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"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



City of Portsmouth

HEALTH REPORT

For the Year 1932

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 Public Analyst

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1931-32.

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L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

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R.P.C. Lond.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer :

L. C. ROGERS, Cert. S.I.B.

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

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Assistant Clerks : H. S. WOODCOCK, G. COOPER.

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*MISS M. E. HANDLEY.

*MISS A. KNIGHT.

*MISS L. CUDLIPP.

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Disinfector : B. J. HILLS.

**Certified Midwife.*

†*Health Visitors Cert. R.S.I.*

Public Vaccinators (part-time).

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THOMAS BEATON, O.B.E., M.D. (Lond.), M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officers :

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G. G. BROWN, L.R.C.P.S. (Edin.), L.D.S.

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J. A. D. RADCLIFFE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., R.U.I.

*Certified Midwife.

†Health Visitor's Cert. R.S.I.

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 R. HAMER HODGES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

**Medical Referee, Workmen's Compensation Act,
 Medical Examiner for New Corporation Appointments, and
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D. A. BEVIS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

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 H. J. BELL, B.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Medical Officer's Report for 1932

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

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my thirty-seventh Annual Report on the health of this City.

As this is the last Annual Report I shall submit, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which, for over 37 years, I have invariably experienced at the hands of the members of the Health Committee. The conviction that I enjoyed the confidence of my Committee has always been a great incentive in carrying out the duties of my office.

I would like also gratefully to acknowledge the loyal and willing support of the members of my Staff, to whose efforts is in great part due the credit for any successful work which the Health Department may have effected during my period of office.

Lastly, it is pleasing to record that during the many years which I have been Medical Officer of Health, I have enjoyed happy relations with the heads of other Municipal Departments, from none of whom have I failed to receive all the assistance and co-operation which it was in their power to offer.

I have the honour to be, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY FOR 1932

Civil Population (estimated to middle of 1932) 253,100
(Extension of Boundary, 1st April, 1932.)

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres (land and inland water)	9,217
Population (Census, 1931)	Total 249,283
Number of Inhabited Houses	59,780
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1932	£1,729,599
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£6,870
Average number of persons in each house (Census 1931)	4.5
Average number of persons per acre (Census, 1931)	31.3
Total Rainfall	26.77 inches 681.3 millimetres

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total	Male	Female	
LIVE BIRTHS :				
Legitimate	3,847	1,968	1,879	} Birth-rate 16.2
Illegitimate	245	126	119	
Total	4,092	2,094	1,998	
STILLBIRTHS :				
Legitimate	158	97	61	} Rate per 1,000 total births 41.6
Illegitimate	20	13	7	
Total	178	110	68	
Death Rate	12.2			
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :				
From Puerperal Sepsis	4	From other Puerperal causes	6	
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births :—				
From Puerperal Sepsis	0.93	From other Puerperal causes	1.40	
Total maternal mortality rate	2.34			
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :				
All Infants per 1,000 live births	60			
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	59			
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	65			

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

	1931 Population Total—248,400 Civil—228,900		1932 Population Total—253,100	
	Number	Rate per 1000 living	Number	Rate per 1000 living
BIRTHS	* 4,336	17.4	4,092	16.2
DEATHS	* 2,950	12.8	3,101	12.2
„ Principal Zymotic Diseases	73	0.31	91	0.36
„ Small-pox	—	—	—	—
„ Measles	1	0.00	48	0.19
„ Scarlet Fever	12	0.05	5	0.01
„ Diphtheria	12	0.05	2	0.00
„ Whooping Cough	21	0.09	6	0.02
„ Fever	3	0.01	—	—
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	24	0.10	30	0.11
„ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	189	0.82	213	0.84
„ Cancer	353	1.54	362	1.43
„ Influenza	65	0.28	58	0.22
	Number	Rate per 1000 Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Births
„ Under 1 year of age	239	55	246	60

AVERAGE DEATH-RATE for previous Ten years (1922-1931) 12.21

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

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population to the middle of 1932 was 253,100, this includes 3,142 persons living in those parts of the Fareham and Havant Rural Districts, which were included in the City boundaries under the provisions of the Bournemouth and Portsmouth Order, 1932. The total area of the City is now 9,217 acres, and the average density of population is 31.3 persons per acre.

The total number of births registered was 4092, that is 244 less than last year, and the birth-rate was 16.2, which is the lowest ever recorded in the City. The birth-rate for England and Wales was 15.3

The deaths numbered 3101, being 151 more than last year, and the death-rate was 12.2; the death-rate for England and Wales was 12.0. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis. The infantile mortality rate was 60.0 deaths per 1,000 births, compared with 55.0 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales was 65.

The usual statistical tables are presented, and this year a new table, No. IA, has been added, which gives the birth-rate, death-rate and other particulars of each of the Wards of the City.

TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1932, and the ten preceding years.

GROSS NUMBERS.

Year	Estimated Civil Population	No. of Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total Number of Deaths		
					Total all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years
1932	253,100	59,780	2,164	4,092	3,101	246	338
1931	228,900	58,106	2,067	4,454	2,950	239	336
1930	242,000	57,591	2,242	4,409	2,856	250	415
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
Average 10 years 1922-31	234,944	54,262	2,022	4,766	2,857	277	430

TABLE Ia.

Table showing Population, Acreage, Density, Birth-rate, Death-rate, Infantile Mortality-rate and Tuberculosis Death-rate in each of the Wards of the City.

WARD	Area in Acres	Population Census 1931	Density per Acre	Birth Rate (Per 1000 Pop.)	Death Rate (Per 1000 Pop.)	Infantile Mortality Rate (Per 1000 Births)	Tuberculosis (All Forms) Death Rate (Per 1000 Pop.)
1. St. Thomas	575	17,088	29.71	18.0	17.7	64	0.82
2. Portsea	480	21,339	*44.45	18.2	12.5	95	1.78
3. Nelson	235	15,739	66.97	17.3	10.1	47	0.83
4. North End	743	15,523	20.89	15.8	11.8	40	0.71
5. Buckland	189	14,493	76.68	18.4	14.2	68	1.17
6. Kingston	737	16,791	22.78	17.1	7.3	39	0.95
7. Highland	447	14,472	32.37	12.9	11.0	31	1.24
8. St. Simon	341	16,560	48.56	11.7	11.6	56	0.54
9. Havelock	196	15,772	80.47	12.7	14.9	30	0.63
10. St. Paul	183	15,717	85.88	18.6	15.4	69	0.76
11. Guildhall	172	16,500	95.92	16.4	11.2	84	0.67
12. Fratton	184	13,080	71.08	14.8	12.4	35	0.68
13. St. Mary	138	16,165	117.13	18.2	15.3	71	1.67
14. Charles Dickens	142	15,138	106.00	17.9	15.1	69	1.78
15. Cosham	3,167	11,233	3.54	15.8	10.6	67	0.53
16. Meredith	1,288	16,815	13.05	19.6	9.9	54	0.89
WHOLE CITY	9,217	252,425	27.39	16.2	12.2	60	1.00

* The density of Portsea Ward excluding the Dockyard is 112.3.

TABLE II.

Showing Births and Deaths Registered in Portsmouth during the four quarters ending 31st December, 1932.

QUARTER	BIRTHS	DEATHS	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	Deaths from							Rate per 1,000 living		Death-rate per 1,000 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	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Infants under 1 year
1st Quarter	1023	991	85	—	28	3	2	1	34	14	16.5	17.4	0.49	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.60	13.7	83
2nd Quarter	1082	635	51	—	13	—	1	—	4	4	17.5	11.1	0.23	—	0.02	—	0.07	3.7	47
3rd Quarter	1025	577	43	—	—	1	3	—	2	4	16.6	10.1	—	0.02	0.05	—	0.04	3.9	42
4th Quarter	941	776	58	—	3	1	1	1	17	11	15.0	13.6	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.30	11.7	62
TOTAL	4071	2979	237	—	44	5	7	2	57	33	16.1	11.8	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.22	8.1	58

The above statistics have been taken from the Registrar General's Quarterly Returns, and have not been corrected.

TABLE III.

Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among children for the year 1932, and ten preceding years.

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the Population	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living from all causes	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 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 1,000 Registered Births	Deaths of Children under 5 years : Percentage to total Deaths
1932	16.21	12.28	0.36	7.9	60	10.9
1931	17.49	12.88	0.31	8.1	55	11.3
1930	16.30	11.80	0.71	8.7	59	14.5
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
Average of 10 yrs. 1922-31	18.54	12.21	0.52	9.6	59	14.9

TABLE IV.

Showing the Population, Birth-rates, Death-rates, Zymotic Death-rates, and Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births in 20 Large Towns for the year 1932.

NAME OF TOWN	Population as estimated by Registrar General Mid-1932	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	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2yrs.	Influenza	11	12	
1. CROYDON	237,300	14.0	10.8	....	0.01	....	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.43	49
2. BIRMINGHAM	1,009,300	16.3	11.4	....	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.11	0.35	68	
3. WEST HAM	289,300	17.2	11.5	....	0.27	0.01	0.04	0.10	....	0.21	0.22	72
4. BRISTOL	403,900	15.0	11.6	....	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.39	53	
5. SHEFFIELD	513,000	14.4	11.7	....	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.11	....	0.08	0.30	73
6. HULL	318,200	19.2	11.8	....	0.04	0.02	0.42	0.14	0.00	0.19	0.19	68	
7. PORTSMOUTH	253,100	16.2	12.2	....	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.02	....	0.11	0.22	60
8. STOKE-ON-TRENT	276,500	17.2	12.2	....	0.21	0.00	0.02	0.07	....	0.22	0.29	87
9. LONDON	4,357,800	14.3	12.3	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.18	0.28	67		
10. NEWCASTLE	285,100	17.1	12.4	....	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.14	0.24	76	
11. LEICESTER	240,800	14.9	12.5	....	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.08	....	0.09	0.43	70
12. CARDIFF	222,600	15.7	12.5	....	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.13	0.26	76	
13. NOTTINGHAM	270,700	16.4	12.5	....	0.02	....	0.03	0.12	....	0.15	0.14	80
14. PLYMOUTH	208,440	15.6	12.6	....	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.08	....	0.06	0.19	59
15. MANCHESTER	763,600	15.5	13.2	....	0.17	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.17	0.24	86	
16. LIVERPOOL	859,500	21.1	13.2	....	0.36	0.01	0.21	0.17	0.00	0.41	0.16	91	
17. SALFORD	220,300	15.7	13.3	....	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.14	....	0.21	0.20	97
18. LEEDS	484,900	14.4	13.3	....	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.09	....	0.19	0.25	88
19. SUNDERLAND	188,200	21.2	13.7	....	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.17	0.01	0.26	0.45	95	
20. BRADFORD	296,300	13.6	14.0	....	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	....	0.08	0.37	75

SUMMARY OF TABLE V.

Class	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths		Total
		M.	F.	
I.	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	222	189	411
II.	Cancer and other Tumours	174	207	381
III.	Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases	34	56	90
IV.	Diseases of the Blood and Blood forming Organs	7	6	13
V.	Chronic Poisoning	—	—	—
VI.	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	136	130	266
VII.	Diseases of the Circulatory System	345	419	764
VIII.	Diseases of the Respiratory System	148	154	302
IX.	Diseases of the Digestive System	97	85	182
X.	Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	101	60	161
XI.	Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State	—	10	10
XII.	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	3	2	5
XIII.	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	2	2	4
XIV.	Congenital Malformations	8	14	22
XV.	Diseases of Early Infancy	53	58	111
XVI.	Old Age	95	135	230
XVII.	Deaths from Violence	95	53	148
XVIII.	Ill-defined Diseases	1	—	1
GRAND TOTAL		1521	1580	3101

TABLE V.

Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during the year ended 31st December, 1932.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES.																					
	0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.																						
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.																						
Measles	4	4	13	8	2	7	7	3														
Scarlet Fever		1		1	1		1		1													
Whooping Cough	2	2	1			1																
Diphtheria						1	1															
Influenza		1			2			1		1	1	3	2	10	1	3	4	11	3	5	10	
Erysipelas	2	3																		1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis							1															
Encephalitis Lethargica								1		2		1					1		1			
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1					1		1		1	1											
Anthrax									1													
Tetanus														1								
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System							3	1	21	28	26	29	30	19	23	11	12	4	1	5		
Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System	4	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	2													
Tuberculosis of the Intestines and Peritoneum								1														
Tuberculosis of Vertebrae Column										1		1	1			1		1				
Tuberculosis of the Skin																					1	
Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary System										1												
Disseminated Tuberculosis			1		1		1	1	2			1		1	1	1						
Syphilis	1		1				1				1	1			2	1	2	1		1		
Purulent Infection, Septicaemia											1	1					1				1	
Mycoses															1							
TOTAL	14	13	17	12	8	13	17	12	27	32	30	35	35	22	37	16	17	12	12	11	8	11

TABLE V.—Continued.

WARDS.																																		
St. Thomas		Portsea		Nelson		North End		Buckland		Kingston		Highland		St. Simon		Havelock		St. Paul		Guildhall		Fratton		St. Mary		Charles Dickens		Cosham		Meredith		TOTAL		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	1	8	6	1	1	5	3							1	1		1	2	1	3	1		1	2	5	2			1	1	26	22		
1					1	1																		1					1	3	2			
	1							1									1	1							1			1		3	3			
		1			1																									1	1			
	1				3		4	1	5	1	1	3	2		1	4		4	1	2	3	2	2		5		2	1	3	2	3	2	35	23
		1	1		1							1							1						1	1			1	3	5			
																													1		1			
	1													1				1									1	1	1	1	5			
						1	1						1													1		1		2	3			
		1																												1				
																								1						1				
3	7	18	10	6	6	6	4	8	8	7	8	11	6	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	4	4	13	9	11	11	3	3	7	2	116	97	
1	2	3	3	1			1			1															2	3	1		2	2	11	11		
																										1					1			
	1	1													1		1		1											1	4			
																								1						1				
			1																												1			
		1	1						1			1					1			1			2				1	1	6	4				
			1	1		1	1					1				2		1	1		1				1	1				8	4			
							1										1								1	1				2	2			
													1																		1			
6	14	34	23	12	10	18	10	15	11	9	12	14	9	7	10	6	11	12	12	13	9	7	5	25	19	23	15	6	8	15	11	222	189	

TABLE V.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES.																					
	0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS II.																						
Cancer and other Tumours.																						
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity												1		1		2	1	4		8		4
„ Digestive Organs and Peritoneum						1		1		1	1	3	2	8	11	26	23	35	26	21	15	
„ Respiratory System										1	1		1	6	4	4	5	3	4		3	
„ Uterus												1		6		10		7		8		1
„ other Female Genital Organs														1		2		6		2		
„ the Breast														6		10		10		8		8
„ Male Genito-Urinary Organs															2		4		7		5	
„ Skin																	1	1		2	3	
„ other or unspecified Organs											1			1	2	4	3	2	6	3	2	
Non-malignant Tumours											1					3	1			1		1
Tumours of undetermined nature						2	1							1	2	1	1			2	1	1
TOTAL						3	1	1		5	3	4	18	22	46	44	54	59	56	36	29	
CLASS III.																						
Rheumatism Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases.																						
Rheumatic Fever						1		1	1					1	1	2	1	2		4		
Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo-Arthritis											1			2	1	3	1			6		2
Diabetes	1						2	3		1	1			3	2	2	7	6	6	4	6	
Rickets				1																		
Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands	1										1			2		3						
Diseases of the Thymus	1			1		2	2	1														
Other General Diseases																	1					
TOTAL	3		1	1		3	4	5	1	2	2		5	5	10	5	9	6	16	4	8	

TABLE V.—Continued.

WARDS.																								TOTAL										
St. Thomas		Portsea		Nelson		North End		Buckland		Kingston		Highland		St. Simon		Havelock		St. Paul		Guildhall		Fratton		St. Mary		Charles Dickens		Cosham		Meredith		TOTAL		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	20	1		
6	3	7	6	1	4	7	4	8	2	7	6	5	2	5	11	10	11	6	3	4	8	5	4	7	3	8	6	2	3	8	2	96	78	
1	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	...	1	3	14	18
...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	33	...
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	11	...
...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	42	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	14	10
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	...
13	15	14	11	7	8	11	11	11	12	8	10	13	11	10	24	19	17	11	12	7	17	8	12	16	11	11	14	6	11	9	11	174	207	
...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	10	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...
1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	4	1	20	24
...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	3	...	5	2	3	...	5	2	4	1	3	3	4	3	4	3	6	2	8	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	34	56	

TABLE V.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES.																					
	0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.																						
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs.																						
Haemorrhagic Conditions									1													
Anaemia, Chlorosis												1				1	1			1	2	1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia								1			1						1			1		
Diseases of the Spleen														1								
TOTAL								1	1			2				1			1	2		2 2 1
CLASS VI.																						
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.																						
Encephalitis				1				1	1								1					
Meningitis	1	1	1				3	1														
Tabes Dorsalis (Locomotor Ataxy)														4		2				1		1
Other diseases of the Spinal Cord												1				4			2			
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy											1			2	5	12	17	19	29	29	33	43
General Paralysis of the Insane											1		4		3	1			2			
Epilepsy							2			1	2	2		1	1	1		1		2	2	
Infantile Convulsions	4	1	1		1	1																
Other Diseases of the Nervous System													1	1			1	1	2	2	1	
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus					1		1	1		1				1	1		1					
TOTAL	5	2	2	1	2	1	6	2	1	3	4	2	6	5	14	14	25	22	35	34	36	44

TABLE V.—Continued.

WARDS.																																							
St. Thomas		Portsea		Nelson		North End		Buckland		Kingston		Highland		St. Simon		Havelock		St. Paul		Guildhall		Fratton		St. Mary		Charles Dickens		Cosham		Meredith		TOTAL							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
																1																				1			
1	1			1												1		1						1		1										4	3		
				1							1					1									1												1	3	
																	1																				1		
1	1			1	1						1					3	1	1						1	1		1									7	6		
		1	1								1					1																						1	3
		1										1					1	1	1					1											1		5	2	
1	1			1	1			2								1																			1		6	2	
										1				1			1			1				2		1											7		
6	8	9	3	2	4	3	5	4	11	6	4	4	7	1	5	7	6	4	4	6	6	10	8	6	16	8	8	5	3	4	7				85	105			
1			1	1		2										1	1			2			1		1											10	1		
	1		1	1			1		1					1		1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1						7	8		
	1	1			1	1													1					1		1		1							1		6	2	
					1		1				2		1	1												1	1		1								5	4	
1	1	1												1	1		1																			1	4	3	
9	10	14	7	5	6	7	6	7	12	7	7	5	8	5	6	9	8	9	4	9	7	14	8	12	18	13	9	6	4	5	10				136	130			

TABLE V.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES.																					
	0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS VII.																						
Diseases of the Circulatory System.																						
Pericarditis							1									1				1		
Acute Endocarditis							1		1								2					
Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Disease							2	1	3	2		1	4	6	11	7	15	18	25	31	11	26
Diseases of the Myocardium									1			2	3	5	11	9	32	31	50	59	37	91
Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, Angina Pectoris												1		2		4	2	10	2	7	3	2
Other diseases of the heart								1		1	1	2	3	6	4	12	5	14	14	14	14	24
Aneurysm								2							3	1	2	1			1	
Arterio-Sclerosis																4	11	6	18	21	17	18
Gangrene																	1		2	3	2	4
Other diseases of the Arteries															1						2	1
Diseases of the Veins																	1					
TOTAL							3	2	7	3	2	4	11	14	36	27	85	65	116	134	85	170
CLASS VIII.																						
Diseases of the Respiratory System.																						
Diseases of the Larynx.....								1		1												
Bronchitis	3	3	1			1		1			2				8	1	9	4	15	14	17	30
Broncho-Pneumonia	14	12	6	11	2	2	4		2			2	5	2	2	4	2	4	3	6	5	10
Lobar-Pneumonia		1						1	1	1	3	2	5		2	4	3	5	5	8	2	3
Pneumonia, not otherwise defined	1	2							2	1				1	1		4	1	1		4	2
Pleurisy												1					2					
Congestion and Haemorrhagic infarct of Lung										2					1				1	2	1	3
Asthma													3	1	3			1	1		1	1
Pulmonary Emphysema																				1		
Other diseases of the Respiratory System														1								1
TOTAL	18	18	7	11	2	3	4	2	6	4	6	5	13	6	16	9	20	15	26	31	30	50

TABLE V.—Continued.

WARDS.																				TOTAL														
St. Thomas		Portsea		Nelson		North End		Buckland		Kingston		Highland		St. Simon		Havelock		St. Paul		Guildhall		Fratton		St. Mary		Charles Dickens		Cosham		Meredith		M.	F.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
7	8	3	8	4	6	5	10	8	5	2	5	4	2	3	4	5	7	5	8	2	6	2	6	7	2	6	12	2	1	6	2	71	92	
6	10	12	11	9	15	10	12	9	10	4	8	3	8	9	12	11	14	12	21	12	12	8	12	7	14	11	16	7	9	4	13	134	197	
2	1	3	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	26	14	
3	9	7	9	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	5	8	12	5	5	4	3	3	.....	3	1	5	3	1	1	1	.....	50	51
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	2
2	6	4	4	4	2	3	1	1	4	4	.....	1	3	4	5	9	6	3	4	.....	1	.....	4	2	3	2	2	4	1	3	3	46	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	
.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
.....	1	1
21	34	31	33	22	24	25	25	22	22	12	13	16	17	21	27	33	42	32	42	18	22	16	24	21	21	24	38	15	14	16	21	345	419	
.....	1	1	2
4	3	3	2	4	3	6	5	3	8	1	1	1	5	2	3	2	2	3	6	5	3	7	6	10	3	1	2	.....	1	3	1	55	54
1	5	8	8	4	2	6	4	2	4	2	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	3	6	4	2	6	2	.....	2	4	2	5	.....	4	2	2	45	53
2	1	2	.....	2	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	.....	6	2	2	2	2	.....	1	1	2	21	25
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13	7
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3
.....	1	1
.....	1	1	2
8	10	14	10	11	6	20	10	7	13	3	2	8	10	7	6	8	10	13	13	10	13	9	14	17	11	6	13	1	7	6	6	148	154	

TABLE V.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES.																					
	0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		55 to 75		75 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IX.																						
Diseases of the Digestive System.																						
Diseases of the Buccal Cavity						1	2					1										1
Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum												1	2	1	7	1	4	2	3	2	1	
Other diseases of the Stomach	4			1					1		1						1		2		1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	12	16	1	1																		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 2 years)						1	1	1	1		2		2				1				2	2
Appendicitis						2		1	4	6				4	1	2	1	4	1	1		1
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	2	1							1		4		1	1	2	2	1	4	4	2	1	1
Other diseases of the Intestines														1				1	1		1	
Cirrhosis of the Liver												1			1	1	2	3	1	1		
Other diseases of the Liver										1					1	1		3	1	2		5
Biliary Calculi																1	1	1	1	1		2
Other diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts															1			1		1		
Diseases of the Pancreas																	1		1	2		1
TOTAL	18	17	1	2	3	2	4	5	8	3	6	4	7	4	14	8	14	16	15	11	7	13
CLASS X.																						
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																						
Acute Nephritis									1				1						1	5	1	4
Chronic Nephritis				1					4				1	2	4	9	5	20	10	18	7	11
Nephritis not stated to be acute or chronic							1				1		1				1		2		3	
Other diseases of the Kidney and Annexa	1						1				1				1		2	4		1		1
Calculi of the Urinary Passages																				1		1
Diseases of the Bladder														1		1		1			1	1
Diseases of the Prostate																	3		5			4
Diseases of the Female Genital Organs								1						1							1	
TOTAL	1			1			2	1	5	2			2	4	6	10	7	29	10	28	14	22

TABLE V.—Continued.

WARDS.																																	
St. Thomas		Portsea		Nelson		North End		Buckland		Kingston		Highland		St. Simon		Havelock		St. Paul		Guildhall		Fratton		St. Mary		Charles Dickens		Cosham		Meredith		TOTAL	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				1																		1			2				1		3	2	
		1			1		1		1		1		1	2	1	1	4	2		2		2		2		1	1	2			17	7	
		2			2				1				1						1	1					1		1	1	1		10	2	
1	1	2	3		1		1	1		1				1			1	2	2			1	2	2	3	2		1	1	1	13	17	
					1	1		1	2		1	1		2						2				1		1				4	9		
2	1			3	1		1	3		1		2		3		1	1	3	1			1		1	1				1	1	21	7	
1	2	3			1		1	1	2			2		1		2			2	1			2	2		2		1		1	16	11	
							1											1	1										1		2	2	
	1			1				2					1	1	1	1									1	1				4	6		
	1				1		1		1		1			1		1		3				3				1				2	12		
	1		1					1	1					1	1											1				2	5		
						1	1							1																1	2		
	1	1						1																			1	1		2	3		
4	8	9	4	5	5	3	5	8	8	7	1	7	1	7	9	6	4	9	11	4	3	3	7	7	4	10	7	5	3	3	5	97	85
		1					3	1									2			1			1	1					3	4	9		
7	6	8	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	1	3	2	8	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	64	41
														2	1	1							1	2			1		1		7	2	
			1				1									1	1	1	1		1				1	2			2		8	4	
					1									1																2			
							1							1	1				1	1		1	1							4	1		
						1								2		2		2		1	2		1					1		12			
				1							1								1												3		
7	6	9	3	4	2	4	4	6	3	1	2	3	2	10	5	10	7	8	8	7	1	7	4	12	1	3	4	3	3	7	5	101	60

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 1932.

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
1932								
March 31st	48	0.76	141	2.23	67	1.06	1024	16.23
June 30th	18	0.24	56	0.92	45	0.71	671	10.63
September 30th	7	0.11	26	0.41	43	0.68	609	9.65
December 31st	18	0.24	79	1.25	58	0.91	797	12.63
Totals	91	0.36	302	1.19	213	0.84	3101	12.28

* 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 1932 from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year	Popu- lation	DISEASES							TOTALS	
		Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whoop'g Cough	Fever	Diarr- hoea	Numbers	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
1879	125250	....	10	11	4	9	62	73	169	1.35
1880	126830	....	42	9	20	48	70	192	381	3.00
1881	128691	....	7	25	205	66	60	73	436	3.38
1882	131535	....	156	40	106	36	107	111	556	4.22
1883	134441	1	10	16	20	54	93	80	274	2.03
1884	137412	....	164	9	41	9	58	116	397	2.88
1885	140448	....	7	5	42	44	93	123	314	2.23
1886	143552	1	197	18	65	102	124	191	698	4.86
1887	146724	3	8	26	47	41	53	151	329	2.34
1888	149966	....	50	12	17	27	27	98	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	160167	....	223	9	23	38	33	73	399	2.49
1892	163628	....	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
1930	*242000	....	101	9	16	6	1	40	173	0.71
1931	*228900	....	1	12	12	21	3	24	73	0.31
1932	253100	....	48	5	2	6	....	30	91	0.36

* Civil population only.

TABLE VIII.
VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST THIRTY 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 unknown	No. of these births remaining	No. in respect of which certificates of conscientious objections have been received
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	4518	3395	86	...	222	33	52	20	2	708
1930	4407	3232	28	...	174	29	70	35	12	827
1931	4454	3152	36	...	185	87	72	65	76	781
1932 (to June)	2149	1459	13	...	105	55	26	28	76	384

TABLE IX.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1932.

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, 1932	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan., 1932 in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz. :				Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1933, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1932, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	
		Col. 1 Success- fully Vaccin- ated	Col. 2 Insuscep- tible of Vaccin- ation	Col. 2 Had Small- Pox	Col. 4 Number in 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 appraised		Removal to places un- known, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. North End and Buckland	620	423	5	....	129	23	10	7	2	21
2. Kingston and East Southsea	505	329	1	....	85	32	15	8	12	22
3. Portsea and Landport	472	334	2	....	59	25	14	4	8	24
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	552	373	5	....	111	25	16	7	6	9
Totals	2149	1459	13	....	384	105	55	26	28	76
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1931, inclusive.										
1. North End and Buckland	1343	924	11	....	264	44	22	18	18	42
2. Kingston and East Southsea	975	664	7	....	182	48	32	20	16	6
3. Portsea and Landport	966	730	1	....	138	51	12	6	17	11
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	1170	834	17	....	197	42	21	28	14	17
Totals	4454	3152	36	....	781	185	87	72	65	76

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

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	244	233	2
Scarlet Fever	669	600	5
Enteric Fever	13	12	—
Puerperal Fever	10	8	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	3	—
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	59	22	58
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	6	5	5
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	3	6
Erysipelas	70	26	8
Malaria	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23	—	—
Tuberculosis	494	283	253

All the premises on which the above cases occurred were visited and precautionary measures taken to prevent the spread of disease. No epidemics occurred.

The most interesting feature in the above table is, perhaps, the fact that only two deaths from diphtheria occurred during the year. A reference to Table VII will show the remarkable decline in the deaths from this disease during recent years in Portsmouth.

All the 13 cases of enteric fever were unconnected with each other, and, although bacteriological tests were made of suspected contacts, in no instance could the precise source of infection be ascertained. In one case the infection was contracted outside the City.

The ages of the patients notified to be suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis varied from five months to 24 years. They were all isolated cases of infection.

The following particulars are given with regard to the 23 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum (inflammation in the eyes of new-born babies) at one time one of the most frequent causes of permanent blindness :—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases Notified	Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
23	21	2	22	1	Nil	Nil

The extensions to the Milton Hospital for infectious diseases which were decided upon three years ago, and then postponed owing to financial reasons, have not yet been proceeded with. Two much needed improvements have, however, been carried out, one the appointment of a Resident Medical Officer, and the other the building of an operation theatre. The latter will enable patients with dangerous ear and throat complications, and other emergencies which occur from time to time in a large infectious diseases hospital, to be operated upon under the most favourable conditions.

TABLE X.

WEEKLY RETURN of cases of Infectious Disease.

Week ending 1932	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Malaria	Tuberculosis		Total
														Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
Jan. 9	...	11	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	22
" 16	...	16	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	...	30
" 23	...	11	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	24
" 30	...	10	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	1	36
Feb. 6	...	18	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	28
" 13	...	10	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	26
" 20	...	10	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	5	39
" 27	...	16	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	6	1	37
Mar. 5	...	21	9	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	52
" 12	...	11	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	28
" 19	...	15	10	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	37
" 26	...	9	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	3	36
April 2	...	13	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	3	35
" 9	...	7	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	7	2	29
" 16	...	14	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	9	1	40
" 23	...	15	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	30
" 30	...	7	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	26
May 7	...	8	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	27
" 14	...	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	9	1	26
" 21	...	10	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	19	...	37
" 28	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	20
June 4	...	11	8	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	11	...	36
" 11	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	33
" 18	...	20	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	35
" 25	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	3	27
July 2	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	19
" 9	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	20
" 16	...	9	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	28
" 23	...	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	34
" 30	...	17	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	28
Aug. 6	...	16	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	31
" 13	...	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	21
" 20	...	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	1	24
" 27	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	18
Sept. 3	...	13	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	28
" 10	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	17	1	37
" 17	...	8	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	24
" 24	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	25
Oct. 1	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	26
" 8	...	10	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	31
" 15	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	1	36
" 22	...	17	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	1	30
" 29	...	17	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	35
Nov. 5	...	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	33
" 12	...	12	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	28
" 19	...	23	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	...	50
" 26	...	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	2	47
Dec. 3	...	19	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	2	38
" 10	...	16	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	30
" 17	...	18	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	3	39
" 24	...	16	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	24
" 31	...	9	7	1	2	5	...	24
TOTALS	...	669	244	12	59	10	12	6	3	1	70	23	1	441	53	1604

REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS.

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Consequent upon the establishment of Tuberculosis Schemes, based upon central Tuberculosis Dispensaries, the tuberculosis death-rate has shown a steady decline in this country. In Portsmouth, which was one of the first local authorities in the country to establish a Tuberculosis Dispensary, namely in 1911, the improvement in respect of tuberculosis has been marked.

The Dispensary is situated in Anglesea Road, is equipped with the latest methods for diagnosis and treatment, and is staffed by one tuberculosis officer, four tuberculosis nurses, a secretary and a lady almoner. Patients are referred here by their doctor, and are classified "tuberculous" or "not tuberculous," the former being passed for treatment either to the Sanatorium at Langstone, or the Hospital at Milton, or to private Sanatoria in the neighbourhood, *e.g.* Ventnor, Bournemouth, etc., or are referred back to the private doctor for domiciliary treatment. Children are sent to Beach Lodge, Langstone, to the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital for Cripples at Alton, or to the Fatcher School of Recovery, Drayton.

Dispensary Re-organisation.—During May of this year, the work of the Dispensary was re-organised with a view to obtaining the maximum results in the prevention and control of the disease at the minimum cost. A Dispensary card is now made out for every case attending the Dispensary, and by means of an appointments book every effort is made to ensure that the patient comes up for re-examination at the required intervals, his condition being assessed as "active," "quiescent," "arrested" or "recovered." These cards are arranged alphabetically and filed in a cabinet known as the Dispensary Register. Some of the cases brought up after long intervals are found to be potential reservoirs of infection though in apparently fair health and capable of performing light work; others are found to have remained free from activity for long periods, and are marked off as "recovered."

Co-ordination.—For the effective control of so widespread a disease as tuberculosis, close liaison with all kindred forms of social service, official or otherwise, in the City, is

necessary, and during the year no opportunity was lost in furthering co-operation with—

- (a) The School Medical Officer.
- (b) The Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.
- (c) The Medical Staff of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.
- (d) The Medical Superintendent of St. Mary's Hospital.
- (e) The Naval Health Officer. During 1932 arrangements were made whereby Dockyard employees on the sick list suffering from tuberculosis are allowed to return to work on presenting a certificate of non-infectivity from the Tuberculosis Officer at quarterly intervals over a period of one year. This arrangement has worked well, and has doubtless prevented the spread of the disease amongst Dockyard employees.
- (f) The Public Assistance Officer, and
- (g) Voluntary Associations, *e.g.* The Charity Organisation Society, the Surgical Aid Society, the Portsmouth Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare, etc.

Examination of Contacts.—Every new case of tuberculosis has been infected by a previous one, known or unknown. The home with its opportunities for close contact is frequently the place of infection. The discovery of a new case is therefore followed by a "march past" of all contacts in the home in order to discover the source of infection, and to ascertain whether other members of the household are also affected. Examination of contacts is carried out either by the private practitioner or by the Tuberculosis Officer. During 1932, no fewer than 521 contacts were examined at the Dispensary, as compared with 92 during the previous year. Of the 521 cases, 28 or 5.4% were found to be definite cases, chiefly in the early stage of the diseases, when there is a greater chance of cure.

Payment for Medicines.—Hitherto all medicines dispensed at the Dispensary were free of charge. As examples of abuse were not infrequent, a system was evolved whereby all medicines have to be paid for except by poor patients. In these cases an assessment form is filled up, and exemption from payment is granted if the income per head in the family does not exceed 5/- per week.

The new system was inaugurated on May 1st, 1932, and has proved acceptable to the vast majority of the patients. It is estimated that the system will bring in an income of at least £50 per annum.

Co-operation with Medical Practitioners.—The earlier the diagnosis, the greater is the chance of recovery and the less is the danger of spread of infection. As the patient who begins to experience early symptoms goes first to his doctor for advice, it follows that close co-operation between the medical practitioners of the City and the Dispensary is essential. It is pleasing to note that during 1932, doctors have taken fuller advantage of the services offered by the City Tuberculosis Scheme, 595 cases having been referred by them as compared with 424 last year, equivalent to an increase of 40%. The number of consultations with medical practitioners, personal and otherwise, was 999.

X-rays.—X-ray technique has been so perfected during recent years that radiography has become indispensable in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Under an existing arrangement cases are sent to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital for X-ray, and during the year greater use than ever was made of the excellent facilities offered by the Hospital; no fewer than 335 X-rays were taken, which is equivalent to 30 per 100 new cases and contacts seen. Although this is a large increase over previous years, it is still below the average rate for the county boroughs of England and Wales. X-rays have enabled many doubtful cases to be diagnosed without delay, and have obviated the expense of admitting patients to the Sanatorium for observation, not to mention the saving of time and increased working efficiency at the Dispensary. Thanks are due to Dr. MacHardy, Honorary Assistant Radiologist at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, for his unstinted and willing services. With the transfer of St. Mary's Hospital to the Health Committee, it is proposed that this work shall be done there in future.

Bacteriological Diagnosis.—Examination of the sputum frequently clinches the diagnosis in many cases. All sputa are prepared and examined at the Dispensary, and during the year, 1,923 were examined compared with 813 during 1931, an increase of 136 per cent.

Treatment.—Although innumerable claims for a specific in the treatment of tuberculosis have been made throughout the centuries, none has survived the test, and at the present time the main principles of treatment are still fresh air, good food and rest, the greatest of these being rest.

Langstone Sanatorium.—It is in the Sanatorium that the most encouraging results are obtained. During the year an endeavour was made to bring Langstone Sanatorium up to

the standard of the best sanatoria in the country. A system of graduated exercise, so essential in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, was introduced, and Table D. gives a resumé of the grade of exercise attained by adult patients on discharge.

Five male beds have been added to Langstone Sanatorium, the aim being to treat a larger number of patients in our own Sanatorium, and thus effect a considerable saving in the cost of treatment. During the year 143 patients were admitted to Langstone Sanatorium compared with 119 during 1931. A report as to the possibilities for the development of the Sanatorium was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health, and was adopted by the Committee in July, 1932. It contained a comprehensive scheme for the accommodation of a maximum of 70 patients, to be carried out as and when occasion demands.

Artificial Pneumo-Thorax.—The principle of treatment by rest has been extended by means of artificial pneumothorax, *i.e.* by collapsing the damaged lung through the introduction of air into the pleural cavity, and by maintaining it in a state of rest by constant refills of air until the healing is complete. Collapse therapy has given the most promising results of any form of treatment hitherto tried. It is practicable, however, only in suitable cases. During 1932, 15 patients were successfully treated by pneumo-thorax, the total number of inductions and refills in the Sanatorium and Hospital, at the Dispensary, and in the homes of the patients being 121.

Milton Hospital.—The more advanced cases are accommodated in Ward K. at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, under the care of the Medical Superintendent, and patients who later become afebrile are transferred to Langstone Sanatorium to complete their treatment. Treatment by artificial pneumothorax, or by sanocrysin, is carried out here in selected cases by Dr. Revell.

After-Care Work.—It frequently happens that a patient on being discharged from the Sanatorium returns to a home whose circumstances militate against his complete recovery. In addition, he finds himself handicapped in competing in the industrial market with fit men. After-care is therefore an important part of any Tuberculosis Scheme, if the full benefits gained at the Sanatorium are to be reaped. In Portsmouth there is no *ad hoc* voluntary After-Care Committee, but such duties are undertaken by (1) The Charity Organisation Society, whose members work in conjunction with the Dispensary

Staff in visiting the patients in their homes and in rendering valuable assistance, *e.g.* provision of extra nourishment and clothing, obtaining employment, etc. ; (2) the Hospitals Sub-Committee, who supply milk in necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer ; (3) the Public Assistance Committee, who grant extra nourishment on request to cases already in receipt of public assistance.

Notifications.—The number of notifications of tuberculosis received during 1932 was 560, compared with 524 for the previous year, the increase being due mainly to the larger number of early cases referred by medical practitioners to the Dispensary for opinion.

Deaths.—The total deaths notified during 1932 numbered 253, equivalent to a death-rate for all forms of tuberculosis of 1.00, as compared with a corresponding rate of .98 for 1931.

The curve of tuberculosis mortality shows two definite peaks, the first during infancy and the second year of life, due to primary infection of the non-pulmonary type ; the second during the age group 35-45 years in respect of both males and females. The causes of the second peak are still imperfectly understood.

Of the total number of deaths, 57 or 22.5 per cent. had not been notified during life as suffering from the disease, as against 37, or 16.2 per cent. during 1931.

Death-rate in Wards.—Reference to Table IA, which correlates density of population with death-rates, shows that the wards with the highest tuberculosis death-rates are Portsea, Charles Dickens and St. Mary, whilst those with the lowest death-rates are Cosham, St. Simon and Guildhall. In other words, the death-rate from tuberculosis is, generally speaking, directly proportional to the amount of overcrowding and insanitary property in the area.

The work carried out at the Dispensary and various particulars will be found in the tables following.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE A.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1932.

Age Periods	* NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	2
1 „ 5	1	1	10	10	—	—	5	6
5 „ 10	12	5	8	11	2	—	2	3
10 „ 15	10	18	8	3	1	1	1	2
15 „ 20	23	23	1	2	7	14	2	1
20 „ 25	41	36	—	3	14	14	2	1
25 „ 35	39	69	2	—	26	29	—	2
35 „ 45	58	49	1	2	30	19	1	1
45 „ 55	43	18	2	3	23	11	1	2
55 „ 65	27	7	—	—	12	4	—	1
65 & upwards	4	7	—	—	1	5	1	—
TOTALS	258	233	35	34	116	97	19	21

* Includes primary notifications and new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health by other means.

TABLE B.

Showing the work of the Dispensary during 1932.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	125	130	18	20	3	5	15	13	128	135	33	33	329	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	2	3	14
(c) Non-tuberculous .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57	81	68	46	252
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	4	8	7	3	....	....	3	3	4	8	10	6	28
(b) Diagnosis not completed .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
(c) Non-tuberculous .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	100	179	177	491
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered	2	7	2	2	1	....	1	4	3	7	3	6	19
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	92	181	247	223	743
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	507	467	114	117	24	24	144	128	531	491	258	245	1525	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	4	17
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st				1297	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years								82	
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"				70	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)								121	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)				8721	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December								140	
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal				39	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)								230	
(b) Other				960	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes								4272	
10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined					(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work								1923	
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above				—									335	
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st													300	

TABLE D.

LANGSTONE SANATORIUM.

Grade of Exercise attained by Adult Cases before discharge.

Grade	Badge	Exercise	Males	Females	Total
I.	White	Up 4, 6 or 8 hours. Quiet games, except billiards.	1	3	4
II.	Yellow	Up all day. Specified light ward duties. Limited slow walking exercise.	3	5	8
III.	Green	Up all day. Specified ward duties, requiring more exertion. Further walking exercise (1 mile).	11	5	16
IV.	Red	Up all day. Specified ward duties, requiring still more exertion. Long distance walking, increasing.	42	20	62

TABLE E.
Total Number of Patients treated at various Sanatoria, Hospitals
and Colonies during 1932.

SANATORIUM, HOSPITAL OR COLONY	Resident at beginning of year	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Remaining end of year	Totals
Langstone Sanatorium	13	102	97	18	115
Beach Lodge	7	41	39	9	48
Milton Hospital	23	105	98	30	128
Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth	0	4	4	0	4
Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor	4	13	10	7	17
Margate Sea Bathing Hospital	1	0	1	0	1
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital	19	17	19	17	36
King George V Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott	....	1	1	0	1
Totals	67	283	269	81	350

TABLE F.

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

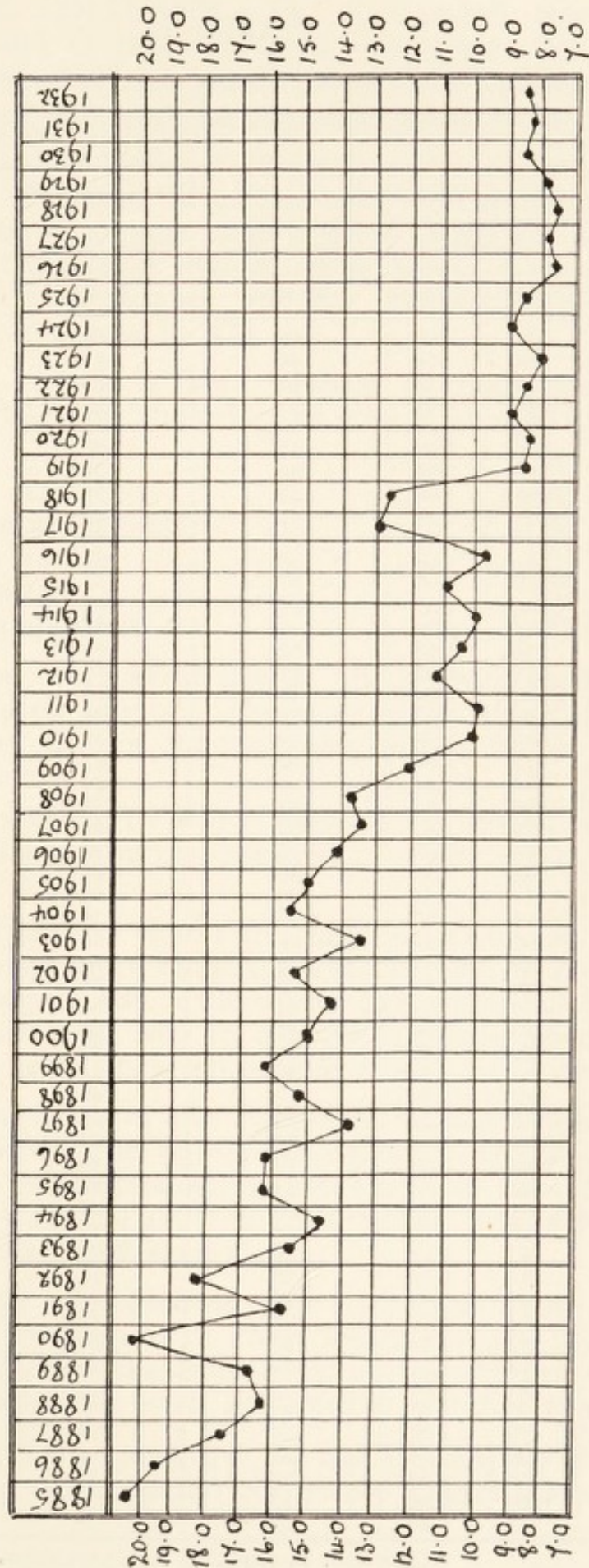


TABLE G.

Table showing the number of Deaths and Death-rates per 1,000 living from TUBERCULAR DISEASES for Fifty-Four Years (1879 to 1932).

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
*1930	208	0.85	26	14	40	.16
*1931	189	0.82	17	21	38	.16
1932	213	0.84	22	18	40	.15

* Calculated on estimated civil population.

VENEREAL DISEASE.—Dr. A. Cambell reports as follows on the work carried out at the Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases, at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital:—

The numbers of new patients and attendances were larger in 1932 than they had been for 12 years. New patients were 100 more than in 1931, and the attendances were approximately 2,400 more. There were more cases of gonorrhoea, the increase occurring during the last six months of the year. For the year the average weekly attendance was 401, but during the last quarter of the year it rose to 478.

A complete record is kept always of male patients' occupations, and last year the principal groups were as follows:

Labourers	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Mercantile Marine	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Travellers and Canvassers	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Motor Drivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Skilled Workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
Clerical Occupations, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	57

The incidence of venereal disease therefore is highest in the more uneducated groups. Enquiries show also that the men in this group do not practice prophylaxis to the same extent as the others.

The transfer system, by which patients are passed on from a clinic in one town to another, brought 21 more patients than the previous year.

Congenital syphilitics were only three less than last year; females as usual were more numerous than males. Since 1917, when the clinic began, 488 females and 317 males have been treated. They have been sent in the first instance principally by the School Medical Officer and the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

That the knowledge of the danger of venereal disease is increasing is shown by the number of cases for diagnosis and examination, who are subsequently not found to be suffering from venereal disease. Last year the figure was 407, the highest since the clinic first started.

The percentage of defaulters, that is patients who cease to attend before completion of their treatment and tests of cure, has been 12.9 for the last seven years, a figure which compares very favourably with the returns of other towns.

The following Table prepared for the Ministry of Health, gives details of the work carried out at the Centre during the year:—

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE
TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorr- hoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	200	174	—	—	110	11	9	4	319	189	508
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	22	18	—	—	19	7	10	12	51	37	88
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :											
Syphilis, primary	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
" secondary	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	14
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	61	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	32	93
" congenital	12	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	18	30
Soft Chancre	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	133	40	—	—	133	40	173
" later	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	13
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	152	252	152	404
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	14	4	—	1	24	7	3	—	41	12	53
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	319	253	2	1	299	65	274	168	894	487	1381
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15)	23	28	1	—	85	29	260	164	369	221	590
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
" secondary	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	23	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	18	41
" congenital	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	25	5	—	—	25	5	30
" later	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15)	14	18	—	—	29	8	—	—	43	26	69
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	41	15	1	—	32	3	—	—	74	18	92
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	208	162	—	1	124	20	14	4	346	187	533
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9	319	253	2	1	299	65	274	168	894	487	1381

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—												
Syphilis, primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ secondary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ all later stages	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	
„ congenital	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	
11. Number of attendances :—												
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	2055	2130	4	2	1824	433	658	421	4541	2986	7527	
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	478	341	—	4	9513	2103	696	219	10687	2667	13354	
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	2533	2471	4	6	11337	2536	1354	640	15228	5653	20881	
12. In-patients :—												
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	18	16	—	—	13	5	3	1	34	22	56	
(b) Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given	35	92	—	—	156	125	5	3	196	220	416	
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods												
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	2	1	1	1	3	7	6	9	12	18		
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—												
(a) Names of preparations	Stabilarsan				—				Bismostab			
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	1742				—				1588			
(c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis	459				—				446			
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21A followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea ?												
Yes, with one exception.												
If not, in what way are they modified ?												
Complement Fixation Test not done.												

	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea
16. Pathological Work :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	11	600	—	1	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—	1383	1138	61	20

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 County 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	Leeds	Salisbury	Devonport	Maidstone	Total
A. Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis	126	27	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	158
Soft Chancre	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gonorrhoea	174	26	11	4	1	—	—	1	—	217
Conditions other than venereal	316	80	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	407
TOTAL	619	133	21	6	2	2	1	1	—	785
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	18254	2087	379	116	3	3	2	1	36	20881
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	259	51	103	3	—	—	—	—	—	416
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patients Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	1387	317	28	9	—	1	—	—	—	1742

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—Very useful work has again this year been carried out by Dr. R. N. Foggie and the Health Visitors in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare. During the year, owing to the increase in the demands on the Cosham Centre, it was decided to hold this in the afternoon instead of in the morning, and Dr. E. Martin was placed in charge of it. A centre was held at Drayton one afternoon a fortnight for six months, and was then closed owing to the small number of attendances.

The total attendances at the Centres were 31,949, and were as follows :—

CENTRES	Attendances	New Patients	Seen by the Medical Officer
Fratton (2 afternoons a week)	11,464	764	3,623
Eastney (1 afternoon a week)	5,663	330	1,723
Portsea (1 afternoon a week)	4,895	250	1,909
Stamshaw (1 afternoon a week)	5,690	326	1,402
Cosham (1 afternoon a week)	3,807	142	718
Drayton (1 afternoon a fortnight)	160	20	18
Totals	31,949	1,832	9,393

At the Ante-Natal Clinic conducted by Dr. Foggie at the Maternity Hospital, there was a total attendance of 399 expectant mothers, and the average attendance was 42.

The Health Visitors during the year paid in all 17,356 visits to families in the City ; 3,832 were first visits to infants under one year of age, and 3,185 to children between the ages of one and five years. Visits were also paid to 23 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, 10 cases of puerperal fever, 12 cases of puerperal pyrexia, and one case of pemphigus neonatorum.

Food to necessitous cases was issued at cost price, at part cost or free, to 1,806 infants, the total cost of the food issued was £3,601, and the amount received in part payment was £1,058.

MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.—The work done at the Municipal Maternity Home, at the Maternity Wards of St. Mary's Hospital, and at the Royal Naval Maternity Home, is shown in the following table :—

	Municipal Maternity Home	St. Mary's Hospital	Royal Naval Maternity Home
No. of Maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour)	16	39	15
No. of Patients ad- mitted	315	238	279
Average duration of stay	14 days	14 days	14 days
No. of cases delivered by : (a) Midwives	294	—	253
(b) Doctors....	21	238	26
Cases in which medi- cal assistance was sought by midwife	104	(Doctor always present)	(Doctor sees all Cases)
No. of cases notified as :			
(a) Puerperal Fever	1	1	Nil
(b) „ Pyrexia	2	Nil	2
No. of cases of pem- phigus neonatorum	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in institution	25	1	31
No. of cases notified as ophthalmia ne- onatorum	Nil	Nil	Nil
Result of treatment	—	—	—
No. of Maternal deaths	Nil	4	Nil
Cause of death	—	Cæsarean Section Myocardial degeneration Status epilepticus Chronic Nephritis	—
No. of foetal deaths :			
(1) Stillborn	9	14	8
(2) Within 10 days of birth	7	8	2
(3) Causes of death	Maceration—2 Strangulation—1 Prematurity—3 Convulsions—1 Eclampsia—1 Transverse presentation—1 Face presentation—1 Twins—2 Congenital heart—2 Atelectasis—1 Acute hepatitis—1	Prematurity—16 Placenta praevia—1 Ante-partum haemorrhage—1 Macerated foetus—2 Spina bifida—1 Persistent occipito posterior—1	Prematurity—2 Maceration—3 Difficult labour—2 Ante-partum haemorrhage—1 Diagnosis not complete—2

MIDWIVES.—The number of midwives practising in the City was 68, and out of the total of 4,092 births, they attended 3,242, or 79.0 per cent. They attended 2,758 cases as midwives, and 484 as maternity nurses.

INSURANCE SCHEME UNDER MIDWIVES ACT.

—The amount received by the above scheme in premiums was £450, and the number of expectant mothers who insured against doctors' fees was 1,801. The total amount paid by the Local Supervising Authority in doctors' fees was £1,342, the amount recovered from patients, including premium fees, was £535. Midwives sent for a doctor's assistance in 20.3 per cent. of their cases where the patient was not insured, and in 51.6 per cent. where the patient was insured.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—Again this year the maternal mortality in this City was much lower than generally throughout the country. Out of 4,270 births and still-births there were only 10 maternal deaths, this gives a maternal death-rate of 2.34 deaths of mothers per 1,000 births, which is over 40 per cent. below that of England and Wales. Of the 10 deaths recorded, 4 were due to sepsis and 6 to other causes. All cases of maternal mortality are enquired into and reports sent to the Ministry of Health.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1908.—At the beginning of the year there were 110 persons in the district who had notified the Local Authority, under the above Act, that they had undertaken for reward the maintenance of infants apart from their parents, and the number of infants so maintained was 131. At the end of the year the number of persons having charge of children was 119, and there were 149 children so maintained. There is no home with more than 3 nurse children. During the year 1,341 visits to the various homes were paid by the Infant Protection Visitor, and they were found on the whole to be satisfactory. It was not found necessary during the year to apply for a Magistrate's Order for the removal of any child. The homes are visited not less than once in six weeks, and more frequently where it is deemed necessary.

Chart showing the number of Deaths under 1 year of age to 1,000 Births in Portsmouth, 1886 to 1932.

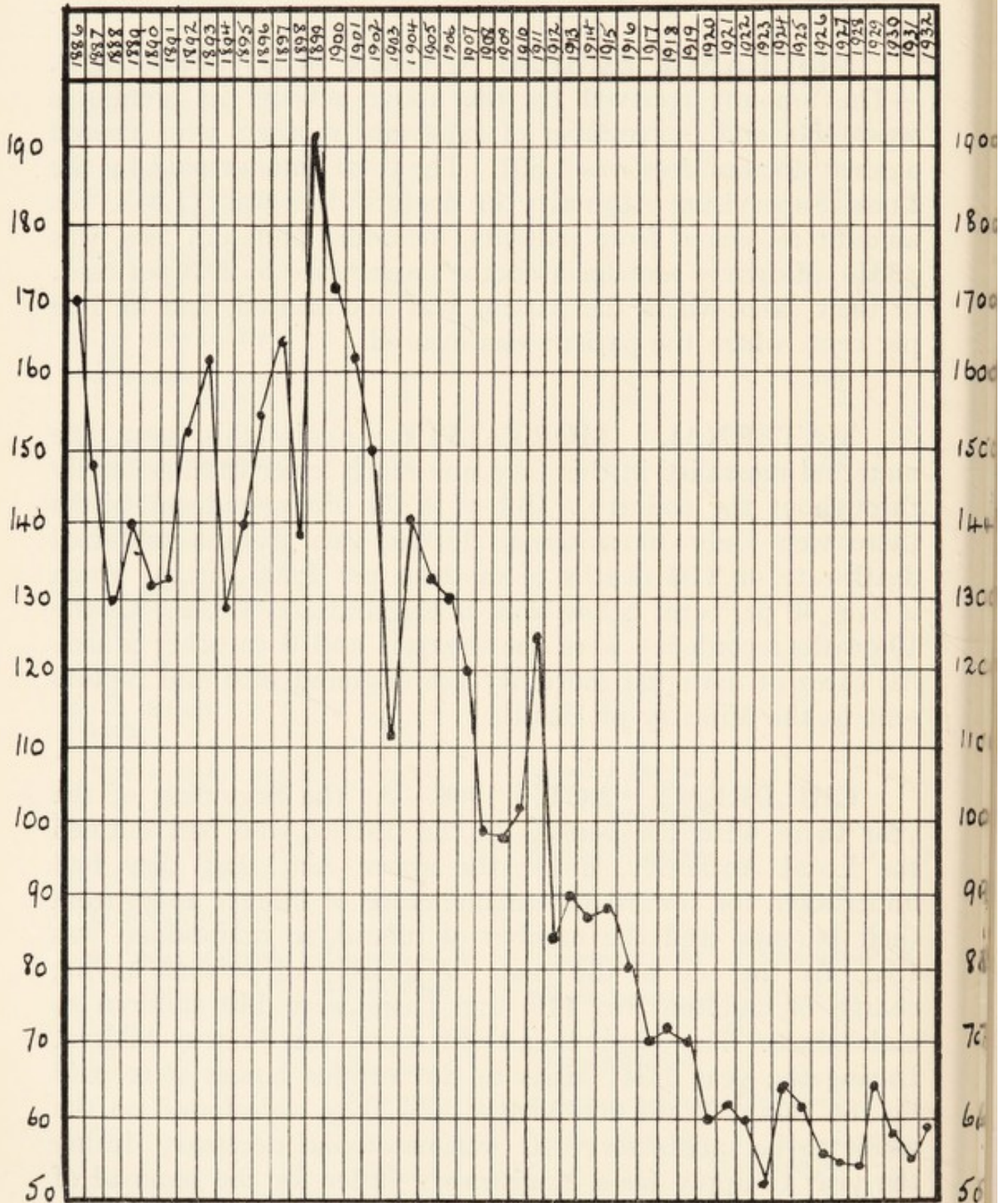


Table showing the Relationship of Temperature and Fatal Cases of Summer Diarrhoea.

Week ending 1932				Temperature		Earth Thermometers		Rain in inches	Deaths from Diarrhoea
				Max.	Min.	1 ft.	4 ft.		
April	16th	....	....	49.7	40.1	46.6	47.4	0.54	....
"	23rd	....	....	52.2	40.2	46.8	47.4	0.22	1
"	30th	....	....	56.5	44.5	51.1	48.6	0.60	....
May	7th	....	....	54.2	42.4	51.8	50.2	0.83	....
"	14th	....	....	56.5	44.7	52.2	50.3	0.52	1
"	21st	....	....	63.0	51.7	58.7	52.5	1.72	....
"	28th	....	....	58.2	46.4	57.4	54.9	0.96	....
June	4th	....	....	61.2	48.7	59.1	55.0	0.56	....
"	11th	....	....	62.5	48.7	58.3	55.9	0.04	....
"	18th	....	....	74.2	53.4	63.5	57.5	....	1
"	25th	....	....	67.4	53.1	64.3	59.2	....	....
July	2nd	....	....	68.5	56.7	65.8	60.4	1.06	1
"	9th	....	....	70.4	57.0	66.3	61.1	0.08	....
"	16th	....	....	71.8	59.1	68.0	62.3	0.43	....
"	23rd	....	....	67.4	53.0	63.4	62.0	0.33	....
"	30th	....	....	64.5	57.5	63.7	61.2	1.56	1
August	6th	....	....	70.2	57.4	65.0	61.7	0.14	....
"	13th	....	....	71.8	59.0	67.1	62.7	....	....
"	20th	....	....	76.4	62.5	67.5	63.0	0.59	....
"	27th	....	....	71.0	57.8	66.3	64.0	0.27	....
Sept.	3rd	....	....	68.0	59.1	65.0	63.0	0.47	....
"	10th	....	....	66.1	55.2	62.2	62.3	0.33	....
"	17th	....	....	71.2	57.7	62.4	61.7	0.18	1
"	24th	....	....	61.5	51.4	60.2	61.5	1.01	....
October	1st	....	....	61.7	49.5	56.8	59.7	0.92	1
"	8th	....	....	57.7	44.0	53.5	58.0	0.51	2

ROLL OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING WITHIN THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	ADDRESS	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate	Date of Notice 1932
1. Ainsley	Clarissa Mary	23, Outram Road	51397	14th Aug., '20	1st January
2. Baker	Charlotte Beverley	"Nelson House," Besant Road	45551	7th May, '17	9th February
3. Bampton	Dorothy Vera	31, Collins Road	68136	25th Feb., '26	2nd January
4. Barnes	Eliza	109, Church Road	23295	26th April, '06	1st January
5. Barnes	Elizabeth	109, Church Road	27020	15th Oct., '08	3rd January
6. Blake	Ellen M.	12, Haslemere Road	27693	16th Dec., '08	2nd January
7. Bragg	Sarah	118, St. Augustine Road	42180	1st May, '18	6th January
8. Brassfield	Frances Mary	26, Besant Road	47125	11th May, '18	18th January
9. Brinn	Rosina	46, Wadham Road	29590	30th Oct., '09	1st January
10. Brockett	Ellen	23, Outram Road	45581	7th May, '17	1st January
11. Challis	Patty Jane	37, Aylesbury Road	4208	28th April, '04	30th Dec., 1931
12. Clarke	Gertrude	16, Second Avenue, Cosham	17540	25th Mar., '05	1st January
13. Clarke	Gwendoline	Royal Naval Maternity Home	45983	11th Aug., '17	27th January
14. Cowell	Mary A.	57, St. Piran's Avenue	69902	16th Dec., '26	1st January
15. Crafts	Elizabeth	14, Alexandra Road	39421	17th Dec., '13	1st January
16. Denham	Gertrude	Municipal Maternity Hospital	52297	10th Nov., '20	23rd February
17. Dowse	Mabel Coles	15, Sheffield Road	28319	7th April, '09	1st January
18. Dunsford	Clara H.	18, St. George's Square	21629	27th April, '08	24th May
19. Elliott	Mary Ann Leah	128, Prince Albert Road	5487	30th June, '04	4th January
20. Farn dell	Marion	454, Commercial Road	8755	27th Oct., '04	2nd January
21. Farr	Mary	6, Longs Road	52338	10th Nov., '20	1st January
22. Field	Ethel Fanny	126, Devonshire Avenue	54222	11th June, '21	4th January
23. Foley	Louisa	8, Thurbern Road	37918	28th April, '13	5th January
24. Foot	Alice Maud Mary	21, Essex Road	54229	11th June, '21	1st January
25. French	Louisa	11, Hilsea Market, London Road	47980	19th Nov., '18	7th January
26. Godwin	Julia	3, Dean Road, Cosham	65151	29th Jan., '25	4th January
27. Goodman	Lucy Ann	3, Derby Road	26437	21st May, '08	1st January
28. Heard	Mabel Vesper	28, Victoria Road North	34559	28th Oct., '11	4th January
29. Hebington	Eliza	31, Curzon Howe Road	50981	12th May, '20	2nd January
30. Hebington	Aileen Mary	63, Margate Road	70015	16th Dec., '26	1st January
31. Hodge	Ada	73, King Street, Southsea	50992	12th May, '20	5th January
32. Horton	Winifred	Naval Welfare Centre	66858	15th Aug., '25	4th January
33. Howard	Lydia	49, Wisborough Road	63413	14th June, '24	1st January

ROLL OF MIDWIVES—continued.

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	ADDRESS	No. of Cert.	Date of Certificate	Date of Notice 1932
34. Jack	Emma	106, Jessie Road	47280	11th May, '18	2nd January
35. Jago	Clara Sara	24, Elphinstone Road	23268	6th Feb., '06	1st January
36. Jordan	Emma Jane	82, Vernon Road	58896	13th Dec., '22	2nd January
37. Kean	Lucy Rowe	133, Eastfield Road	31908	30th Sept., '10	7th January
38. Lee	Ethel Eliza	23, Derby Road	60963	11th Aug., '23	1st January
39. Lovett	Ellen	14, Shearer Road	48431	10th Feb., '19	3rd January
40. Malyon	Marion	200, Stamshaw Road	46160	11th Aug., '27	1st January
41. Martin	Elizabeth Amy	22, Milton Road	56977	16th April, '22	1st January
42. McNeish	Alice	"Sunnicote," London Road	56968	10th April, '22	25th April
43. Moore	Emma Lilian K.	23, Oliver Road	48077	9th Nov., '18	1st January
44. Morley	Freda Helen	Municipal Maternity Hospital	64025	8th Aug., '24	20th April
45. Ody	Ruth	Victoria House, Gladstone Hotel	48024	13th Feb., '31	6th October
46. Owen	Jane Ann	22, Besant Road	43020	1st Nov., '15	12th January
47. Paul	Margaret	12, Northern Parade	35805	2nd May, '12	1st January
48. Pavin	Winifred S.	Naval Maternity Home	78458	24th May, '30	27th January
49. Packer	Mabel Elizabeth	7, St. Andrew's Road	48091	9th Nov., '18	4th January
50. Phillips	Edith	80, Methuen Road	3388	24th May, '04	2nd January
51. Phillips	Abigail G. L.	14, Wykeham Avenue	34709	28th Oct., '11	6th January
52. Reynolds	E. E.	13, Cromwell Road	62715	9th April, '24	4th January
53. Richards	Annie Kathleen	Naval Maternity Home	35480	23rd Feb., '12	11th January
54. Rumbold	Edith	20, First Avenue, Cosham	49421	9th Aug., '19	1st January
55. Rust	Jane	204, Powerscourt Road	40133	28th April, '14	3rd January
56. Sansom	Maud Mary	2, Clydesdale Terrace	40572	22nd June, '14	1st January
57. Snowden	Alice Emma	"Johnstone," Stanley Avenue	12652	4th Jan., '05	8th June
58. Stallworthy	Lydia H.	454, Commercial Road	64077	24th Aug., '24	24th July
59. Stevens	Johanna	"Glenlyn," Stubbington Avenue	55569	10th Oct., '21	4th January
60. Street	Beryl	9, Clavelly Road	38035	8th April, '13	1st January
61. Taylor	Florence Mary	"Balmoral," Portchester	29219	10th Aug., '09	2nd January
62. Taylor	Lily May	3, Posbrooke Road	18246	27th April, '05	14th January
63. Trowbridge	Edith Mary	1, Collins Road	22860	28th Nov., '05	1st January
64. Upfield	Gertrude Eleanor	25, Oliver Road	62132	12th Dec., '23	3rd January
65. Weller	Marion Edith	45, Catisfield Road	46669	10th Nov., '17	1st January
66. Willcocks	May Julia	174, Chichester Road	57158	10th April, '22	1st January

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES. SUMMARY OF HOSPITALS IN THE CITY.

HOSPITAL	SITUATION	DESCRIPTION	Number of Beds	MANAGEMENT	AREA SERVED	MEDICAL STAFF	NURSING STAFF
Royal Portsmouth Hospital	Commercial Road	General	205	Voluntary Committee	Portsmouth and surrounding district	5 Resident Medical Officers 26 Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff	80
Portsmouth and Southern Counties Eye & Ear Hospital	Pembroke Road	Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat	47	Voluntary Committee	Portsmouth and surrounding district	No resident Medical Officer 14 Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff	12
St. Mary's Hospital	Milton Road	General	1168	*Public Assistance Committee of the City Council	Portsmouth	1 Resident Medical Superintendent 3 Resident Assistant Medical Officers <i>Consultants when reqd.</i>	130 Nurses 69 Atttdts.
City Mental Hospital	Locksway Road, Milton	For Patients of Unsound Mind	1014	Committee of City Council	Portsmouth	1 Resident Medical Superintendent 3 Resident Assistant Medical Officers	89 male 121 female
Milton Hospital	Milton Road	City Infectious Diseases Hospital (excluding smallpox)	206	Health Committee of City Council	Portsmouth	1 Resident Medical Officer	45
Municipal Maternity Hospital	Trafalgar Place Fratton Road	Lying-in Cases	16	Health Committee of City Council	Portsmouth	1 Part-time non-resident Medical Officer	11
Royal Naval, Maternity Home	Clifton Road, Southsea	Lying-in Cases. (Limited to the wives of men in the Royal Navy and Royal Marines)	15	Voluntary Committee	Portsmouth and District	1 Non-resident Medical Officer 2 Hon. Consultant Medical Officers	11
Military Families' Hospital	London Road, Hilsea	Lying-in Cases. (Limited to the wives of men in the Army and Royal Air Force)	9	Army Authorities	Portsmouth and District	1 Non-resident Medical Officer	8
Langstone Sanatorium and Beach Lodge	Locksway Road, Milton	Tuberculosis, early cases and Children	20 and 9 children	Health Committee of City Council	Portsmouth	1 Non-resident Medical Officer	4

HOSPITALS.—A list of Hospitals in the City is given in the preceding table, the only change of importance is that in December the City Council decided to appropriate the Poor Law Hospital of St. Mary's, in order to convert it into a Municipal Hospital under the control of the Health Committee.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.—The Victoria Association for Nursing the Sick Poor, to which the Council makes an annual grant, has now a staff of 16 trained nurses. During the year they attended 2,095 patients in their homes, paying altogether 54,948 visits, these included 3,388 visits paid to 214 patients at the request of the Health Department.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.—There are 45 maternity and nursing homes registered under the provisions of Part II of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Registration Act, 1926, and the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Applications for registration during the year were as under:—

(1) Number of applications for Registration :			
(a) As Nursing Homes.....	.....	.....	2
(b) As Maternity Homes	.....	.....	4
(2) Number of Homes registered :			
(a) As Nursing Homes.....	.....	.....	2
(b) As Maternity Homes	.....	.....	2
(3) Number of Orders made refusing registration			1
(4) Number of applications for exemption from registration	.....	.....	1
(5) Number of applications for registration withdrawn	.....	.....	1

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.—The most important action taken in connection with the above Act was the appropriation of St. Mary's Hospital, under the powers of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as a Municipal Hospital under the control of the Health Committee. It is anticipated that this step will prove of great advantage, both in extending the facilities for hospital treatment and in the co-ordination of the medical services of the City. Arrangements for consultation with representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals have been completed.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—One new motor ambulance was purchased to replace one which had become worn out. The ambulance service provided by the Council is as follows :—

For infectious diseases	.....	.....	.....	2 ambulances
For general ambulance work	.....	.....	4	„
For street accidents and emergencies (police)	.....	.....	2	„

The ambulance service is available by day or night on application to the Health Department, or to St. Mary's Hospital.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.—The Superintendent of the City Mental Hospital, Dr. T. Beaton, has supplied me with the following particulars with reference to the above.

The accommodation for mental defectives provided by the Local Authority consists of a portion of St. Mary's Hospital approved by the Board of Control, under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, for the reception of sixty defectives (29 males and 31 females) of all classes within the meaning of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1927, being cases over the age of 16 years.

Owing to urgent cases requiring institutional care, the approved number has been exceeded, and on the 1st January, 1933, there were 70 certified defectives in the Hospital.

In addition to the certified cases referred to above, there are approximately 80 mental defectives of all classes and ages maintained in St. Mary's Hospital at the instance of the Public Assistance Committee.

The Local Authority have fully utilised their powers by placing suitable defectives under guardianship, and on the 1st January, 1933, there were 36 cases so maintained, the majority being financially assisted by the Local Authority in their own homes.

The Local Authority have recently approved of a recommendation of the Mental Treatment Committee to provide a Colony for 500 mental defectives on a site on Portsdown Hill within the City, and it is anticipated that the plans will be approved and buildings proceeded with at an early date.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The arrangements for bacteriological examinations in connection with the diagnosis and prevention of disease are the same as detailed in my Annual Report for 1930.

It is a matter for regret that the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital is not licenced for animal inoculations. In modern methods of diagnosis these are often essential, but at the present time when an inoculation report is required, the specimen has to be sent to London or elsewhere, a procedure which is costly, inconvenient and wastes time. It is exceptional that in a City of this size there should not be a laboratory licenced for carrying out this very necessary work.

The following bacteriological examinations were carried out during the year :—

DISEASE	Result		TOTAL
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria	462	2,178	2,640
Tuberculosis	374	1,549	1,923
Enteric Fever	4	27	31
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever)	—	2	2

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY.

WATER SUPPLY.—There is nothing special to add to my previous reports on the water supply, except to mention that in May or October, following upon heavy rainfalls, a slight discolouration of the water was noticed. In October also, bacteriological examinations revealed the presence of bac. coli communis, which is unusual in this supply. In the view of Mr. Halton Thompson, the Engineer to the Water Company, this had arisen from a visitation of sea-gulls to the filter beds. The facts seemed to support this view, and after steps had been taken to prevent the gulls gaining access to the beds, no further coli were detected.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—The improved vehicles for the collection of house refuse referred to in my last report, have now been purchased by the Transport Committee. Seven

old steamers, with high loading lines, and twenty old horse carts have been replaced by eleven low loading motor vehicles of the "Compactor" type, in which the refuse is hydraulically compressed. Six of these have 13 cubic yard capacity, and 5 have 7 cubic yard capacity. This has resulted both in more efficient and in more economical refuse collection, the saving effected is estimated by the Transport Superintendent at £3,000 a year.

In regard to the disposal of refuse, the use of destructors is being discarded in favour of the modern method of controlled tipping. If carried out under efficient supervision this disposes of the refuse without nuisance or danger to health, and permits the conversion of low lying swampy grounds into valuable recreation and playing-fields. Good examples of this may be seen at Cosham.

SCHOOLS.—Satisfactory arrangements are in operation for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease in the Public Elementary and other Schools, and during the past few years these appear to have been specially successful in regard to diphtheria. The work at the Tuberculosis Dispensary and at the Child Welfare Clinics is co-ordinated with the School Medical Service, with beneficial results. During the year the sanitary arrangements at the Portsmouth Town School were found to be unsatisfactory, and these are to be reconstructed.

SANITARY INSPECTION.—Details on the sanitary inspection of the district will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report, on pages 81-86.

FOOD.—An account of the articles of food destroyed as unfit for food will be found on page 82. Particulars of the action taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, together with a report on the graded milk supply, will be found in the Public Analyst's Report, pages 90-104. From the beginning of the year the provisions of Section 92, of Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1931, were in force, these required the registration of all vendors and manufacturers of ice-cream. As a result of this section, a large number of places where ice-cream had been manufactured, were greatly improved and reconstructed.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.—No further steps were taken this year in connection with the provision of a public abattoir. In this lack of an abattoir, Portsmouth falls below the standard of most cities of its size.

MUNICIPAL DISINFECTING FLUID.—9,580 gallons of electrolysed sea-water disinfecting fluid were manufactured at the Municipal Disinfecting Fluid plant during the year. Of this amount 3,240 gallons were issued to the public, 2,090 gallons to the public elementary schools, 2,080 gallons to the Public Swimming Baths, 130 gallons to the Children's Home Swimming Bath, 600 gallons to Langstone Sanatorium, 1,040 gallons to the Municipal Maternity Hospital, 160 gallons to St. Mary's Hospital, 50 gallons to the City Mental Hospital, and 90 gallons to the Eye and Ear Hospital.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—The following tables give particulars of inspections, defects discovered, and action taken in connection with the supervision of factories, workshops and workplaces :—

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	157	10	Nil
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	607	28	Nil
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	86	2	Nil
TOTAL	850	40	Nil

The following particulars, tabulated in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, are given as to the work of the Health Department in connection with housing.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	8715
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	25129
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	408
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1224
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	23
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	49

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1609
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	49
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	25
(b) By local authority in default of owners	3

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1840
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	228
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	23
(2) Numbers of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932.

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	30.254	45.1	54	26	49.2	41.0	8.2	57.2	15	71.2	2.80	15	94
February	30.462	38.7	50	26	43.7	33.8	9.9	81.3	19	4.6	0.18	3	83
March	29.990	42.4	56	26	49.0	35.8	13.2	145.8	24	28.5	1.12	10	79
April	29.790	47.2	61	35	52.6	41.8	10.8	140.7	23	57.0	2.24	22	76
May	29.875	52.6	66	35	58.2	47.0	11.2	135.5	25	105.9	4.16	15	85
June	30.076	59.9	79	42	67.6	52.3	15.3	242.2	27	38.2	1.50	6	72
July	29.916	62.7	78	47	68.5	57.0	11.5	168.4	24	62.8	2.47	14	83
August	30.105	65.7	84	53	72.1	59.4	12.7	185.8	29	23.7	0.93	5	85
September	29.934	59.8	75	43	65.5	54.1	11.4	117.1	21	71.3	2.80	17	87
October	29.742	51.4	63	34	57.0	45.8	11.2	119.4	25	158.3	6.21	21	88
November	30.108	46.8	58	35	51.1	42.6	8.5	51.2	16	33.7	1.33	10	89
December	30.114	43.5	53	32	47.1	40.1	7.0	66.5	17	26.1	1.03	13	92
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1511.1	265	681.3	26.77	151	...
MEAN	30.030	51.3	64.7	36.2	56.8	45.8	10.8	125.9	22.0	56.7	2.23	12.5	84.4

TABLE SHOWING SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE SINCE 1890.

Year	Total Sunshine	Total Rainfall in ins.	Highest Maximum in Shade of	Date	Lowest Maximum in Shade of	Date	Lowest Minimum in Shade of	Date	Lowest Minimum on Grass of	Date
1890	1350	21.71	77	May 24th	30	Dec. 16th	18	Dec. 31st	10	Jan. 7th
1891	1247	31.43	78	May 16th, Sept. 12th	31	Jan. 6th	19	Jan. 18th	8	Jan. 10th, 11th
1892	1371	22.27	77	July 27th	29	Jan. 9th	19	Jan. 10th	13	Dec. 27th
1893	1412	23.14	85	June 18th	29	Jan. 2nd	20	Jan. 2nd	12	Jan. 5th
1894	1600	35.89	82	July 1st	25	Jan. 4th	14	Jan. 5th, 6th	13	Jan. 5th, 6th
1895	1811	27.26	79	Sept. 28th	25	Feb. 6th	17	Feb. 6th, 7th	5	Feb. 13th
1896	1566	25.79	81	July 21st	32	Feb. 25th	24	Feb. 26th	19	Feb. 26th
1897	1569	28.48	86	July 16th	32	Jan. 23rd	24	Jan. 24th	16	Dec. 4th
1898	1454	22.67	81	Aug. 16th	37	Feb. 21st	27	Feb. 21st	19	Feb. 21st
1899	1929	25.26	84	Aug. 3rd	30	Dec. 14th	22	Dec. 14th	16	March 25th
1900	1608	25.96	85	July 25th	35	Feb. 3rd	22	Feb. 10th	16	Feb. 8th, 10th
1901	1843	23.41	84	July 19th	30	Jan. 7th	20	Jan. 9th	14	Jan. 9th
1902	1501	25.27	82	July 19th	32	Dec. 6th	23	Dec. 7th	15	Feb. 12th, 13th, 16th
1903	1702	34.88	80	June 1st, July 9th	32	Jan. 12th	23	Jan. 15th	12	Dec. 3rd
1904	1732	26.64	79	July 17th	30	Jan. 2nd	25	Jan. 1st	13	Jan. 21st
1905	1685	24.05	80	July 21st, 26th	35	Jan. 1st, Nov. 17th	24	Nov. 24th	15	Jan. 9th, Nov. 21st
1906	1705	28.74	79	Sept. 1st	34	Dec. 26th	25	Jan. 24th	13	Feb. 14th
1907	1594	25.33	79	July 16th	29	Jan. 23rd, 24th	20	Jan. 24th	14	Jan. 25th
1908	1951	20.53	83	July 2nd	35	Jan. 11th	17	Dec. 30th	11	Jan. 6th
1909	1902	32.28	85	Aug. 12th	34	Mar. 3rd	20	March 3rd	10	Jan. 27th
1910	1691	31.66	76	May 23rd	35	Jan. 26th	21	Jan. 27th	13	Jan. 16th
1911	2108	30.06	90	Aug. 14th	35	Jan. 15th	25	Jan. 16th	17	Feb. 3rd
1912	1561	31.94	89	July 15th	32	Feb. 2nd	20	Feb. 3rd	12	Dec. 25th
1913	1584	29.96	81	June 29th	36	Dec. 29th, 30th	29	Jan. 13th, April 13th	19	Jan. 24th
1914	1914	33.13	79	Aug. 13th, 14th	33	Jan. 19th	25	Jan. 23rd	14	Nov. 27th
1915	1776	37.41	79	July 2nd	36	Jan. 28th	27	Feb. 26th	18	Dec. 17th
1916	1628	28.48	82	Aug. 2nd	34	Feb. 25th	25	Feb. 25th	17	Feb. 3rd
1917	1718	25.93	78	July 16th, 17th	31	Jan. 26th, 27th	20	Feb. 5th	13	Feb. 18th
1918	1874	25.80	83	Aug. 22nd	36	Jan. 3rd, 4th	23	Jan. 9th	16	Dec. 17th
1919	1784	29.06	82	Aug. 10th, 13th	31	Jan. 31st	24	Jan. 25th, Feb. 8th, 9th	17	Dec. 16th
1920	1584	28.00	78	May 24th	31	Dec. 12th	22	Jan. 7th	22	Nov. 13th
1921	2065	14.00	89	July 19th	38	Feb. 7th	26	Nov. 15th	18	Nov. 13th
1922	1809	30.24	79	May 23rd, 24th	37	Feb. 6th	26	Jan. 24th, 25th	19	Jan. 18th
1923	1770	29.54	89	July 12th	34	Dec. 25th	23	Nov. 26th	17	Nov. 16th
1924	1760	36.59	77	July 12th	37	Feb. 18th, 27th	27	Feb. 18th, 29th	21	Feb. 15th
1925	1923	38.10	82	June 7th	35	Dec. 14th	26	March 19th	17	Nov. 14th
1926	1688	26.40	85	July 14th	32	Jan. 14th	22	Jan. 15th, 17th	18	Jan. 15th, 17th, Dec. 28th
1927	1653	34.00	80	July 10th	29	Dec. 19th	24	Dec. 19th	15	Jan. 20th
1928	1923	32.51	88	July 15th	37	Dec. 14th	25	Mar. 12th, 14th, Dec. 15th	17	Dec. 9th, 15th
1929	1986	28.00	87	Sept. 8th	26	Feb. 13th	16	Feb. 15th	7	Feb. 15th
1930	1730	30.65	83	August 28th	38	Dec. 5th	24	March 20th	16	Nov. 17th
1931	1503	27.76	77	August 3rd, 5th	33	Jan. 8th, March 9th	21	March 10th	16	March 9th
1932	1512	26.77	84	August 18th	31	Feb. 10th	26	Jan. 1st, Feb. 11th, Mar. 13th	18	Jan. 1st

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1932.

Barometer.—The mean barometer pressure for the year was 30.030 inches. The highest observed reading corrected to sea-level was 30.930 on January 26th, and the lowest 29.105 on October 9th.

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

MAXIMUM.—The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 56.8°, the highest being 84.0° on August 18th.

MINIMUM.—The mean minimum temperature was 45.9°, the lowest being 26° on January 1st, February 11th, and March 13th.

MINIMUM ON GRASS.—The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 40.8°, the lowest being 18° on January 1st.

EARTH TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature at 1 foot below the ground was 51.9°, and that at 4 feet 52.9°.

Bright Sunshine.—1511.7 hours of sunshine were registered by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder. The greatest amount registered on one day was 14.9 hours, viz., on June 18th.

Frosts.—The minimum thermometer in the shade, four feet above the ground fell to and below freezing point on 33 days, and that on the ground on 71 occasions.

Humidity.—The mean humidity of the air (Saturation 100) was 84.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 26.77 inches, or 2.99 inches below the normal. The greatest fall of rain in 24 hours was 1.24 inches, on May 21st.

Hail.—Hail occurred on 2 occasions.

Thunder.—Thunder occurred on 5 occasions.

Snow.—Snow or Sleet fell on 3 occasions.

Fogs.—Fogs occurred on 21 occasions.

Gales.—Gales occurred on 14 occasions.

Averages for the Past Ten Years, 1923 to 1932.

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Hours of Bright Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>	<i>Humidity (Saturation 100)</i>
31.03	1744.8	51.3	81.8

APPENDIX.—TABLE 1. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1932 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 Residents registered in the District	Under 1 Year age		At all Ages
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	
1910	227,821	5801	.....	25.41	2995	13.14	.....	603	104	.....
1911	232,221	5787	5775	24.99	3101	13.40	72	734	127	3067	
1912	236,732	5605	5570	23.60	3141	13.31	81	466	85	3125	
1913	241,256	5989	5966	24.34	3096	12.63	82	545	91	3080	
1914	245,827	5714	5678	23.17	3176	12.96	98	486	85	3149	
1915	202,441	4975	4949	24.44	3405	16.81	176	433	87	3284	
1916	197,848	5186	5184	24.09	2987	15.09	112	418	80	2937	
1917	198,527	4613	4584	20.71	3081	15.51	197	326	71	2902	
1918	203,396	4778	4774	20.90	3730	18.33	107	361	75	3647	
1919	224,846	5300	5139	21.94	3006	13.37	93	383	74	2981	
1920	233,805	6520	6520	25.85	2705	11.10	120	393	60	2640	
1921	233,929	5662	5651	22.90	2704	11.55	142	355	63	2612	
1922	236,630	5465	5529	22.10	2920	12.34	108	349	63	2874	
1923	230,718	5338	5314	21.06	2540	11.00	81	276	52	2524	
1924	232,000	5096	5022	20.10	3003	12.94	94	348	66	2977	
1925	232,900	4888	4770	19.07	2912	12.50	110	297	61	2866	
1926	231,500	4636	4496	18.20	2746	11.86	108	257	54	2703	
1927	232,100	4352	4230	17.08	3006	12.95	121	234	55	2845	
1928	240,700	4579	4445	17.21	2864	11.89	134	245	55	2730	
1929	242,000	4519	4394	16.80	3429	14.16	153	293	66	3345	
1930	242,000	4409	4261	16.30	2927	12.09	142	250	59	2856	
1931	228,900	4454	4336	17.49	3035	13.25	153	239	55	2950	
1932	253,100	4192	4092	16.21	3150	12.48	145	246	60	3101	
							96			12.28	

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 m'ths	3 months and under 6 m'ths	6 months and under 9 m'ths	9 months and under 12 m'ths	Total Deaths under One Year
Small-pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	8
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	4
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Erysipelas	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	6
Abdominal Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Chicken-pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Convulsions	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	5
Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	1	3	6	4	10	2	8	30
Gastritis	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	....	....	....	1	1	8	6	6	7	28
Congenital Malformations	8	4	....	1	13	3	4	....	....	20
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	8	....	1	....	9	7	....	1	....	17
Premature Birth	59	2	2	2	65	5	4	....	....	74
Injury at Birth	3	....	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	5
Atelectasis	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	10
Icterus Neonatorum	2	3	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5
Pemphigus Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Suffocation, Overlying	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3
Other Causes	2	....	....	....	2	3	4	1	2	12
TOTALS	96	11	7	7	121	42	34	21	28	246

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate 3847

Illegitimate 245

Port Sanitary Authority

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have again to report that there was no case of infectious disease in any of the vessels arriving at the Port during the year.

6,486 vessels arrived at the Port during the year, and of these 481 were inspected by the Port Sanitary Inspector. Insanitary conditions were found in 36, and these were remedied before the vessels left the Port.

Of vessels arriving, 512 were from coastwise ports, 95 from foreign ports, and 5,879 from the Solent.

I have the honour to be,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Milton Hospital.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hospitals Committee.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my first Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1932.

The number of admissions was 984, compared to 1,008 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 37, the number discharged 916, and the number remaining 155.

SCARLET FEVER.—Remaining at end of previous year 63. Admitted 600, last year 530; discharged 569; died 5; remaining 89. The fatality rate was 0.8 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.—Remaining at end of previous year 38. Admitted 228, last year 340; discharged 231; died *3; remaining 32. The fatality rate was 1.3 per cent.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Admitted 10, last year 5; discharged 8; remaining 2. There were no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Remaining at end of previous year 23. Admitted 105, last year 110; discharged 79; died 20; remaining 29.

MEASLES.—Admitted 12; discharged 10; died 2. The fatality rate was 16.7 per cent.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Admitted 4; discharged 2; died 1; remaining 1. The fatality rate was 25 per cent.

RUBELLA.—Admitted 2; discharged 2.

ERYSIPELAS.—Admitted 8; discharged 6; remaining 1; died 1 (from senile decay).

* One of these was resident outside the City.

PAROTITIS.—Admitted 5 ; discharged 5.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Admitted 1 ; discharged 1.

VARICELLA.—Admitted 1 ; remaining 1.

COLITIS (Admitted as enteric fever).—Admitted 1 ; died 1.

APPENDICITIS (Admitted as enteric fever).—Admitted 1 ; discharged 1.

INFLUENZA (Admitted as cerebro-spinal meningitis).—Admitted 1 ; died 1.

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA (Admitted as diphtheria).—Admitted 2 ; died 2.

CERVICAL ABSCESS (Admitted as diphtheria).—Admitted 1 ; discharged 1.

VINCENT'S ANGINA (Admitted as diphtheria).—Admitted 1 ; discharged 1.

CELLULITIS (Admitted as diphtheria).—Admitted 1 ; died 1.

I have the honour to be, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROWAN W. REVELL, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

MILTON HOSPITAL.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED
during the Year 1932.

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	126	396	43	19	13	1	—	600
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	5	3	1	2	1	—	12
Diphtheria	1	62	117	28	11	12	1	1	233
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	5
Measles and German Measles	—	6	6	—	2	—	—	—	14
Tuberculosis	—	1	6	36	32	20	8	2	105
Erysipelas	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	8
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Parotitis	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	5
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	7	200	533	115	65	49	11	4	984

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE MILTON HOSPITAL
(Small-pox Patients—Langstone Hospital) for the years 1883 to 1932.

Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric or Typhoid	Diphtheria	Measles	Other Diseases	Totals
1883	5	1	....	....	1	....	7
1884	1	13	2	4	2	....	22
1885	8	16	6	6	1	....	37
1886	7	29	66	11	11	1	125
1887	20	56	37	27	4	3	147
1888	4	120	35	23	8	8	198
1889	6	278	48	18	5	8	363
1890	1	384	114	69	1	7	576
1891	....	180	51	52	22	18	323
1892	....	532	81	27	....	5	645
1893	6	503	94	12	6	5	626
1894	22	238	53	38	22	9	382
1895	....	177	83	46	15	25	346
1896	6	354	76	38	10	17	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
1930	....	609	32	570	6	94	1311
1931	....	530	5	340	7	126	1008
1932	....	600	12	233	14	125	984

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

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

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

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

1,840 Informal and 262 Statutory Notices were served for the abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Act.

49 Notices were also served under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, to render houses in all respects fit for habitation.

26 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	404
Drains cleared in Workshops	2
Drains repaired or relaid	173
Drains ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired	38
New water-closet pans provided	64
New Pedestal closet pans provided	13
Water-closet fittings repaired	312
Flushing apparatus to water-closets provided	29
" " " " in Workshops	1
Separate and additional sanitary accommodation provided	3
Water-closets disconnected from Workshops	3
" Screened from Workshops	2
" Ventilated	3
" Cleansed	2
Gratings provided to gully traps	55
Glazed stoneware sinks provided	29
Sink waste-pipes repaired, trapped or renewed	358

OTHER DEFECTS.

Rain-water spouting cleansed or repaired	....	....	....	....	546
Roofs repaired	....	....	....	....	947
Weather slating repaired or external walls protected	....	....	....	....	590
Floors, stairs or doors repaired	....	....	....	....	921
Sashes, lines, sills, glazing or sash frames repaired	....	....	....	....	2001
Damp courses provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	19
Houses or parts of houses cleansed or distempered	....	....	....	....	672
" " " repaired	....	....	....	....	1098
Sanitary dustbins provided	....	....	....	....	10
Dust chutes cleansed or repaired	....	....	....	....	2
Space beneath floors ventilated	....	....	....	....	100
Yards, stables, sties, etc., repaved	....	....	....	....	267
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses abated	....	....	....	....	2
Foundation of house concreted	....	....	....	....	—
Water supply laid on or water services repaired	....	....	....	....	51
Workshops cleaned or distempered	....	....	....	....	21
Workshop floors repaired	....	....	....	....	3
Workshop roofs repaired	....	....	....	....	13
Workshops or parts of Workshops repaired	....	....	....	....	12
Cooking ranges or firegrates repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	586
Coppers repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	167
Other nuisances in dwelling-houses abated	....	....	....	....	61

OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.

Manure and refuse removed	....	....	....	....	....	35
Stagnant water removed	....	....	....	....	....	1
Animals removed	....	....	....	....	....	6
Bedding cleansed or destroyed	....	....	....	....	....	7

SLAUGHTERHOUSES, STABLES, &c.

Yards, stables, sties, etc., cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	4
Bakehouses cleansed	5

BYELAWS.

Notices under Nuisance Bye-laws complied with	1
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The following articles of food have been destroyed as unfit for the food of man, *viz.* :—

MEAT.**Beef.**

Carcases of (including offal)	55
Forequarters	.... 41
Hindquarters	.... 2
Pieces of	.... lbs. 6660
Ox Livers	.... 180
" Livers	.... lbs. 143½
" Lungs	.... sets 159
" Heads and Tongues	.... 110
" Tongues	.... 64

Ox Hearts	....	....	....	5
" Kidneys	....	....	....	5
" Kidneys	....	lbs.	....	8
" Kidney Knobs	....	....	....	25
" Tails	....	....	....	10
" Tails	....	lbs.	....	126
" Tripe	....	lbs.	....	30
" Suet	....	lbs.	....	41

Veal.

Carcases of	....	....	....	2
Pieces of	....	lbs.	....	441

Mutton.

Carcases of	....	....	12
Pieces of	.... lbs.	....	969 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheeps' Lungs	sets	....	5
" Livers	....	....	26
" Livers	lbs.	....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Heads	....	....	6
" Hearts	....	....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Kidneys	boxes	....	2
Fat	.... lbs.	....	77

Pork.

Carcases of	....	....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pieces of	.... lbs.	....	818 $\frac{3}{4}$
Legs	....	....	2
Pigs' Lungs	sets	....	103
" Livers	....	....	71
" Heads	....	....	171
" Kidneys	....	....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Kidneys	lbs.	....	38

Fish

Bloaters	.... lbs.	....	7
"	.... boxes	....	5
Bream	.... lbs.	....	75
"	.... boxes	....	6
Brill	.... lbs.	....	16
Cod	.... lbs.	....	133
"	.... boxes	....	67
Crayfish	.... boxes	....	3
Dabs	.... stone	....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	.... box	....	1
Dogfish	.... boxes	....	2
Elongatas	.... boxes	....	3
Fillets	.... stone	....	102
"	.... boxes	....	605
Gurnard	.... boxes	....	3
Haddock	.... stone	....	54
"	.... boxes	....	211
Hake	.... stone	....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	.... box	....	1
Halibut	.... lbs.	....	294
Herrings	.... lbs.	....	551
"	.... kits	....	2
"	.... boxes	....	17
Kippers	.... lbs.	....	20
"	.... boxes	....	122
Lemon Soles	.... stone	....	13
"	.... box	....	1
Mackerel	.... stone	....	22
"	.... boxes	....	33
Meagrims	.... lbs.	....	166
"	.... boxes	....	22

Milts	.... lbs.	....	118
"	.... boxes	....	5
Monkfish	.... kits	....	2
Plaice	.... stone	....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	.... boxes	....	2
Pollack	.... lbs.	....	40
Roes	.... lbs.	....	911
"	.... boxes	....	30
Salmon	.... lbs.	....	113
Skate	.... stone	....	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	.... cases	....	2
Smelts	.... boxes	....	2
Soles	.... stone	....	28
"	.... box	....	1
Sprats	.... lbs.	....	112
"	.... kits	....	6
"	.... box	....	1
Whitebait	.... lbs.	....	31
"	.... boxes	....	6
Whiting	.... stone	....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	.... kits	....	3
"	.... boxes	....	6
Witches	.... stone	....	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	.... boxes	....	4
Cockles	.... gallons	....	13
"	.... baskets	....	3
Crabs	....	....	547
"	.... lbs.	....	287 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	.... kits	....	3
"	.... barrels	....	5
Escallops	.... lbs.	....	17
Lobsters	....	....	50
"	.... lbs.	....	244 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	.... boxes	....	4
Oysters	....	....	76
Prawns	.... tins	....	91
Shrimps	.... gallons	....	16
"	.... baskets	....	7
"	.... boxes	....	4
Whelks	.... bags	....	2
Miscellaneous.			
Bacon	.... lbs.	....	573 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	.... gammons	....	6
Chickens	....	....	84
Custard Powder	box	....	1
Ducks	....	....	2
Ham	.... lbs.	....	33
Hams	....	....	2
Kipper Sausages	lbs.	....	30
Pears	.... cases	....	2
Rabbits	....	....	178
Red Currants	chips	....	37
Turkeys	....	....	6
Tinned Goods	lbs.	....	40
" "	....	....	2703

GENERAL INSPECTION.

DWELLING-HOUSES.—8,715 dwelling-houses were inspected, and 16,414 re-inspections were made whilst work ordered to be carried out was in progress.

COMPLAINTS.—1,551 complaints were made at the office and received attention.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—2,071 visits were made to the slaughterhouses. There were 62 in actual regular use on December 31st, 13 being annual licences; these have been all well kept.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—3,510 visits were made to the registered Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. There are 872 retail purveyors, 16 wholesale dealers in milk, and 3 cowkeepers carrying on business in the City, and these premises have been well kept.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922, 21 licences for the sale of Certified, Grade A (Tuberculin tested), Grade A and Pasteurized Milk were issued.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—136 visits were made to the six registered Common Lodging Houses.

WORKSHOPS.—576 visits were made to the Workshops, which have been well kept, and 120 visits to out-workers' premises. 20 complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which received attention.

BAKEHOUSES.—374 visits were made to the different bakehouses, most of which were found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTORIES.—617 visits were made to these premises, which were kept in a satisfactory manner.

OLD DRAINS.—2,325 old drains were tested or re-tested.

NEW DRAINS AND FITTINGS.—2,409 new drains were tested or re-tested and 1,628 sanitary fittings were examined.

OCCUPATION CERTIFICATES.—803 Occupation Certificates were issued with respect to new buildings.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.—7 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, 1 certificate relating to a dwelling-house not being kept in a reasonable state of repair was granted to the tenant.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, and AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.—Under the above Acts, Orders in Council have been made in relation to the marking of the following imported foodstuffs:—Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs (hen or duck eggs in shell), Dried Eggs, Oat Products (Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Oat Flour and Groats), Currants, Sultanas, Raisins and Honey. During the year 1,404 visits were paid to various shops to ensure compliance with the provisions of the above Orders. A large number of traders were cautioned.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.—551 visits were made to rat infested premises, and 18 notices were served.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—1,047 cases of infectious diseases were visited and investigated, and 1,136 rooms were disinfected by the disinfecter.

PROSECUTIONS AND FINES.—During the year eight informations were laid against owners of property to recover the costs of repairs carried out by the Corporation, under Section 18, Housing Act, 1930. Orders for payment were made in three cases, five were withdrawn, the costs having been paid before the hearings by the magistrates.

Proceedings were taken against one owner of property for failing to pay the apportionment under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, of the cost of the repair of a combined drain. The costs were paid before the hearing of the case.

One person was prosecuted for selling ice-cream not being registered under Section 92, of the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1931, the case was found proved, the defendant pleading ignorance and extreme poverty, the magistrate stated that being the first prosecution under this section the case would be dismissed on payment of costs.

REGULATION OF MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE-CREAM.—Section 92 of the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1931, and Section 115 of the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1920, became operative on January 1st.

Hitherto the local Authority possessed very limited powers with regard to the supervision of the manufacture and sale of the commodity, consequently the conditions under which it was produced and sold left much to be desired.

This particularly applied to aliens engaged in the trade. It was anticipated that, the regulations becoming operative, a considerable number of persons would be compelled to cease manufacturing and retailing ice-cream. Much to the surprise of the department considerable sums were expended, and the premises and equipment raised to a satisfactory hygienic standard.

243 Persons were registered as vendors.

76 Persons were registered as manufacturers.

10 applications for registration as manufacturers and vendors were refused, the premises and conditions not complying with the regulations.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. HALL,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Report of Meat Inspector

and Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts

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

SIR,

I beg to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1932.

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

By Boat from the Isle of Wight :

Beasts	.....	.....	.....	767
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	929
Swine	.....	.....	.....	10,637
Calves	.....	.....	.....	3,259
Horses	.....	.....	.....	312

At Cosham Market :

Beasts	.....	.....	.....	11
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	627
Calves	.....	.....	.....	556
Swine	.....	.....	.....	3,989
Horses	.....	.....	.....	5

At Fratton Railway Cattle Docks :

Beasts	.....	.....	.....	4,736
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	16,007
Calves	.....	.....	.....	746
Swine	.....	.....	.....	4,991

At Cosham Railway Cattle Docks :

Beasts	.....	.....	.....	712
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	739
Calves	.....	.....	.....	3
Horses	.....	.....	.....	244

CATTLE DOCKS, FERRY-BOATS AND CATTLE TRUCKS.—These have been kept in a clean and satisfactory manner during the year.

COSHAM MARKET.—All stock, etc., exposed for sale at this weekly market has been of a high standard, and cleansing of yards and pens thoroughly carried out.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1922.—752 licences were issued for movement of 4,974 swine and 2,417 licences were received for movement of 26,180 swine into Portsmouth, an increase of 5,100 on the preceding year. Several pig-keepers reported illness among their herds, but in no case was swine-fever found present. Piggeries have been kept fairly well. In a few instances holed floors were found and warnings given.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS ORDER.—19 notifications were received from the Customs referring to 21 animals and were dealt with as provided in the Order.

CONVEYANCE OF LIVE POULTRY ORDER, 1919.—Boxes, crates, etc., used for conveyance of live poultry, principally in connection with the local market have been inspected, and were found to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.—I have regularly visited cowsheds and found them kept in a cleanly condition, and the cattle of good quality. None have shewn signs of tuberculosis necessitating slaughter during the year 1932.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER, 1930.—Vehicles used for conveyance of animals within this City have been kept in a satisfactory manner during the last 12 months.

THE PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS.—Under these regulations, two notices were received from the Customs referring to 14 parrots, which were detained on ships in the port, not having been licenced to be landed by the Ministry of Health.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—Although numerous outbreaks of this disease occurred in different parts of the country, fortunately none were close enough to place this area under licenced movement regulations.

MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.—A number of carriers have failed to adequately protect meat in transit, several butchers have been found placing meat beyond the level of their premises,

and one was found to have slaughtered swine without having sent in a notification previously. Warnings were given to all these offenders.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—During the year slaughterhouses have been kept in a fairly satisfactory manner. A number of butchers failed to have offal removed within the time stated in the local bye-laws, and a warning was found sufficient to have this remedied. There has been a number of complaints from householders, etc., regarding smells which have been traced to the removal of manure. As this nuisance cannot be avoided except by the provision of a public abattoir, I have endeavoured to mitigate it by getting the occupiers of slaughterhouses to have manure removed as early as possible in the morning.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. A. HOGG.

The Public Analyst's Report

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
16, ARUNDEL STREET,
PORTSMOUTH.

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

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report on the work carried out in my Department during the year ending 31st December, 1932.

The total number of samples and specimens is slightly less than during the previous year owing to the fewer number of examinations of Diphtheritic Material which have been received.

During the year, Mr. E. G. Whittle, B.Sc., has been successful in obtaining his Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry, and has rendered exceedingly valuable help, particularly with regard to the determinations of the Freezing Point of Milk.

I have to record my appreciation of the help of Mr. C. M. Beckett, without whose loyal co-operation it would be impossible to carry out the work, and also of the efficient and conscientious manner in which Inspector Sinnett carries out his duties at all times.

I remain, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD P. PAGE,

Public Analyst.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

During the year ending 31st December, 1932, the number of samples and specimens examined was 4,063, which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

	1932	1931
Food and Drugs Act.....	1,233	1,233
“ Graded ” Milks	116	120
Samples taken at Farms	7	39
Water	26	19
Paints, Oils, Soap	12	5
Diphtheritic Material	2,634	2,901
Miscellaneous	35	66
Total	4,063	4,383

The number of samples taken in connection with the Food and Drugs Act is 1,233. This gives an average of one sample for every 192 persons in the City, or a “ Sample Rate ” of 5.2 samples per 1,000 persons.

The nature of the samples analysed and 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	580	551	9	20	3.4
Cream	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Cream Ice	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Butter	108	108	.....	.....	.....
Margarine	53	53	.....	.....	.....
Lard	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Dripping	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	52	48	.....	4	7.6
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cocoa	50	50	.....	.....	.....
Tea	17	17	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Lemon Curd	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Pepper	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Mustard	27	25	1	1	3.7
Ground Ginger	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Ground Almonds	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Ground Rice	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Rice	16	16	.....	.....	.....
Pearl Barley	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Arrowroot	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Honey	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Baking Powder	5	3	.....	2	40.0
Fruit Salad	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Raisins	13	11	.....	2	15.3
Sultanas	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Currants	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Mixed Candied Peel	9	7	.....	2	22.2
Mincemeat	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Vinegar	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Self-Raising Flour	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Sausages	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Brawn	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Fish Paste	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chicken and Ham Paste	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tinned Fish	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Preserved Cherries	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Preserved Fruits	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Shredded Suet	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Jam	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Cream Horns	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cream Buns	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sponge Cakes	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Olive Oil	9	9	.....	.....	.....
Zinc Ointment	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Boric Ointment	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Camphorated Oil	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Tincture of Iodine	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Glycerine	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Bismuth Lozenge	8	4	.....	4	50.0
Ammoniated Quinine Capsules	3	1	.....	2	66.6
Phenacetin	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Glauber Salts	4	4	.....	.....	.....
British Wines	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Whiskey	42	39	.....	3	7.14
Gin	4	4	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	1233	1183	10	40	3.2

TABLE B.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Adulteration	Observation
53	Milk	6% Added Water	Cautioned by M.O.H.
68	"	6% " "	Test Sample, private person
70	"	10.8% " "	Test Sample, private person
71	"	5.6% " "	Cases proved, Information dismissed on payment of Costs, £2 2s.
72	"	5.6% " "	
74	"	2% " "	
75	"	3.5% " "	
76	"	11% " "	
77	Milk	11% " "	Test Sample
165	Bismuth Lozenge	7.4% of French Chalk	Test Sample
168	Bismuth Lozenge	Contains no Calcium Carbonate; not a Bismuth Lozenge B.P.	Test Sample
173	Quinine Capsule	28.5% Deficient in Quinine Sulphate	Test Sample
187	Bismuth Lozenge	4.5% of French Chalk	Cautioned by M.O.H.
206	Quinine Capsule	28.5% Deficient in Quinine Sulphate	Cautioned by M.O.H.
266	Bismuth Lozenge	Contains no Calcium Carbonate; not a Bismuth Lozenge B.P.	Cautioned by M.O.H.
333	Mustard	15% of Foreign Starch	Test Sample
402	Milk	5% Deficient in Milk Fat	Grade A (TT) Milk
468	"	5% " " "	Grade A Milk
565	"	5% " " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
670	Coffee	40% Chicory	Test Sample
706	Milk	10% Deficient in Milk Fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
714	"	13% " " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
774	Coffee	40% Chicory	Cautioned by M.O.H.
887	Milk	7% Deficient in Milk Fat	Case proved, Information dismissed on payment of Costs, £1 5s.
901	"	5% " " "	Test Sample
918	"	20% " " "	Grade A (TT) Milk
957	Baking Powder	45% Deficient in available Carbon Dioxide	Test Sample
980	"	45% " " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1065	Candied Peel	300 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million	Test Sample
1131	"	300 " " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1175	Raisins	1,000 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million	Test Sample
1189	Coffee	40% of Chicory	Test Sample
1196	"	40% " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1202	Raisins	900 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1210	Whiskey	7.6% Added Water	Test Sample
1211	"	3.8% " "	Test Sample
1222	"	3.8% " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1223	Milk	30% Added Water	Fined £5
1224	"	17% " "	Fined £5
1225	"	28.1 " "	Fined £5 and £1 18s. 6d. Costs

The Fines, including Costs, amounted to £22 7s. 6d.

FARMERS' SAMPLES.

One hundred and one samples of Milk were taken during the year, representing the milk supplied to Retailers in the City, and of these, eight were found to be adulterated. Legal proceedings were instituted in every case, and fines with costs amounting to £21 2s. 6d. were inflicted.

MILK SUPPLIED TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sixty-two samples were obtained from St. Mary's Hospital and various Hospitals and Institutions in the City. All were returned as genuine.

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	1928	1,295	60	4.6
do.	1929	1,240	54	4.3
do.	1930	1,239	45	3.6
do.	1931	1,233	43	3.5
do.	1932	1,233	40	3.2
ENGLAND AND WALES	1931	136,169	6,324	4.6

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	1928	626	44	7.0
do.	1929	583	30	5.1
do.	1930	606	32	5.2
do.	1931	615	27	4.3
do.	1932	580	20	3.4
ENGLAND AND WALES	1931	70,201	4,507	6.4

TABLE E.

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

Month	Milk Fat	Solids-not-Fat	Total Solids	Number of Samples examined
January	3.58	8.74	12.32	50
February	3.89	8.88	12.77	38
March	3.81	8.77	12.58	45
April	3.77	8.77	12.54	50
May	3.68	8.73	12.41	44
June	3.49	8.83	12.32	42
July	3.80	8.76	12.56	45
August	3.61	8.76	12.37	53
September	3.68	8.83	12.51	45
October	3.87	8.94	12.81	38
November	3.96	8.87	12.83	56
December	3.91	8.89	12.80	25
Average 1932	3.75	8.81	12.56	531
" 1931	3.79	8.88	12.67	580
" 1930	3.66	8.87	12.53	532

CERTIFIED MILK.

(Examined 32 ; Passed 26 ; Rejected 6.)

This Milk is produced by herds that contain no cows which re-act to the Tuberculin Test. The Milk is bottled on the Farm where it is produced, and it must not contain, at any time before delivery to the consumer " more than 30,000 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and ' Bacillus Coli ' must be absent from one-tenth part of a cubic centimetre of the Milk."

The 32 samples examined contained an average of 3,965 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and 6 of the samples failed to comply with the " Bacillus Coli " test.

The average amount of Fat was 4.2 per cent., and of Solids-not-Fat 9.03 per cent.

The average retail price of Certified Milk for the year was 1/- per quart.

The results show that a very high standard of quality has been maintained for the year, and represents almost the ideal in Milk production.

Whilst there will always be a market for Certified Milk, it is feared that the high price will be a limiting factor to its sale.

GRADE A (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILK.

(Examined 60 ; Passed 48 ; Rejected 12.)

This Milk is produced by cows which have been certified free from disease, and which are subjected to the Tuberculin Test at intervals of six months. It must not contain "more than 200,000 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and the 'Bacillus Coli' must be absent from one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre." The Milk must not be treated by heat at any stage.

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

The 60 samples gave an average of 8,368 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and on 12 occasions the milk was found to contain "Bacillus Coli" in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre.

The average amount of Fat was 3.79 per cent., and of Solids-not-Fat 8.83 per cent.

The average price throughout the year was 8½d. per quart.

GRADE A. MILK.

(Examined 24 ; Passed 22 ; Rejected 2.)

Grade A. Milk is produced from cows which are inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon at three-monthly intervals, and the milk is to be produced and treated in such a manner that a sample, taken at any time between Production and Delivery to the consumer, shall not contain "more than 200,000 Bacteria to the cubic centimetre, and 'Bacillus Coli' shall be absent from one-hundredth part of a cubic centimetre of the Milk." The milk shall not be subjected to heat at any stage.

In other words, it is milk produced from apparently healthy cows under normally clean conditions, and it is delivered to the Retailer in sealed churns and bottled locally.

The 24 samples examined during the year, contained an average of 11,616 Bacteria per cubic centimetre, and on two occasions the Milk failed to pass the "Bacillus Coli" Test. The average amount of Fat was 3.26 per cent., and of Solids-not-Fat 8.62 per cent.

The price was one penny per quart higher than that charged for milk of commercial quality.

The Report of the Milk Re-organisation Committee published this year, calls attention to the confusion which

has arisen over the nomenclature of these Graded Milks, a matter which was referred to in my Report last year.

The Commission came to the conclusion that "with careful attention to cleanliness in Cows, Milkers, Utensils and Cowsheds" the prescribed standards for Grade A. Milk can be obtained anywhere, and *without additional cost*. Therefore, all raw milk should fulfill the standard requirements for Grade A.

The Commission recommended that the present Grade A. designation should be abolished, and that the only other grade of Raw Milk should be called "Special Milk," which should be produced from Tuberculin Tested Cows and labelled "Bottled on the Farm" or "Not bottled on Farm," as the case may be.

By inference it would appear that all milk below the present Grade A. standard should be either pasteurized or used for manufacturing purposes.

These recommendations are closely allied to those which have been put forward by clean milk enthusiasts for some years, and, if adopted, they would do much to clear up the confusion which undoubtedly has existed and which, to some extent, has retarded the production and consumption of these types of milk.

In connection with Pasteurization, the Commission point out that over this process there should be strict official control, not only of the Bacterial content of the milk after pasteurization, but also of the process itself.

This is an extremely far-reaching step, and should this recommendation ever be put into force, one that would entail a large increase in the work of this Department.

FREEZING POINT TEST.

One of the great difficulties connected with the adulteration of Milk has been the detection, with certainty, of small quantities of added water.

The Milk Regulations *presume* that, where the Solids-not-Fat fall below 8.5 per cent., water has been added, and the onus lies with the vendor to prove that this is not so. The difficulty is due to the wide range through which the Solids-not-Fat range in normal milk, whereas the average figure for all genuine milks in Portsmouth is 8.87 per cent., in some cases the Solids-not-Fat are as high as 9.4 per cent. It follows then that to such a genuine milk considerable quantities of water could be added before as low a figure as 8.5 per cent.

is reached, and yet the milk would have to be passed as genuine according to the Milk Regulations. That such cases have occurred is an undoubted fact. On the other hand, there are cases where the milk as drawn from the cow shows that the Solids-not-Fat are below the standard of 8.5 per cent.

For some years it has been known that the Freezing Point of Milk, as of other body fluids varies between very narrow limits, but owing to the somewhat complicated and expensive apparatus necessary for, and the practical difficulties attending, the determination of the Freezing Point, it has not been possible to determine Freezing Points as a matter of routine.

There is now, however, an apparatus designed by Hortvet, which renders the determination of the Freezing Point of Milk a comparatively simple matter in the hands of skilled workers.

Such an apparatus was obtained for the Laboratory last year, and it is now possible to enumerate some of the results obtained.

Experience in other laboratories throughout the country has shown that the Freezing Point of Milk as determined by the Hortvet Cryoscope has a value varying between -0.523°C and -0.555°C , with an average figure of -0.54°C as compared to water, which is 0°C .

It would appear then that by the determination of the Freezing Point, a method has been evolved by means of which it is possible to detect the additions of small quantities of water with certainty.

If the Freezing Point of Milk be taken as -0.54°C , and that of Water as 0°C , it follows that the Freezing Point of a mixture of milk and water will have a value intermediate between -0.54°C and 0°C .

In cases where adulterated or doubtful samples have been obtained in the City, the samples have been traced back to their source, and the Freezing Point determined of the milk from the cows. In every case so far recorded, the Freezing Point of the milk taken at the Farm has fallen within the limits for genuine milk.

The following tables give some of the results obtained with the Hortvet apparatus, and include the extreme values found in this Laboratory.

It will be noticed that, in some cases, the figure for the Solids-not-Fat fall below the presumptive standard of 8.5 per cent., and yet according to the Freezing Point determination there is no evidence of added water.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Samples of Milk from known sources which give normal figures for Solids-not-Fat and Freezing Point :—

Sample Number	Solids-not-Fat	Freezing Point °C
907	9.12	— 0.545
291	8.90	— 0.545
292	8.90	— 0.555
293	8.95	— 0.535
289	9.25	— 0.545
319	8.95	— 0.543
325	8.71	— 0.537
392	8.56	— 0.520
393	8.78	— 0.545
402	8.68	— 0.537
403	8.62	— 0.540

Samples falling below the presumptive standard for Solids-not-Fat, but known to be genuine milk :—

Sample No.	Solids-not-Fat	Freezing Point °C
979	8.46	— 0.547
981	8.23	— 0.545
1106	8.22	— 0.535
237	8.42	— 0.545
327	8.44	— 0.523
391	8.30	— 0.538
394	8.35	— 0.545
405	8.16	— 0.534

Adulterated samples.

Sample No.	Solids-not-Fat	Freezing Point
1223	5.85	— 0.355° C
1224	7.01	— 0.425° C
1225	6.11	— 0.372° C
6	5.32	— 0.315° C
197	8.07	— 0.490° C
225	8.09	— 0.497° C
226	8.09	— 0.497° C
234	7.86	— 0.485° C

An interesting case was revealed in which a dairyman brought to the Laboratory a sample of milk, stating that he had actually seen an employee add some water to the milk.

Chemical analysis showed that the Solids-not-Fat to be 8.46 per cent., and consequently when judged by the standard of the Milk Regulations, the milk would have been passed as of "inferior quality."

The Freezing Point of this sample was however — 0.509° C, which corresponds to an addition of nearly 8 per cent. of water.

The average Freezing Point of all genuine milks as determined in this Laboratory is -0.540°C. , which agrees with the average figure found in other laboratories throughout the country.

BUTTER.

Butter should contain no Fat other than that derived from milk, not more than 16 per cent. of water, and should not contain any preservatives other than salt.

108 samples of Butter have been analysed, all of which complied with the foregoing conditions.

The following table giving the number of samples of Butter analysed and the number adulterated during the last five years shows that the adulteration of Butter either with "Foreign Fat" or "Excessive Water" has almost ceased.

TABLE F.

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
PORTSMOUTH	1928	109	4	3.6
do.	1929	118	0	—
do.	1930	109	0	—
do.	1931	112	2	1.7
do.	1932	108	0	—
ENGLAND AND WALES	1931	10,502	96	0.9

MARGARINE.

Fifty-three samples were examined all of which were reported genuine and free from preservatives.

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

PRESERVATIVES.

The Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations prohibited the use of Preservatives in many classes of foodstuffs, and defined the nature and amount of Preservatives which may be used in others. Consequently the search for Preservative substances forms a large part of the work of this Department. Not only has a search to be made for preservative in all types of perishable foods, but also the amount of preservative in those foods in which they are permitted has to be estimated in order to ascertain if the amounts used are in excess of the amounts allowed in the Regulations.

Four cases of excessive amounts of Preservative have been discovered during the year.

CANDIED PEEL.

The Regulations permit 100 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million parts of the Peel, whereas the two samples rejected each contained 300 parts of Sulphur Dioxide.

RAISINS.

Two samples of Raisins contained 900 parts and 1,000 parts of Sulphur Dioxide respectively, whilst the maximum amount allowed is 750 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million parts of the Raisins.

In all of these cases the vendors received a warning.

With the exception of the foregoing cases, no other infringement of the Regulations has been discovered. It would appear that the Sausages made locally do not as a rule contain preservative. It should be noted in connection with Sausages, that these may only be preserved with Sulphur Dioxide, and this to the extent of 450 parts per million. Moreover, the addition of preservative must be notified to the purchaser, either by a label on the wrapper or by means of a notice in the shop, which must be exhibited in a prominent position.

DRUGS.

The year under review has seen the introduction of a new edition of *The British Pharmacopoeia*, which was published in September, 1932.

Fifty samples of Drugs have been examined, of which six were found to be not in accordance with the standards laid down in *The British Pharmacopoeia*.

COMPOUND BISMUTH LOZENGE.

These should contain 0.15 gramme of Bismuth Carbonate, 0.15 gramme Heavy Magnesium Carbonate, and 0.3 gramme of Calcium Carbonate in each Lozenge.

Samples No. 165 and 187, both purchased from the same Pharmacist, contained French Chalk, but otherwise the ingredients were correct.

It will be observed that French Chalk is not a constituent of a Compound Bismuth Lozenge.

Samples No. 168 and 266 contained no Calcium Carbonate and therefore consisted of a type of Lozenge sold as Bisurated Magnesia, as distinct from the official Bismuth Lozenge.

In each of the above cases a cautionary letter was sent to the Pharmacists, and subsequent samples were found to be correctly dispensed.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE CAPSULES.

Three samples of these were taken, two of which were reported as being deficient in Quinine Sulphate. These were gelatine-coated capsules, each of which was, according to a statement on the box, equal to a teaspoonful of the official Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.

A teaspoon holds, on the average, 3.5 cubic centimetres of liquid, and on this assumption a teaspoonful of Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine should contain 0.07 grammes of Quinine Sulphate.

The samples contained only 0.05 grammes of Quinine Sulphate in each capsule, and therefore according to the statement on the box, was 28.5 per cent. deficient in Quinine Sulphate.

An explanation was asked for from the Pharmacist, and it appears that the samples in question were a part of some old stock taken over from a previous owner. This statement was, to some extent, substantiated by the fact that the boxes were obviously old stock and there was no indication of the origin of the samples on the label.

No proceedings were taken, a cautionary letter being sent to the vendor.

SPIRITS.

Forty-two samples of Whiskey were examined, and of these three were found to be diluted with water beyond the legal limit of 35 Degrees Under Proof.

Four samples of Gin were genuine.

The percentage of detected adulteration is lower than that of the previous year, but still higher than in any other class of food or drink.

There are nearly 300 On Licences in the City and, such being the case, it is evident that all of these cannot be visited during the year.

The following table shows the extent of detected adulteration during the last seven years :—

Year	Samples Examined	Samples Adulterated	Percentage of Adulteration
1926	38	6	16
1927	68	14	20
1928	84	5	5.9
1929	51	13	25.4
1930	69	5	7.2
1931	57	11	19.3
1932	46	3	7.1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this heading are included samples or specimens submitted by the Medical Officer of Health, The Police, The Stores, Contracts and Supplies Committee, and other Committees or Departments of the Corporation.

Eighteen samples have been examined for the City Police in connection with seven prosecutions.

Of these, perhaps the most interesting case was one in which 8 ounces of Cocaine Hydrochloride was traced to the possession of a man who was subsequently convicted under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

In another case the Department was able to assist the City Police in identifying Counterfeit Coins found in various Automatic Machines in the City with those found in the possession of the accused.

The Department has, from time to time, drafted specifications for various articles supplied under contract to the Corporation, and subsequently analysed the samples submitted under these and the various other specifications in force.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1932
 BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.
 (Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

Date 1932	Source	Total Solid Residue	Volatile Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Total Hardness	Free or Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid or Organic Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 37° C.	Remarks
Jan. 21	Co.'s Main, 16, Arundel Street	31.0	2.0	1.6	0.43	22.0	0.0013	0.002	0.03	Bright and Clear. Water in good condition
Feb. 24	do.	30.6	2.0	1.7	0.35	22.5	0.001	0.002	Nil	do.
Mar. 23	do.	31.1	2.5	1.6	0.30	22.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
April 25	do.	32.3	3.0	1.7	0.28	22.5	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
May 19	do.	30.5	2.0	1.6	0.38	22.5	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
June 20	do.	30.0	2.0	1.6	0.28	22.5	0.0018	0.002	Nil	do.
July 20	do.	31.0	2.0	1.6	0.42	22.5	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.
Aug. 19	do.	30.5	2.0	1.7	0.37	22.5	0.0015	0.004	Nil	do.
Sept. 23	do.	31.7	3.3	1.7	0.43	22.5	Nil	0.002	Nil	Bacillus Coli in 10 cc. of the Water.
Oct. 21	do.	31.5	2.0	1.6	0.41	23.0	0.002	0.0015	0.02	Bacillus Coli in 10 cc. of the Water.
Nov. 24	do.	31.0	1.0	1.6	0.42	22.5	Nil	0.003	Nil	Bright and clear. Water in good condition
Dec. 19	do.	32.0	2.0	1.7	0.36	23.0	Nil	0.002	Nil	do.

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