form of rent reduction. I cannot see any alternative. Either the Committee must be prepared to face a loss of part of the rent, or the present proposed Slum Clearance Scheme cannot be carried out.

The total number of new houses being built under the present scheme is 381, namely, 216 in Gladys Avenue and 165 on the Eastern Road. The cheapest are those in Gladys Avenue, for which tentatively the estimated rent will be  $10/3$  a week inclusive. As stated before, a number of the tenants



to be rehoused will not be able to pay this amount, but until further enquiries have been made into their financial status, one cannot give an exact estimate as to how much the rent subsidy which it is found necessary to give will amount to, or what consequently will be the charge upon the rates. I may point out, however, that a loss of 1/- a week rent on the whole of the houses would only amount to £990 a year, or a rate of one-seventh of a penny. The cost will probably be more than this at the commencement, but in view of the improvement to the city which the clearance of the slums will effect, I think it will be agreed that reasonable expenditure in this direction is justifiable.

If the principle of a rent subsidy be accepted, and I think the conclusion is unavoidable, it becomes necessary to fix a scale upon which the amount of rent reduction can be based, and in doing this it is obvious that the rents must be fixed not upon the value of the house, but upon the ability of the tenant to pay, and his ability to pay depends upon his income from all sources and the number of dependents in the family.

It is a most difficult matter to devise a scale of relief in rent which would, on the one hand, be within the means of the class of tenants which we now have to rehouse, and, on the other, would not entail too heavy a charge on the ratepayers.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the principle of a rent subsidy to tenants removed from slum properties has been adopted by one town only, namely, Banbury. By this Authority a minimum inclusive rent is fixed at 6/6 a week; this minimum is increased by 1½d. a week for every shilling a week income over 30/-, and a reduction of 1/- a week is made for every child of school age. The tenant is allowed a rebate of the difference of 10/6 a week and the rent applied by the scale to his circumstances. In no case is the inclusive weekly rent reduced below the minimum of 6/6 a week. The result of working of this scale is that out of 37 houses a rent of 6/6 is charged for 22.

A special committee of the National Housing and Town Planning Committee has just issued "A Policy for the Slums," in which it is held that the only practical method of dealing with the problem we have undertaken is by a children's rent allowance, and the following suggestions are made:—

"That the children's rent allowance shall be limited to families with a total weekly income of 55/- and with three or more children.

That when the full weekly income is between 45/- and 55/-, the children's rent allowance shall be 3/- a week for the first three children, and 6d. a week for each further child, with a maximum of 4/-.

That when the full weekly allowance is less than 45/-, the children's rent allowance shall be 4/- a week, and 6d. a week for each further child, with a maximum of 5/-.

That a child, for the purpose of calculating the children's rent allowance shall mean a child under 14 years of age, or an older child still at school, or, with the approval of the local authority, any other dependent.

That two-thirds of the cost of the children's rent allowance be borne by the Exchequer, one-third by the local rates."



Whether the Committee adopt either of the above suggested scales, or whether a modification be adopted, it appears indispensable to a slum clearance scheme that the principle of rent subsidy must be recognised. Seeing, however, that the clearance of slums is a national affair, and that the Government have announced their intention of introducing legislation dealing with it, it might be advisable at this stage to approach the Minister of Health to ascertain whether there is any hope of State assistance being granted to those local authorities who are taking the slum clearance problem in hand. It would hardly be just that a local authority which, like that of Portsmouth, is already taking the matter in hand, should be penalised by the loss of financial assistance, which, as the result of coming legislation, may be available for local authorities who subsequently adopt slum clearance schemes.

There is one other matter to which I wish particularly to direct your attention at this stage. A scheme of slum clearance presents far greater difficulties than any other housing scheme which the Council has undertaken. It must be borne in mind that we are taking a class of tenants who for years have been living in slum property under wretched insanitary conditions, and transplanting them to a modern sanitary type of house to which they are entirely unaccustomed.

A number of those to be displaced will doubtless turn into first-class tenants; others will prove indifferent, but there will be a certain proportion who will remain most undesirable tenants from a landlord's point of view. Under our scheme, however, we cannot select only those who are likely to prove good tenants and ignore the others, but have to provide housing accommodation for all those—good, bad and indifferent—whose houses we demolish.

Further, our aim in slum clearance is not only to provide healthy houses, but generally to improve the conditions of living of those whom we propose to rehouse. This object will not be accomplished by simply turning these people haphazard into new Council houses and sending a collector weekly to try and collect the rents; much more will be required. After a sudden change from a slum to a modern type of dwelling-house, many of our tenants will need constant supervision; they will require educating up to a different standard of looking after their houses, and will need tactful encouragement, together with a firm hand to prevent them reducing their new environment to the condition of the places they have left. For this purpose the Council should engage the services of a woman trained *practically* in this class of house management, and in the special sort of social work which will here be required. Such a person must not only collect rents, but must establish a personal relationship with the tenants, and assist and advise them in the matter of keeping their houses decent and in good order. Moreover, this person should be appointed before any of the houses are let, so that she can first make herself acquainted with the prospective tenants, and decide as to the type of house which will be most suitable to each. It is particularly necessary in a scheme of this character, where we have to deal with varied types of tenant, that due consideration should be given beforehand to the grading and grouping of the tenants, so that all should be rehoused under the most suitable conditions available.

This scheme which the Council has undertaken is under any condition an extremely difficult one to bring to a successful issue, and I cannot too strongly emphasise the opinion that the appointment of a manager, scientifically trained in supervising this class of house property, is absolutely essential.



The principle of appointing a trained woman manager to collect the rents and supervise housing schemes has already been adopted with success by several local authorities and numerous housing trusts and housing societies in the country, and in all cases the manager has been selected from candidates trained on Octavia Hill's methods, by the Association of Women House Property Managers. I strongly advise that this course be adopted here, and that we get into communication with the above Association, with a view to securing a manager. The commencing salary which the Association require for these posts is £250 a year.

Seeing that there will be a large amount of preliminary work to be done in the way of interviewing prospective tenants, grading and grouping, before the new houses are occupied, I think this appointment should be made forthwith.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Health Department,  
Guildhall, Portsmouth.

September, 1929.

During the year Closing Orders were made in respect of the following premises :—

No. 41, Britain Street, Portsea.

Nos. 32, 34, 36 and 40, White Hart Road, Portsmouth.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14, Taylor's Court, Britain Street, Portsea.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Wellington Place, St. George's Square, Portsea.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, St. George's Passage, Kent Street, Portsea. (Appeals against Closing Orders are pending in respect of Nos. 3 and 11, St. George's Passage.).

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Clapperton Court, Portsea.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of :—

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Miall's Court, Queen Street, Portsea, (since demolished).

No. 31, Oyster Street, Portsmouth.

The following summary, prepared for the Ministry of Health, is given of work carried out in connection with dwelling houses and further details are given in the Chief Inspector's Report, page 70.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	..	1253
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts—		
(i) By the Local Authority	.. .. .	176
(ii) By other bodies or persons	.. .. .	625



## 1.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. ..	7414
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. ..	304
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	41
(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 .. .. .	6

## 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	1294
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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 .. .. .	179
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners .. .. .	96
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner .. ..	23
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close .. .. .	—

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	2128
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners .. .. .	419
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .. ..	—

## 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 .. .. .	42
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	41
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit .. .. .	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	4
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	3

## MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1929.

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	30.291	36.8	49	25	40.8	32.9	7.9	53.7	11	34.3	1.35	87	9
February	30.139	33.7	51	16	38.6	28.8	9.8	61.0	15	31.8	1.26	88	6
March	30.336	44.9	67	26	53.9	36.0	17.9	192.7	28	3.0	0.12	76	2
April	30.066	45.7	64	30	53.8	37.7	16.1	186.5	27	21.1	0.83	71	8
May	29.969	53.9	76	37	61.4	46.4	15.0	278.4	29	49.8	1.96	75	10
June	30.045	58.5	73	47	65.9	51.2	14.7	239.8	25	33.3	1.31	69	11
July	30.085	63.3	85	49	71.1	55.5	15.6	264.5	27	42.4	1.67	72	7
August	30.011	62.6	75	50	68.8	56.4	12.4	205.6	25	42.7	1.68	82	8
September	30.135	64.9	87	50	72.9	56.8	16.1	211.8	28	11.0	0.44	74	2
October	29.869	52.6	65	35	58.5	46.8	11.7	125.8	21	91.4	3.60	85	13
November	29.765	47.4	61	29	52.6	41.6	11.0	87.4	22	186.0	7.35	90	18
December	30.705	45.7	55	28	50.0	41.3	8.7	78.8	22	164.0	6.44	89	25
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1986.0	280	710.8	28.00	—	119
MEAN	30.118	50.8	67.3	35.1	57.3	44.2	13.1	165.5	23.3	59.2	2.33	79.8	9.9



TABLE SHOWING EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE SINCE 1890.

Year	Highest Maximum in Shade °F	Date	Lowest Maximum in Shade °F	Date	Lowest Minimum in Shade °F	Date	Lowest Minimum on Grass °F	Date
1890	77	May 24th	30	Dec. 16th	18	Dec. 31st	10	Jan. 7th
1891	78	May 16th, Sept. 12th	31	Jan. 6th	19	Jan. 18th	8	Jan. 10th, 11th
1892	77	July 27th	29	Jan. 9th	19	Jan. 10th	13	Dec. 27th
1893	85	June 18th	29	Jan. 2nd	20	Jan. 2nd	12	Jan. 5th
1894	82	July 1st	25	Jan. 4th	14	Jan. 5th, 6th	13	Jan. 5th, 6th
1895	79	Sept. 28th	25	Feb. 6th	17	Feb. 6th, 7th	5	Feb. 13th
1896	81	July 21st	32	Feb. 25th	24	Feb. 26th	19	Feb. 26th
1897	86	July 16th	32	Jan. 23rd	24	Jan. 24th	16	Feb. 4th
1898	81	Aug. 16th	37	Feb. 21st	27	Feb. 21st	19	Feb. 21st
1899	84	Aug. 3rd	30	Dec. 14th	22	Dec. 14th	16	Mar. 25th
1900	85	July 25th	35	Feb. 3rd	22	Feb. 10th	16	Feb. 8th, 10th
1901	84	July 19th	30	Jan. 7th	20	Jan. 9th	14	Jan. 9th
1902	82	July 19th	32	Dec. 6th	23	Dec. 7th	15	Feb. 12th, 13th, 16th
1903	80	June 1st, July 9th	32	Jan. 12th	23	Jan. 15th	12	Dec. 3rd
1904	79	July 17th	30	Jan. 2nd	25	Jan. 1st	13	Jan. 21st
1905	80	July 21st, 26th	35	Jan. 1st, Nov. 17th	24	Nov. 24th	15	Jan. 9th, Nov. 21st
1906	79	Sept. 1st	34	Dec. 26th	25	Jan. 24th	13	Feb. 14th
1907	79	July 16th	29	Jan. 23rd, 24th	20	Jan. 24th	14	Jan. 25th
1908	83	July 2nd	35	Jan. 11th	17	Dec. 30th	11	Jan. 6th
1909	85	Aug. 12th	34	Mar. 3rd	20	Mar. 3rd	10	Jan. 27th
1910	76	May 23rd	35	Jan. 26th	21	Jan. 27th	13	Jan. 16th
1911	90	Aug. 14th	35	Jan. 15th	25	Jan. 16th	17	Feb. 3rd
1912	89	July 15th	32	Feb. 2nd	20	Feb. 3rd	12	Dec. 25th
1913	81	June 29th	36	Dec. 29th, 30th	29	Jan. 13th, April 13th, Dec. 29th, 31st	19	Jan. 24th
1914	79	Aug. 13th, 14th	33	Jan. 19th	25	Jan. 23rd	14	Nov. 27th
1915	79	July 2nd	36	Jan. 28th	27	Feb. 26th	18	Dec. 17th
1916	82	Aug. 2nd	34	Feb. 25th	25	Feb. 25th	17	Feb. 3rd
1917	78	July 16th, 17th	31	Jan. 26th, 27th	20	Feb. 5th	13	Feb. 18th
1918	83	Aug. 22nd	36	Jan. 3rd, 4th	23	Jan. 9th	16	Dec. 17th
1919	82	Aug. 10th, 13th	31	Jan. 31st	24	Jan. 25th, Feb. 8th, 9th	17	Dec. 16th
1920	78	May 24th	31	Dec. 12th	22	Jan. 7th	22	Dec. 16th
1921	89	July 19th	38	Feb. 7th	26	Nov. 15th	18	Nov. 13th
1922	79	May 23rd, 24th	37	Feb. 6th	26	Jan. 24th, 25th	19	Jan. 18th
1923	89	July 12th	34	Dec. 25th	23	Nov. 26th	17	Nov. 16th
1924	77	July 12th	37	Feb. 20th, 27th	27	Feb. 18th, 29th	21	Feb. 15th
1925	82	June 7th	35	Dec. 14th	26	March 19th	18	Nov. 14th
1926	85	July 14th	32	Jan. 14th	22	Jan. 15th, 17th	18	Jan. 15th, 17th, Dec. 28th
1927	80	July 10th	29	Dec. 19th	24	Dec. 19th	15	Jan. 20th
1928	88	July 15th	37	Dec. 14th	25	Mar. 12th, 14th, Dec. 15th	17	Dec. 9th, 15th
1929	87	Sept. 5th	26	Feb. 13th	16	Feb. 15th	7	Feb. 15th

## SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1929

**Barometer.**—The mean barometer pressure for the year was 30.118 inches. The highest observed reading corrected to sea-level was 30.817 on March 1st, and the lowest 29.034 on December 5th.

**Temperature.**—The mean temperature in the shade was 50.8°, the normal.

**MAXIMUM.**—The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 57.3°, the highest being 87°, on September 5th.

**MINIMUM.**—The mean minimum temperature was 44.2°, the lowest being 16° on February 15th.

**MINIMUM ON GRASS.**—The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 38.3°, the lowest being 7° on February 15th.

**EARTH TEMPERATURE.**—The mean temperature at 1 foot below the ground was 50.8°, and that at 4 feet 51.7°.

**Bright Sunshine.**—1,986 hours of sunshine were registered by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder. The greatest amount registered on one day was 14 hours 35 minutes, viz., on May 25th and June 17th.

**Frosts.**—The minimum thermometer in the shade, four feet above the ground fell to and below freezing point on 60 days, and that on the ground on 109 occasions.

**Humidity.**—The mean humidity of the air (Saturation 100) was 79.8.

**Rainfall.**—The total rainfall was 28.00 inches or 1.76 inches below the normal. The greatest fall of rain in 24 hours was 1.18 inches, on November 15th.

**Hail.**—Hail occurred on 4 occasions.

**Thunder.**—Thunder occurred on 6 occasions.

**Snow.**—Snow or Sleet fell on 5 occasions.

**Fogs.**—Fogs occurred on 27 occasions.

**Gales.**—Gales occurred on 14 occasions.

**Averages for the past Ten years, 1920 to 1929 :—**

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Hours of Bright Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>	<i>Humidity (Saturation 100)</i>
29.76	1798.0	51.6	81.1



VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS												
YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT				
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Resi-dents not regis-tered in the District	Under 1 Year age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		Number
1910	227,821	5801	..	25.41	2995	13.14	..	..	603	104	..	..
1911	232,221	5787	5775	24.99	3101	13.40	106	72	734	127	3067	13.20
1912	236,732	5605	5570	23.60	3141	13.31	97	81	466	85	3125	13.24
1913	241,256	5989	5966	24.34	3096	12.63	98	82	545	91	3080	12.57
1914	245,827	5714	5678	23.17	3176	12.96	125	98	486	85	3149	12.81
1915	202,441	4975	4949	24.44	3405	16.81	176	55	433	87	3284	16.24
1916	197,848	5186	5184	24.09	2987	15.09	112	62	418	80	2937	14.84
1917	198,527	4613	4584	20.71	3081	15.51	197	58	326	71	2912	14.81
1918	203,396	4778	4774	20.90	3730	18.33	190	107	361	75	3647	17.93
1919	224,846	5300	5139	21.94	3006	13.37	118	93	383	74	2981	13.26
1920	233,805	6520	6520	25.85	2705	11.10	120	55	393	60	2640	11.29
1921	233,929	5662	5651	22.90	2704	11.55	142	50	355	63	2612	11.20
1922	236,630	5465	5529	22.10	2920	12.34	108	62	349	63	2874	12.14
1923	230,718	5338	5314	21.06	2540	11.00	81	65	276	52	2524	10.93
1924	232,000	5096	5022	20.10	3003	12.94	94	68	348	66	2977	12.58
1925	232,900	4888	4770	19.07	2912	12.50	110	64	297	61	2866	12.30
1926	231,500	4636	4496	18.20	2746	11.86	108	65	247	54	2703	11.67
1927	232,100	4352	4230	17.08	3006	12.95	121	60	234	55	2245	12.68
1928	240,700	4579	4445	17.21	2864	11.89	134	57	245	55	2730	11.34
1929	242,000	4519	4394	16.80	3429	14.16	153	69	293	66	3345	13.82

APPENDIX. TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1929.

Notifiable Diseases	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
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	766	6	150	472	75	56	6	1	..	240	153	28	727	
Erysipelas .. ..	74	1	4	4	5	14	29	17	..	25	19	1	3	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	787	2	126	511	90	52	6	..	275	241	162	43	702	
Enteric Fever .. ..	11	..	1	5	1	4	..	..	1	7	2	1	6	
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	73	2	7	3	3	19	24	15	2	25	12	2	..	
Puerperal Fever .. ..	24	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	1	11	3	3	22	
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	23	..	..	..	7	16	..	..	3	5	5	4	6	
Poliomyelitis .. ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Dysentery .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	7	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	1	1	5	..	2	
Malaria .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	2	4	
Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis ..	26	1	5	7	7	2	4	..	3	5	7	2	14	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	398	1	3	53	99	165	72	5	37	115	89	36	210	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	81	1	12	43	11	8	5	1	3	26	14	6	42	
TOTALS .. ..	2295	35	308	1100	314	350	149	39	29	777	697	470	130	1738

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 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 m'ths	Total Deaths under One Year
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Tubercular Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) .. .. .	1	2	1	..	4	3	4	1	1	13
Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	3	6
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	7
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	12	14	46
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	6
Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	25	16	8	6	56
Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	3
Gastritis .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	4
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. .. .	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	2	3
Status Lymphaticus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Injury at Birth .. .. .	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Atelectasis .. .. .	6	1	..	3	..	2	2	1	..	15
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	37	4	4	3	48	4	..	..	..	52
Premature Birth .. .. .	9	2	..	4	15	7	2	..	..	24
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. .. .	9	..	..	2	11	6	2	2	4	25
Other Causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	75	13	7	18	113	62	47	36	35	293

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate 4141  
 Illegitimate 253

## Port Sanitary Authority.

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

GENTLEMEN,

There were no cases of infectious diseases amongst the vessels arriving in the Port during the year, except 2 cases of influenza on board the S.S. *Liela* from Sweden, both these patients were removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

The total number of vessels arriving was 5,235 of which 4,508 were from places in the Solent, 487 from coast-wise ports, and 240 from foreign ports. The Port Sanitary Inspector inspected 502 of these and found insanitary conditions on 39, all of these were removed before the vessels left the port.

The nationality of the vessels arriving at the port was as follows :—

British ..	5090	Belgian ..	7
French ..	55	Finn .. ..	3
German ..	22	Russian ..	1
Norwegian	16	Esthonian ..	1
Dutch ..	19	Danish ..	2
Swedish ..	14	Greek ..	1
Italian ..	4		

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# Milton Hospital.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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*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, 1929.

The number of admissions was 1,506, as against 1,650 the previous year.

The number of deaths was 40, discharged 1,276, remaining 190. The combined mortality in respect of all deaths was 2.6 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.—Admitted 727 ; last year 848 ; discharged 626 ; died 23 ; remaining 78. The fatality rate was 3.1 per cent.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Admitted 6 ; discharged 4 ; died 2. The fatality rate was 33.3 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Admitted 50 ; discharged 21 ; died 3 ; remaining 26. The fatality rate was 6 per cent.

PAROTITIS.—Admitted 2 ; discharged 2.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Admitted 14 ; discharged 8 ; died 6. The fatality rate was 42.8 per cent.

ERYSIPELAS.—Admitted 3 ; discharged 2.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Admitted 2 ; discharged 1 ; died 1.

SCARLET FEVER.—Admitted 702 ; last year 684 ; discharged 611 ; died 5 ; remaining 86. The fatality rate was 0.7 per cent. The five deaths were due to complications, not arising from Scarlet Fever.

Illness of Staff. 3 nurses contracted Scarlet Fever and 3 Diphtheria : all recovered.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MCGREGOR,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

## MILTON HOSPITAL.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED  
during the Year 1929.

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	111	458	81	39	6	5	..	702
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	6
Diphtheria .. ..	6	144	450	73	29	19	5	1	727
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	1	13	14	14	5	3	50
Other Diseases .. ..	..	5	6	5	1	1	..	..	18
TOTALS ..	8	260	920	174	84	42	15	4	1506



## NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED to the MILTON HOSPITAL.

(Small-pox Patients—Langstone Hospital) for the years 1883 to 1929.

Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric or Typhoid	Diphtheria	Measles	Other Diseases	Total
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	501
1897	..	413	102	37	6	11	569
1898	..	436	92	118	6	10	662
1899	1	333	96	225	..	2	657
1900	..	198	157	211	1	..	567
1901	1	270	101	170	..	..	542
1902	8	339	105	197	..	..	649
1903	3	572	70	211	..	2	858
1904	..	340	73	220	..	3	636
1905	10	274	57	198	..	..	539
1906	1	243	72	239	..	..	555
1907	..	202	109	235	..	..	546
1908	..	343	102	284	1	1	731
1909	..	631	96	354	1	..	1082
1910	..	850	114	336	..	..	1300
1911	..	635	70	436	..	..	1141
1912	..	702	71	782	..	..	1555
1913	..	730	55	652	..	..	1437
1914	..	469	110	615	..	..	1194
1915	..	630	33	684	..	27	1374
1916	..	340	47	589	..	35	1011
1917	..	383	21	340	4	48	796
1918	..	277	15	483	25	27	827
1919	..	250	10	520	10	156	946
1920	..	382	12	598	16	105	1113
1921	..	1010	26	482	8	71	1597
1922	..	996	14	555	6	41	1612
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
1928	..	684	13	848	3	102	1650
1929	..	702	6	727	1	70	1506

# 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.

2,128 Informal and 637 Statutory Notices were served for the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Act.

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

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

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

## DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains cleared .. .. .	597
Drains cleared in Workshops .. .. .	3
Drains repaired or relaid .. .. .	159
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired .. .. .	39
New water-closet pans provided .. .. .	86
New pedestal closet pans provided .. .. .	8
Water-closet fittings repaired .. .. .	269
Flushing apparatus to water closets provided .. .. .	89
“ “ “ “ “ in workshops .. .. .	1
Separate and additional sanitary accommodation provided .. .. .	2
Water--closets disconnected from Workshops .. .. .	6
“ ventilated .. .. .	1
“ cleansed .. .. .	2
Gratings provided to gully traps .. .. .	15
Glazed stoneware sinks provided .. .. .	14
Sink waste-pipes repaired, trapped or renewed .. .. .	113



## OTHER DEFECTS.

Rain-water spouting cleansed or repaired .. ..	482
Roofs repaired .. ..	1018
Weather slating repaired or external walls protected .. ..	214
Floors, stairs or doors repaired .. ..	602
Sashes, lines, sills, glazing or sash frames repaired .. ..	1018
Damp courses provided or repaired .. ..	35
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered .. ..	179
"    "    "    repaired .. ..	807
Sanitary dustbins provided .. ..	10
Dust chutes cleansed or repaired .. ..	4
Space beneath floors ventilated .. ..	32
Yards, stables, sties, etc., repaved .. ..	180
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated .. ..	1
Foundation of house concreted .. ..	1
Water supply laid on or water services repaired .. ..	160
Workshops cleaned or distempered .. ..	3
Workshops floors repaired .. ..	4
Workshop roofs repaired .. ..	1
Workshops or parts of Workshops repaired .. ..	8
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed .. ..	175
Coppers repaired or renewed .. ..	114
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated .. ..	95

## OFFENSIVE MATTER, &amp;c.

Manure and refuse removed .. ..	30
Stagnant water removed .. ..	1
Animals removed .. ..	6
Bedding cleansed or destroyed .. ..	23

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, &amp;c.

Yards, stables, sties, etc., cleansed .. ..	13
Bakehouses cleansed .. ..	4

## BYE-LAWS.

Notices under Nuisance Bye-laws complied with .. ..	3
---	---

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

## MEAT.

## Beef.

Carcases of (including Offal) ..	27
Forequarters .. ..	24
Hindquarters .. ..	2
Pieces of .. lbs. ..	4888
Ox Livers .. ..	92
" Lungs .. sets. ..	101
" Heads and Tongues ..	52
" Hearts .. ..	4
" Kidneys .. ..	8
" .. lbs. ..	147
" Tails .. ..	29
" Tripe .. lbs. ..	60

## Veal.

Pieces of .. .. lbs. ..	69
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## Mutton.

Carcases of .. ..	10
Pieces of .. .. lbs. ..	327
Sheeps' Lungs .. sets ..	8
" Livers .. ..	4
" Heads .. ..	5
" Kidneys .. ..	990
Tripe .. .. lbs. ..	8

## Pork.

Carcases of .. ..	15
Pieces of .. .. lbs. ..	386½
Pigs' Heads .. ..	62
" Lungs .. sets ..	50

Pigs' Livers	..	..	..	34	Salmon	..	..	fish	..	1
"	"	..	lbs.	29	"	..	..	cases	..	2
" Kidneys	..	..	lbs.	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	..	..	lbs.	..	33
<b>Fish.</b>					Salmon Frozen			fish	..	2
Bloaters	..	..	stone	64	Shrimps	..	..	gallons	..	193
"	..	..	lbs.	419	"	..	..	bags	..	11
Bream	..	..	box	1	"	..	..	boxes	..	25
"	..	..	stone	8	"	..	..	baskets	..	30
Cod	..	..	lbs.	29	"	..	..	lbs.	..	59
"	..	..	stone	8	Skate	..	..	stone	..	4
"	..	..	cases	5	"	..	..	lbs.	..	187
Dabs	..	..	stone	36	Smelts	..	..	boxes	..	21
"	..	..	cases	2	Trout	..	..	lbs.	..	4
Dogfish	..	..	box	1	Whiting	..	..	stone	..	22
Fillet	..	..	stone	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Witches	..	..	"	..	12
"	..	..	kit	1	"	..	..	box	..	1
"	..	..	boxes	277	Lobsters	..	..	..	..	20
Grilse	..	..	lbs.	143	"	..	..	lbs.	..	325 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gurnard	..	..	boxes	2	Crayfish	..	..	"	..	31
Haddock	..	..	boxes	194	Crabs	..	..	..	..	63
" Rock	..	..	cases	3	"	..	..	kits	..	2
Hake	..	..	stone	4	"	..	..	box	..	1
"	..	..	barrels	2	"	..	..	lbs.	..	164
"	..	..	boxes	2	Cockles	..	..	gallons	..	18
Halibut	..	..	stone	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Prawns	..	..	tins	..	84
Herrings	..	..	stone	2	Whelks	..	..	box	..	1
"	..	..	cases	3	Escallops	..	..	..	..	1118
"	..	..	boxes	26	"	..	..	bags	..	12
Kippers	..	..	boxes	450	<b>Fruit.</b>					
Mackerel	..	..	stone	8	Grapes	..	..	lbs.	..	6
"	..	..	boxes	73	Peaches	..	..	boxes	..	3
Meagrims	..	..	stone	10	Pears	..	..	barrels	..	23
"	..	..	cases	6	<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
"	..	..	boxes	18	Cheeses	..	..	..	..	184
Mixed Fish	..	..	stone	8	Chicken	..	..	..	..	1
"	..	..	lbs.	39	Eggs	..	..	..	..	1482
Pollock	..	..	box	1	Eggs Liquid	..	..	lbs.	..	22
Roes	..	..	stone	11	Toffee	..	..	slabs	..	28
"	..	..	kit	1	Rabbits	..	..	..	..	253
"	..	..	boxes	16	Tinned Goods	..	..	..	..	433
Roker	..	..	stone	6						

## GENERAL INSPECTION.

DWELLING-HOUSES.—6,999 dwelling-houses were inspected, and 12,747 re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress.

COMPLAINTS.—1,899 complaints were made at the office and received attention.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—1,280 visits were made to the slaughter-houses. There were 62 in actual regular use on December 31st, 13 being annual licences; with one exception these have been well kept.



DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—1,417 visits were made to the registered Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. There are 436 retail purveyors, 18 wholesale dealers in milk, and 5 cowkeepers carrying on business in the City, and these premises have been well kept.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1922, 27 licences for the sale of Certified, Grade A (Tuberculin tested), Grade A and Pasteurized Milk were issued.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—177 visits were made to the eight registered Common Lodging Houses.

WORKSHOPS.—384 visits were made to the Workshops, which have been well kept, and 81 visits to out-workers' premises. 27 complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention.

BAKEHOUSES.—181 visits were made to the different Bakehouses, most of which were found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTORIES.—377 visits were made to these premises, which were kept in a satisfactory manner.

OLD DRAINS.—2,329 old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW DRAINS AND FITTINGS.—3,392 new drains were tested or re-tested and 2,690 sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES.—1,238 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, 6 certificates relating to dwelling-houses not being kept in a reasonable state of repair were granted to the tenants.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.—316 visits were made to rat infested premises and 1 notice was served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—1,748 cases of infectious diseases were visited and investigated, and 1,772 rooms were disinfected by the disinfectors.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. HALL,  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

# Report of Meat Inspector, and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

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

SIR,

I beg to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

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

Arriving by Tow-boats from Isle of Wight :

Beasts	..	..	1,335
Sheep	..	..	2,259
Calves	..	..	2,112
Pigs	..	..	8,041
Horses	..	..	372

Arriving at Cosham Market :

Beasts	..	..	35
Sheep	..	..	996
Calves	..	..	953
Pigs	..	..	5,274
Horses	..	..	4

Arriving at Fratton Railway Cattle Docks :

Beasts	..	..	6,523
Sheep	..	..	17,900
Calves	..	..	1,361
Pigs	..	..	3,882
Horses	..	..	17

Arriving at Cosham Railway Cattle Docks :

Beasts	..	..	833
Sheep	..	..	1,162
Calves	..	..	8
Pig	..	..	1

INSPECTION OF CATTLE DOCKS, TRUCKS AND TOW-BOATS.  
These were regularly inspected and have been kept in a cleanly condition.



INSPECTION OF MARKET (COSHAM).—Animals, poultry, etc., exposed for sale during the year at the above market were inspected and found with the exception of 2 diseased emaciated sheep to be of good quality. These sheep were removed and slaughtered and the owner thereof warned. The pens and fittings are disinfected and washed down immediately after the termination of the weekly sale.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1922.—During the last twelve months, 1,029 licences were issued for movement of 4,842 swine, and 2,127 licences were received in connection with movement of 19,101 swine into Portsmouth. No outbreak of swine-fever occurred during 1929.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDERS.—Forty-one notifications referring to dogs brought into this port from foreign countries, were received from the Customs ; all were dealt with as provided for in the Orders.

RABIES ORDER, 1919.—Several suspicious cases of diseases in dogs were reported by the police, but post-mortem examination showed that none were affected by rabies.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.—I have regularly inspected all cows kept for milk production in this city and found no cases of tuberculosis to report.

CONVEYANCE OF LIVE POULTRY ORDER, 1919.—Crates, etc., used for the conveying of live poultry were inspected and found to be in order.

SHEEP-SCAB ORDER, 1928.—Under this Order numbers of sheep from scab infected areas were licensed to slaughterhouses within the City. After slaughter supervision of dipping of the sheep skins in a disinfectant was carried out as required by the Order.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—These have been well kept throughout the year with one exception, and in this case legal proceedings were taken and a penalty inflicted upon the owner for allowing an accumulation of filth and offal upon his premises. A large proportion of the cattle slaughtered in the City were poor quality cows, and it is not possible to prevent a large amount of diseased meat and offal being placed on the market. In more than 100 cases I detected signs of disease in carcasses that had not been recognised and consequently not reported to the Local Authority. Also meat is being brought into this city at night from country districts where there is little or no inspection. In some cases the meat is boned out. I reported two cases where "stripped" carcasses were found, and as this Local Authority has no bye-law dealing with this condition, the matter was

reported to the Authority at the place of slaughter, but no legal action was taken. To carry out the work of food inspection etc., efficiently in Portsmouth, two additional inspectors are essential.

RETAIL MEAT SHOPS, ETC.—These have been kept clean, but in a number of cases regulations have not been observed. Warnings have been given in such cases and these have usually been found to be sufficient. In only one case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS.—This condition of the lymphatics, which seems to be confined to sheep, and principally those of South America, necessitated the examination of all carcasses of mutton imported. During the last twelve months, 4,634 carcasses have been dispatched to this City, 10% of which I have examined, this considerably increases my work as the consignments may arrive at any time, in small numbers, and requires my attendance at the stores or railway station.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. HOGG,

*Meat Inspector and Inspector  
under the Diseases of Animals Acts.*



# The Public Analyst's Report.

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THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY,  
16 ARUNDEL STREET,  
PORTSMOUTH.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report on the work carried out in my Department during the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The percentage of detected adulteration is almost identical with the figure for the previous year.

The increasing demand for Clean Milk has caused an increase in the number of examinations of Graded Milk samples during the year, but the number of samples taken at Farms shows a decrease.

In November of the year under review I took over from the Medical Officer of Health the examinations of Diphtheritic Material as a temporary measure for 12 months.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the loyal co-operation of my Assistant, Mr. C. M. Beckett, and to state that my Pupil Assistant, J. A. Radley, has done good work during the year.

Finally, I must record the thorough and conscientious manner in which Inspector E. J. G. Sinnett carries out his duties at all hours, day and night.

I remain Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,

*Public Analyst.*

## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

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During the year ending 31st December, 1929, the number of samples and specimens examined was, 2,047 which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

	1929	1928
Food and Drugs Act .. ..	1240	1295
“ Graded ” Milks .. ..	140	107
Samples taken at Farms .. ..	32	204
Water .. ..	22	23
Paints, Oils, etc. .. ..	33	24
Diphtheritic Material .. ..	542	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	38	28
Totals	<u>2047</u>	<u>1681</u>

The number of samples taken in connection with the Food and Drugs Act is 1,240. This gives an average of one sample for every 195 persons in the City, or a “ Sample Rate ” of 5.1 samples per 1,000 persons.

The nature of the samples examined, the number adulterated or of “ Inferior Quality ” is shown in the following table :—



TABLE A.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Inferior	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk .. .. .	583	546	7	30	5.1
Separated Milk .. .. .	2	1	..	1	50.
Cream .. .. .	23	23	..	..	..
Butter .. .. .	118	118	..	..	..
Margarine .. .. .	68	65	..	3	4.4
Lard .. .. .	7	7	..	..	..
Coffee .. .. .	48	48	..	..	..
Cocoa .. .. .	55	55	..	..	..
Tea .. .. .	11	11	..	..	..
Cheese .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Lemon Cheese .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Honey .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Pepper .. .. .	42	38	..	4	9.5
Mustard .. .. .	33	32	..	1	3.0
Ground Ginger .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Ground Rice .. .. .	9	9	..	..	..
Sauce .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Sausages .. .. .	12	12	..	..	..
Meat Paste .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
Brawn .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Rice .. .. .	17	15	..	2	11.7
Pearl Barley .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Mincemeat .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Mixed Peel .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Sultanas .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Currants .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Raisins .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Dried Fruit .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Arrowroot .. .. .	8	8	..	..	..
Vinegar .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Self-raising Flour .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Cream Ice .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Jam .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Sponge Cake .. .. .	8	8	..	..	..
Ground Almonds .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Non-Alcoholic Wines .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..
Tincture of Iodine .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
Camphorated Oil .. .. .	17	17	..	..	..
Ammoniated Tinc. of Quinine .. .. .	15	15	..	..	..
Glycerine of Borax .. .. .	7	7	..	..	..
Olive Oil .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Borax Ointment .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Glauber Salts .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Epsom Salts .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Purified Borax .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Lemon Squash .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Lime Juice Cordial .. .. .	6	6	..	..	..
Whisky .. .. .	40	31	..	9	22.5
Gin .. .. .	11	6	1	4	36.3
Total .. .. .	1240	1232	8	54	4.3

**TABLE B.**  
**ADULTERATED SAMPLES.**

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Observations.
4	Milk	14% Deficient in Milk Fat	Fined £1
46	Pepper	45% Foreign Starch	Summons dismissed
47	"	45% " " "	" "
48	"	45% " " "	" "
49	"	45% " " "	" "
52	Milk	Coloured with Organic Dye	Fined £1
59	"	" " "	Test Sample
64	"	3% deficient in Milk Fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
73	"	5% " " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
185	Whiskey	13.8% Added Water	Test Sample
187	"	7.6% " " "	Test Sample
190	"	13.8% " " "	Test Sample
191	"	7.6% " " "	Test Sample
192	Gin	3.0% " " "	Test Sample
195	Whiskey	13.8% " " "	Fined £2
196	Gin	13.8% " " "	Fined £2
197	Whiskey	7.6% " " "	Fined £3
198	"	10.7% " " "	Fined £2
227	Rice	0.75% Extraneous Matter	Test Sample
251	Milk	7% Added Water and 2.6% deficient in Milk Fat	Summons dismissed Magistrates satisfied that milk sold was " as drawn from the cow."
266	Rice	0.5% Extraneous Matter	Cautioned by M.O.H.
269	Milk	7.7% Added Water	Fined £2 and 10/6 Costs
278	"	2.5% " " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
352	"	14.2% " " "	Test Sample, private person
353	"	18.1% " " "	County Authorities Communicated with
355	"	10% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample
359	"	27.1% Added Water	Test Sample, private person
360	"	25% " " "	Test Sample, private person
416	"	13% Deficient in Milk Fat	Fined £2
420	"	20% " " "	Fined £2
421	Separated Milk	8.9% Added Water	Fined £3
422	Milk	20% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample
459	"	20% " " "	Test Sample
478	"	10% " " "	No Proceedings taken
482	"	11.6% " " "	Taken at Farm
520	"	5.7% " " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
522	"	5% " " "	Test Sample
574	"	7% " " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
590	"	5% " " "	Test Sample
636	"	10% " " "	Test Sample
761	"	4% Added Water	Cautioned by M.O.H.
811	Whiskey	15.3% Excessive Water	Test Sample
816	Gin	12.3% " " "	Test Sample
817	"	12.3% " " "	Cases proved, but taking
818	Whiskey	15.3% " " "	into consideration the previous good record of licensee the Magistrate thought justice would be met by dismissing the information on payment of Costs £1 9s. 0d.
1012	Milk	Coloured with Annatto	Fined £2
1020	"	" " "	Case proved, no order made
1021	"	" " "	Case proved, no order made
1044	"	6.6% Deficient in Milk Fat	Test Sample
1053	"	10% " " "	Case proved information dismissed by payment of Costs 4s.
1081	Margarine	7.5% Excessive Water	Test Sample
1083	"	8.7% " " "	Test Sample
1121	"	11.8% " " "	Test Sample
1172	Mustard	15% Added Wheat Starch	Test Sample

The Total Amount received in Fines was £24 3s. 6d.



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 .. ..	1925	1,200	44	3.6
Do. .. ..	1926	1,202	57	4.7
Do. .. ..	1927	1,261	53	4.2
Do. .. ..	1928	1,295	60	4.6
Do. .. ..	1929	1,240	54	4.3
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1928	129,034	7,524	5.8

## MILK.

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

TABLE D.

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH .. ..	1925	595	31	5.2
Do. .. ..	1926	588	37	6.2
Do. .. ..	1927	601	29	4.8
Do. .. ..	1928	626	44	7.0
Do. .. ..	1929	583	30	5.1
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	1928	67,350	5,542	8.2

TABLE E.

Showing the average amount of Milk Fat and of Solids-not-Fat for each month in the year :—

Month	Fat	Solids-not-Fat	Total Solids
January .. ..	3.83	8.90	12.73
February .. ..	3.86	8.65	12.51
March .. ..	3.73	8.80	12.53
April .. ..	3.52	8.79	12.31
May .. ..	3.54	8.85	12.39
June .. ..	3.53	8.92	12.45
July .. ..	3.55	8.79	12.34
August .. ..	3.70	8.70	12.40
September .. ..	3.56	8.60	12.16
October .. ..	3.58	8.83	12.41
November .. ..	3.82	8.89	12.71
December .. ..	3.85	8.90	12.75
Average .. ..	3.67	8.80	12.47
Average 1928 .. ..	3.68	8.88	12.56
„ 1914 .. ..	3.42	8.88	12.30

### MILK SUPPLIED TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sixty-seven samples were obtained from St. Mary's Hospital, Kingston Prison, and various Hospitals in the City. All were returned as genuine.

### FARMER'S SAMPLES.

Forty-seven samples of milk were taken during the year representing the milk supplied to Retailers in the City, and of these five were found to be adulterated. Legal proceedings were instituted in one case, and a fine of £2 : 10 : 6 obtained. In two cases a Letter of Caution was sent by the Medical Officer of Health. No proceedings were taken in the other cases as visits to the farms, after seeing the cows milked, disclosed the fact that they were giving milk below the Legal Standard.

### MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

#### " CERTIFIED MILK."

Examined 27 ; Passed 23 ; Rejected 4.

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 27 samples examined gave an average of 6,585 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and 4 samples failed to pass the " Bacillus Coli " test.

The average amount of Milk Fat was 4.33 per cent. and of Solids-not-fat 9.18 per cent.

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

#### " GRADE A. (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK."

Examined 59. Passed 52. Rejected 7.

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 59 samples examined gave an average of 10,240 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and on seven occasions the milk failed to pass the "Bacillus Coli" test.

The average amount of Milk Fat was 4.16 per cent. and of Solids-not-Fat 8.85 per cent.

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

#### "GRADE A" MILK.

(Examined 50 ; Passed 41 ; Rejected 9).

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 50 samples examined contained an average of 8,028 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and on nine occasions the milk has failed to pass the "Bacillus Coli" test. The average amount of fat was 3.6, and of Solids-not-Fat 8.81 per cent.

That there will always be a market for Certified Milk is quite certain, but it is to be feared that the high price will always be a limiting factor where this grade of milk is concerned. The consumption of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk is, however, steadily increasing.

#### BUTTER.

118 samples of Butter were examined during the year, all of which proved to be genuine and free from Preservatives.

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

TABLE F.

			Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	..	..	1925	139	0	..
Do.	..	..	1926	125	0	..
Do.	..	..	1927	138	1	0.7
Do.	..	..	1928	109	4	3.6
Do.	..	..	1929	118	0	..

## MARGARINE.

Sixty-eight samples were examined and of these three samples were found to contain excessive water to the extent of 8.7, 11.8 and 7.5 per cent. respectively.

All of the samples were correctly labelled as required by The Sale of Foods and Drugs Act.

## PEPPER.

Four samples of Pepper were found to be adulterated, and inasmuch as in the subsequent Police Court Proceedings the case was dismissed, it may be of interest to recount the circumstances of the case in detail.

A local wholesale grocer brought to the Laboratory a sample which had been *invoiced to him as Pepper*, but which on analysis proved to be a compounded article containing at least 45 per cent. of Arrowroot Starch. He was advised to order a further quantity of the same material and to notify the Inspector of its arrival so that a sample could be taken on delivery to him from the London Merchants. This was eventually done, but it was held by the Magistrates that the Local Tradesman in ordering a further quantity of the same material knew what he was getting, and that the article ordered was not genuine Pepper.

The case was therefore dismissed.

## RICE.

Seventeen samples of Rice were examined and of these, two were "faced" with mineral matter. The vendors were cautioned in both cases.



## PRESERVATIVES AND COLOURING MATTER.

The Public Health (Preservatives etc., in Food) Regulations now define the nature of the Foodstuffs or Beverage which may contain Preservatives and the maximum quantity of Preservatives allowed. Consequently the search for Preservative substances in Foods and Beverages forms a large and increasing proportion of the work of the Department.

Not only have the *permitted* Preservatives to be searched for and the quantity estimated to ascertain if the quantity present is within the limits allowed, but search has also to be made in those articles such as Cream, Milk, Butter, etc., to which it is now illegal to add Preservatives.

Similarly the use of Artificial Colouring matter is now controlled by these Regulations and such Foods and Beverages as are artificially coloured must be examined as to the nature of the Colouring Matter.

It is now illegal to add any form of Colouring Matter to Milk, but during the year five samples of Milk supplied by two different vendors were found to contain a yellow dye, namely: Annatto. Proceedings were taken in both cases and the Vendors fined £1 and £2 respectively.

## DRUGS.

Sixty-seven samples of Drugs were analysed, and in every case these satisfied the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

## SPIRITS.

Fifty-one samples of Spirits have been examined during the year and of these 13 were returned as adulterated, they having been diluted with water to a strength below the limit of 35 degrees Under Proof as required by the Food and Drugs Act.

It would appear from the following table that the improvement which I was able to report last year has not been maintained.

Year	No. of Samples Examined	No. of Samples Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration
1926 .. ..	38	6	16
1927 .. ..	68	14	20
1928 .. ..	84	5	5.9
1929 .. ..	51	13	25.4



## MISCELLANEOUS.

A great variety of work has been done under this heading. Investigations have been undertaken for the City Coroner, The City Police and the various Committees of the Guildhall.

In November of the year under review, the examination of material for Diphtheria was transferred temporarily to my Department.

The number of Swabs examined was 542, out of which 142 gave a Positive result for the Diphtheria Bacillus.

## AIR AT CINEMAS.

During the month of January, in view of the amount of sickness prevalent amongst children at that time, an investigation of the Air at the Children's Matinees on Saturday afternoons in some of the local Cinemas was ordered by the Committee.

One of the Byelaws appertaining to Cinemas, is to the effect that "All Doors, Ventilators and Windows must be opened for at least four hours daily—exclusive of the times of the performances."

Samples of air were taken in the empty Cinemas *before* the Children's Matinees and then again in the same cinema at the close of the performance—about 2 hours later.

The increase in the amount of the Carbon Dioxide at the end of the performance, is a measure of the efficiency of the ventilation of the Building.

It should be mentioned that owing to the extremely low cost of admission, there was a very large attendance of children at all the Cinemas.

Table showing the increase in the amount of Carbon Dioxide in the atmospheres of various Cinemas during a Children's Saturday Afternoon Matinee :—

CINEMA	TIME	TEMPERATURE FAHRENHEIT	CARBON DIOXIDE PARTS PER 10,000
" A "	Before Performance	52°	24
" "	After "	53°	61
" B "	Before Performance	49°	24
" "	After "	56°	40
" C "	Before Performance	49°	25
" "	After "	54°	58
" D "	Before Performance	52°	7
" "	After "	56°	19
*" E "	Before Performance	48°	8
" "	After "	52°	30
" F "	Before Performance	50°	18
" "	After "	59°	33

\* Cinema heated by open Gas Radiators.



TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1929  
BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

Date 1929	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.	32.0	3.0	1.7	0.39	23.0	0.002	0.003	Nil	Bright and Clear. The analysis shows that the water is in good condition on the date in question.
Feb. 22	do.	31.8	3.0	1.7	0.40	23.0	0.0005	0.001	Nil	do.
Mar. 15	do.	30.7	3.0	1.7	0.43	22.8	0.0005	0.001	Nil	do.
April 27	do.	31.4	3.0	1.8	0.44	22.8	0.003	0.005	Nil	do.
May 23	do.	30.8	3.0	1.7	0.45	22.0	0.002	0.0025	Nil	do.
June 27	do.	29.3	3.0	1.8	0.44	21.0	0.001	0.002	Nil	do.
July 29	do.	30.0	1.0	1.7	0.33	20.2	Nil	0.0015	Nil	do.
Aug. 23	do.	30.4	2.0	1.7	0.43	21.7	0.002	0.0019	Nil	do.
Sept. 25	do.	30.4	2.0	1.7	0.37	20.0	0.0005	0.0015	Nil	do.
Oct. 22	do.	29.0	1.5	1.7	0.32	20.0	0.0015	0.0015	Nil	do.
Nov. 20	do.	32.2	2.1	1.8	0.46	22.0	Nil	0.0015	Nil	do.
Dec. 17	do.	30.4	1.7	1.7	0.49	20.0	0.0005	0.0015	Nil	do.

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