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County Borough of Southampton.

Annual Report

ON THE

Health of Southampton

FOR THE YEAR 1911,

BY

R. E. LAUDER, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed., D.P.H.,

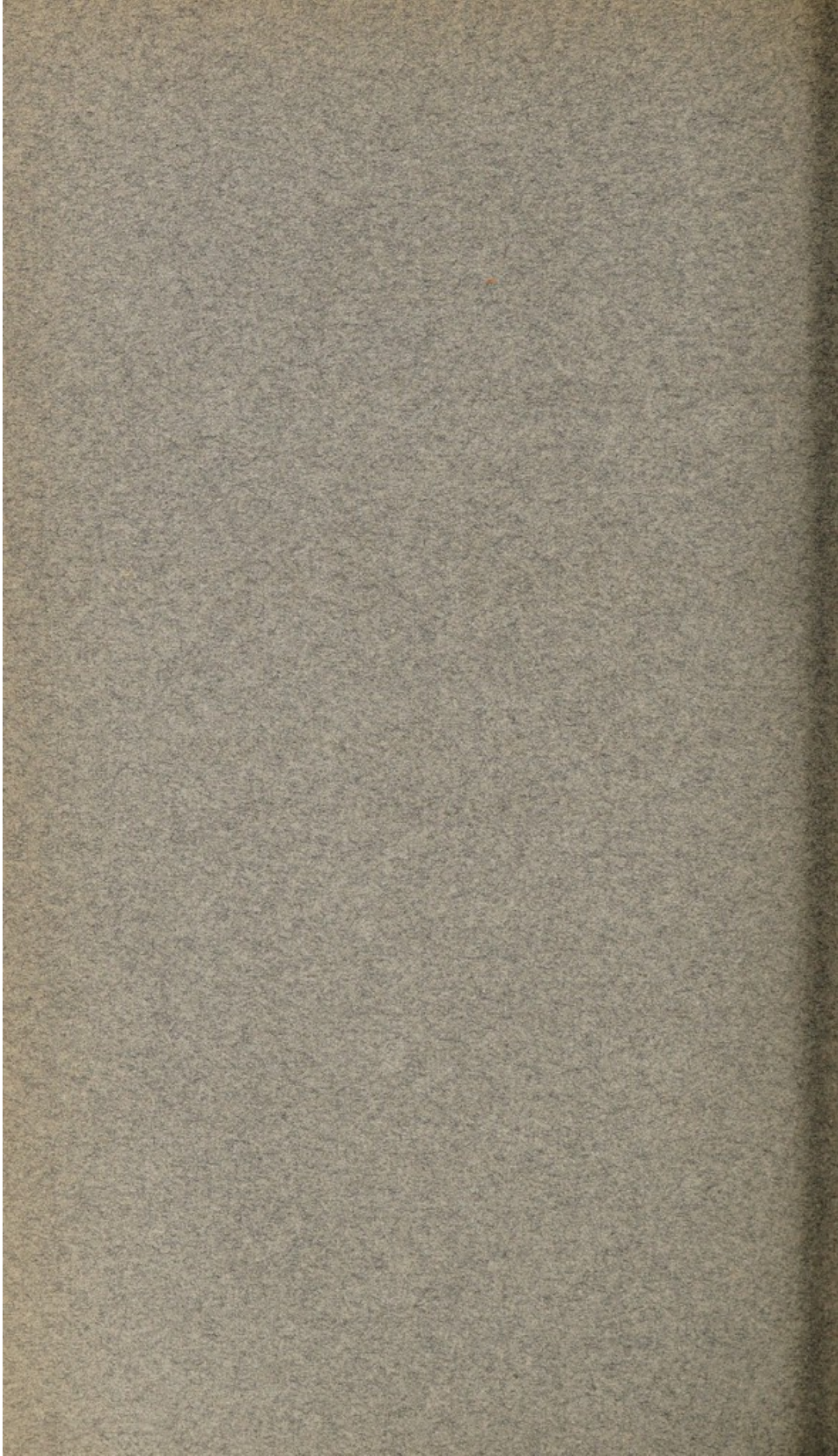
*Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and Port of
Southampton.*

Medical Superintendent of the Borough and Port Fever Hospitals.

SOUTHAMPTON :

Hampshire Advertiser Company, Limited, 29, High Street.

MDCCCXII.





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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE YEAR 1901

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1901

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information, in accordance with the order of the Local Government Board, my Annual Report upon the condition of the public health, and a record of the administrative work carried out by the Health Department for the year 1911, together with the vital statistics of the Borough. A summary of the work done and action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907, the Midwives' Act, 1902, and the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, is also included in the Report.

The year 1911 was not a favourable one from a public health point of view, the extremely high temperature experienced throughout the summer months being responsible for an increased mortality from certain forms of disease, especially diarrhoea, owing to which the infantile mortality rate is higher than for several years past.

Particulars of the action taken respecting the various infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, are detailed in the Report.

Owing to the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General not having yet been issued, it is not possible to include the comparative mortality figures of towns on the South Coast as in previous years.

I am, Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. LAUDER.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Acreage	4,604
„ (including tidal water and foreshore) ...	5,817
Population (estimated 1st July, 1911)	119,394
Number of Persons per acre	25.9
Number of inhabited Houses (census, 1901) ...	19,843
Rateable value (October, 1911)	£603,391
Births	2,849
Birth rate	23.94
Deaths	1,823
Death rate	15.23
„ from zymotic diseases	2.02
Average death rate (10 years, 1901—1910) ...	14.3

POPULATION.

The preliminary figures issued by the Registrar-General on the result of the census showed the population of the County Borough of Southampton on the night of the 2nd April, 1911, to be:—

Males	57,420
Females	61,619
	<hr/>
	119,039

As intimated in the last annual report, there was reason to believe that the estimate of the Registrar-General of the population of Southampton had been over-estimated for several years past. The estimate of the Registrar-General for the year 1911 was 129,667, the error thus amounting to over 10,000.

Estimates of the population made by the Registrar-General are based on the assumption of an annual rate of increase equal to the mean rate in the previous intercensal period.

This method is not always trustworthy, especially in a seaport like Southampton, where a large proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in the shipping trade. The population in comparison to its size being liable to large fluctuations in the rate of increase. In some years, owing to a new line of steamers making Southampton their home port, a rapid increase takes place, to be followed perhaps by several years of comparatively slow growth.

A method upon which greater dependence can be placed for a district similar to our own is to take the number of dwelling-houses on the rate books each year, and deduct the void houses in the Borough, of which an enumeration is made each year by the Health Department for this purpose. If the total thus obtained be multiplied by the number of persons per house at the previous census the result is much more likely to be near the actual population than the method adopted by the Registrar-General.

The estimate of the Health Department of the population of Southampton obtained by this method for the year 1910 was 120,783, the estimate of the Registrar-General being 127,137. The actual population at the census was 119,012.

The total increase in the population during the intercensal period 1901-1911 was 14,215. This total agrees very nearly with the natural increase of births over deaths during the same period, which was 13,819. There has, however, undoubtedly been an influx of new residents connected with the shipping interests of the port during the ten years, and which must be accounted for by the population pushing over the boundaries into surrounding districts as facilities for locomotion increase.

The Registrar-General subsequently forwarded a return giving a revised census population of the Borough of 119,012, together with the population of each Municipal Ward.

A redistribution of the Municipal Wards came into operation on 9th November, 1910, the boundaries of the old wards being altered owing to electoral inequalities. The old ward names of St. James', and Nichols' Town were abolished, and the new wards of Millbrook and St. Denys created by rearrangement of the ward boundaries. The population of the new wards at the census of April, 1911 was:—

	WARD.			POPULATION.
1	Town	...	...	11,633
2	St. Mary's	...	...	12,679
3	Northam	...	...	11,597
4	Trinity	...	...	9,063
5	Newtown	...	...	8,341
6	All Saints	...	...	8,206
7	Bevois	...	...	8,186
8	Banister	...	...	7,172
9	Freemantle	...	...	7,949
10	Millbrook	...	...	9,171
11	Shirley	...	...	8,651
12	Portswood	...	...	8,298
13	St. Denys	...	...	8,066
Total				119,012

The overestimation of the population of the Borough affects the calculation of the mortality and other rates for 1910 and previous years. In the tables included in this report the various rates have been revised wherever possible.

METEOROLOGY.

By the courtesy of the Director-General of Ordnance Survey, Col. C. F. Close, R.E., an abstract for the year 1911 from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, is appended at the end of this Report.

The year under review was exceptionally fine and warm, the mean temperature for the year 52.1 degrees, being 1.1 above the average for the past ten years. The summer months, from the beginning of June to the end of September, being especially remarkable for the persistently high temperature and bright sunshine recorded. The mean temperature for these four months was 64. degrees, and for July and August 67.5 degrees.

The maximum temperature, 89.1 degrees, was registered on 27th July, and the minimum 25.0 on 1st February.

The sunshine in the month of July amounted to over 350 hours, being the highest recorded in Southampton in any one month, the previous record being 327 in May, 1909.

The total sunshine recorded amounted to 1,914 hours; this, however, is not a record for this district, 2,000 hours being registered in 1899, and 1,941 in 1893.

The rainfall was deficient for the first nine months of the year; a total of only 0.83 inches being registered during the months of July and August. The last three months, however, were wet, as much as 8.74 inches being recorded in December, bringing the total for the year up to 30.4 inches, which is not much below the average.

In the Annual Summary for the year 1911, issued by the Meteorological Office, London, the mean temperature of towns along the South Coast is given as:—

Penzance	...	53.6	Brighton	...	51.8
Plymouth	...	52.3	Eastbourne	...	51.7
Falmouth	...	52.1	Hastings	...	51.5
Southampton	...	52.1	Worthing	...	51.5
Bournemouth	...	51.8	Dover	...	50.6

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the Borough amounted to 2,849, compared with 2,926 in the year 1910. The excess of births over deaths of persons belonging to the Borough amounted to 1,039.

Of the total 2,849 births registered 1,430 were males and 1,419 females, the proportion of males being 1,008 males to every 1,000 females. The proportion in the previous ten years was 1,051. The ratio in England and Wales for five years ended 1909 was 1,039.

The birth rate calculated per 1,000 of the population amounted to 23.94. This rate is 0.9 below that of last year, and 1.25 below the average of the previous five years, and is the lowest birth rate yet recorded in the Borough. The birth rate in England and Wales was 24.4.

The number of illegitimate births amounted to 101, equal to a rate of 0.84 per 1,000 of the population, or 35 illegitimate births to every 1,000 births registered. The average for England and Wales is 1.0 and 41 respectively. The occupation of the mother in 49 instances was given as domestic servant.

The birth rate varies considerably in different districts of the Borough, as will be seen from the following list which gives the birth rates in the Municipal Wards in 1911:—

Banister	...	15.54	St. Mary's	...	24.61
All Saints	...	18.62	St. Denys	...	25.58
Freemantle	...	18.93	Trinity	...	25.81
Newtown	...	19.97	Millbrook	...	27.98
Bevois	...	20.82	Shirley	...	28.70
Town	...	23.55	Northam	...	31.70
Portswood	...	24.07			

The birth rate in the old registration districts of the borough was:—

Town	...	...	...	...	...	24.3
Portswood and Bitterne Park	...	...	...	...	...	24.2
Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook	...	...	...	...	...	23.1

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year amounted to 1,847, which is 293 more than the number registered in 1910 and 232 above the average of the previous five years.

Commencing with the year 1911, the Registrar-General has inaugurated a system of transferring deaths of "persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England and Wales die in a district other than that in which they resided." Particulars, therefore, of deaths of residents of the Borough that have occurred in other districts have been forwarded to the Health Department for inclusion in the total deaths.

The total of these deaths amounted to 46, of which 29 occurred in the Lunatic Asylum at Portsmouth.

It has also been laid down by the Registrar-General under the rules of the Local Government Board, that deaths of persons having no permanent or settled residence in England or Wales shall be assigned to the districts in which such deaths occur.

The latter rule, however, bears heavily on a Port like Southampton, which in comparison with its size, has a very large floating population, many of whom have no settled residence in this country. Under this rule, moreover, all passengers or crew from foreign countries or the Colonies who die here, or whose bodies are landed and registered here for burial—even if the death occurs a thousand miles away at sea—are treated as residents provided they have no settled residence in England or Wales.

Further, it also happens that residents in the Colonies frequently come to England for surgical operations, or when suffering from chronic diseases come to England to die, and after a long voyage are sometimes too ill to proceed to their destination, and are admitted in a dying condition to nursing homes or other institutions in the town.

There were eighteen deaths which come under this rule in Southampton during the year 1911, including deaths from sleeping sickness 1, malarial fever 1, phthisis 4, general tuberculosis 1, other diseases 11, which in all tabulated statements in this report are included as residents.

In comparing the total deaths with those of previous years, the deaths of 64 persons (46 and 18) referred to in the paragraphs above, should be taken into account.

The number of deaths of non-residents, i.e., having a settled residence in other districts in England and Wales, which occurred in and were registered in the Borough amounted to 70. These deaths under the rules already mentioned have been transferred and are not included in this report unless otherwise stated.

The total deaths, therefore, belonging to Southampton under the above rules amounted to 1823, of which 986 were males and 837 females.

This total gives a death rate for the year of 15.23, and is 2.84 higher than in 1910, which was an exceptionally healthy year, and is 1.77 above the average for the previous five years.

The increase in the death rate was chiefly due to the exceptionally hot summer experienced, causing a high mortality of infants under two years of age from diarrhoea and enteritis, the total deaths of infants under one year of age being 148 more than that of the previous year. The mortality from heart diseases was also considerably above the average.

The deaths from respiratory diseases amounted to 78 more than in 1910, but, compared with previous years, were not much above the average. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis also showed an increase.

Five hundred and sixty-four (or 30.9) of the deaths were aged 65 and upward. Four were over 95 years of age, the age of one female being recorded as 100 years.

The death rate in the Municipal Wards of the Borough per 1,000 of the population was:—

Banister	...	9.72	St. Mary	...	16.07
Portswood	...	12.12	Northam	...	16.18
Newtown	...	13.11	Shirley	...	16.53
St. Denys	...	14.03	All Saints	...	16.80
Bevois	...	14.93	Town	...	17.60
Trinity	...	15.38	Millbrook	...	18.11
Freemantle	...	15.78			

The causes of death in each Municipal Ward are shown in Table 8a, page 94.

The death rate in each of the three old registration districts of the Borough per 1,000 of the population was:—

Town	...	...	...	...	16.6
Portswood and Bitterne Park	...	...	...	...	12.2
Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook	...	...	...	...	14.8

The Borough is now divided in two registration districts east and west—the dividing line being the main street from the Town Quay to the top of the Common.

Of the 1847 deaths registered in the Borough 488 occurred in public institutions, viz.:—Isolation Hospital 28, Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital 152, Workhouse 73, Union Infirmary 233, Shirley Children's Hospital 2.

Inquests were held on 165 persons during the year, equal to a percentage of 8.9 of the deaths registered, compared with 10.1 in the previous year and 10.7 in 1909.

TABLE A.

Showing estimated population, birth rates, infantile mortality, and death rates in each of the Municipal Wards for the year 1911.

WARD.	Estimated Population, 1911.	Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births.	Death rate from Zymotic Diseases.	Death rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate.
1. Town	11,633	23.55	150.2	1.98	2.50	17.60
2. St. Mary's	12,679	24.61	99.7	2.37	1.66	16.07
3. Northam	11,597	31.70	125.7	3.02	1.82	16.18
4. Trinity	9,063	25.81	115.9	1.77	1.88	15.38
5. Newtown	8,341	19.97	120.5	1.08	1.44	13.11
6. All Saints	8,300	18.62	103.9	1.21	1.69	16.80
7. Bevois	8,196	20.82	141.2	1.35	1.22	14.93
8. Banister	7,230	15.54	80.4	0.55	0.28	9.72
9. Freemantle	7,949	18.93	166.7	2.27	1.77	15.78
10. Millbrook	9,250	27.98	232.6	4.34	1.30	18.11
11. Shirley	8,740	28.70	152	2.30	1.38	16.53
12. Portswood	8,336	24.97	105	1.32	1.66	12.12
13. St. Denys	8,080	25.58	126.2	1.62	1.24	14.03
Borough	119,394	23.94	134.8	2.02	1.58	15.23

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The climatic conditions existing in the year 1911 were decidedly inimical to infant life owing to the long, hot and dry summer experienced, and the mortality of infants under one year of age was considerably in excess of the previous year when a cool and wet summer was experienced. (See diarrhoea, page 24.)

The rate of infantile mortality is calculated on the number of deaths of infants under one year of age to each 1,000 births registered during the same year.

The number of deaths under one year of age amounted to 384, which is equal to a mortality rate of 135 per 1,000 births, and is 31 above the average rate for the past five years, and the highest rate recorded since 1901.

The mortality of male infants during the year was considerably higher than that of females, the rate for every 1,000 males born, amounting to 156.6, compared with 112.8 for females.

The increase in the number of deaths of infants, compared with the year 1910—when 236 deaths and the extremely low rate of 79 per 1,000 births were recorded—was almost entirely due to the following diseases:—

	1910	1911
Diarrhœa and enteritis ...	23	121
Atrophy, debility and marasmus ...	34	49
Bronchitis and pneumonia ...	31	56

In the table shown on page 15 the ages and causes of deaths of infants under one year of age are given. It will be seen from this table that 51 deaths occurred in the first week of life, and that 106 were under the age of one month.

The number of deaths of illegitimate infants, amounted to 37, which, calculated on the number of illegitimate births registered during the same period, gives an infantile mortality rate for illegitimate infants of 366, compared with 128 for legitimate infants.

The tendency mentioned in the last annual report for the poorer and more congested districts of the town to show an improvement in the infantile mortality rate when compared with other parts of the Borough is also evident this year; in fact, the rate for the old registration district of Town proper is lower than either of the old registration districts of Portswood or Shirley, the latter being exceptionally high:—

The infantile mortality rate in these districts since 1905 is appended:—

			Town Proper.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.
1905	...	...	147	107	124
1906	...	...	123	96	106
1907	...	...	123	94	88
1908	...	...	127	92	98
1909	...	...	121	73	99
1910	...	...	80	80	75
1911	...	...	120	121	173

The infantile mortality rate varied considerably in the Municipal Wards, Banister Ward (as is usually the case) having the lowest rate—80.4—all the other Wards having a rate of over 100, Millbrook Ward being the highest with the exceptionally high rate of 232.6. The excessive mortality in the latter Ward was chiefly due to infantile diarrhœa. (See page 25.)

The following is a list of the Wards showing the infantile mortality rates:—

Banister	...	80.4	St. Denys	...	126.2
St. Mary's	...	99.7	Bevois	...	141.2
All Saints	...	103.9	Town	...	150.2
Portswood	...	105.	Shirley	...	152.
Trinity	...	115.9	Freemantle	...	166.7
Newtown	...	120.5	Millbrook	...	232.6
Northam	...	125.7			

The average rates in the old Municipal Wards before re-distribution for the six years—1905 to 1910—is appended for comparison with the above figures. It is not possible to give returns for the Wards before 1905, as detailed birth returns were not obtained until that year:—

The average infantile mortality rates in the old Municipal Wards for six years—1905-1910—were:—

Banister	...	78	Trinity	...	108
Portswood	...	87	Shirley	...	110
All Saints	...	87	St. James'	...	135
Newtown	...	89	Town	...	139
Bevois	...	98	St. Mary's	...	139
Nichols	...	100	Northam	...	139
Freemantle	...	102			

The Notification of Births Act has been in force in the Borough since 9th March, 1908, and requires any person in attendance upon the mother, within six hours after the time of birth, to notify the Medical Officer of Health of such birth in writing within thirty-six hours of the birth having occurred. This Act enables visits to be made to houses soon after a birth has occurred, and advice and instruction given to the mother as to the treatment and feeding of her child.

During the year 2,446 notifications were received, of which 319 were notified by medical practitioners, 1,727 by midwives, and 400 by other persons present at the time of birth. The total notified is equal to 85.9 per cent. of the births registered during the same period, and is slightly higher than in the previous year, when 85.6 were notified.

The births occurring in the poorer districts of the town are visited by the Health Visitor, which are followed up by subsequent visits if necessary and advice and instruction given. The total number of births visited by the Health Visitor amounted to 1,041, and revisits to 1837. Births occurring in other portions of the town are visited by the Inspectors with a view of obtaining information as to feeding and the mortality that occurs amongst breast-fed and bottle-fed infants for statistical purposes. It is difficult, however, to arrive at a reliable comparison, it being found that infants in a large number of instances are weaned after the two or three months succeeding birth. Over fifty per cent. of the deaths of infants under one year of age occurred between the ages of three and twelve months, and it has not been possible to arrive at the average number of breast-fed and bottle-fed infants, except during the first six weeks after birth.

A total of 2,869 births were visited during the year, generally within six weeks of the date of birth, and particulars as to the method of feeding obtained in 2,764 instances, which were as follow:—

How Fed.	Number.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Breast ...	2221	119	5.4
Breast and artificial food ...	123	14	11.4
Cows milk ...	201	95	47.2
Condensed milk ...	133	43	32.3
Cows milk (condensed or otherwise) and artificial ...	85	41	48.2

The deaths occurring under one year of age were also investigated, and the following information obtained as to how they were fed:—

How Fed.	NUMBER.
Breast ...	119
Breast and artificial food ...	14
Cows' milk ...	95
Condensed milk ...	43
Cows' milk (condensed or otherwise) and artificial food ...	41
Died before being fed ...	44
Unable to obtain information ...	28
	<hr/> 384 <hr/>

In investigating cases of infantile diarrhoea it was found that the disease was more severe and mortality higher amongst bottle-fed infants than in those fed by the breast.

Premises in which births occurred were inspected at the time of visit, resulting in 925 sanitary defects being remedied.

The table which follows shows the birth rate, death rate, and infantile mortality in Southampton since 1881, and averages in quinquennial periods.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SOUTHAMPTON SINCE 1881.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Average Five Years		
				Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality
1881	33·7	19·2	119	32·5	18·9	129
1882	32·1	18·3	131			
1883	34·6	20·9	137			
1884	31·7	16·9	114			
1885	30·5	19·0	146			
1886	30·1	18·0	140	30·4	17·5	131
1887	31·3	18·7	145			
1888	31·3	16·9	126			
1889	30·6	16·3	117			
1890	28·5	17·5	129			
1891	31·3	18·0	123	30·0	18·7	140
1892	28·6	21·5	148			
1893	29·5	19·5	157			
1894	30·2	16·0	119			
1895	30·4	18·7	155			
1896	30·4	17·2	146	29·7	17·7	157
1897	30·4	17·3	156			
1898	29·8	17·3	153			
1899	29·6	19·1	178			
1900	28·3	17·6	152			
1901	30·0	16·6	154	27·8	14·9	128
1902	29·1	15·7	124			
1903	29·4	14·1	114			
1904	27·5	14·2	114			
1905	26·0	15·1	133			
1906	26·0	13·8	113	23·7	12·7	104
1907	24·3	13·6	108			
1908	25·4	13·6	113			
1909	25·3	13·9	106			
1910	24·9	12·4	79			
1911	23·9	15·2	135			

The following table shows the causes of, and ages at death of infants under one year of age:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1911.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	} Certified. Uncertified (nil).		51	20	15	20	106	79	101	65	33	384
Small-pox		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Scarlet fever		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Diphtheria and Croup		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diarrhoea		...	—	2	2	3	7	25	43	34	14	123
Enteritis		...	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	8
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Congenital Malformations...		...	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	—	—	8
Immature birth		...	42	10	4	4	60	4	1	—	—	65
Strophy, Debility and Marasmus		...	3	4	6	5	18	18	12	3	2	53
Jaundice		...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Injury at birth		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas		...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis		...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Eczema		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Convulsions		...	1	1	1	2	5	1	4	—	—	10
Gastritis		...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Laryngitis		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tracheitis		...	—	2	—	2	4	7	8	2	1	22
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	10	6	34
Asphyxiation, overlying		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes		...	2	—	1	2	5	3	5	4	2	19
			51	20	15	20	106	79	101	65	33	384

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate 2748; Illegitimate 101.

Nett Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants 347; Illegitimate Infants 37.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

This death rate is calculated on the number of deaths occurring from the chief epidemic diseases, comprising all deaths belonging to the District, from small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea.

The death rate from these diseases amounted to 2.017 per 1,000 of the population, being higher than in any year since 1905 and 1.25 higher than that of the previous year. The increase was entirely due to the mortality from diarrhoea, which was 1.2 higher than in 1910.

The zymotic death rate in the Municipal Wards was:—

Banister	...	0.55	Town ...	...	1.98
Newtown	...	1.08	Freemantle	...	2.27
All Saints	...	1.21	Shirley	...	2.30
Portswood	...	1.29	St. Mary's	...	2.37
Bevois	...	1.35	Northam	...	3.02
St. Denys	...	1.62	Millbrook	...	4.34
Trinity	...	1.77			

The death rate per 1,000 of the population from the diseases included in this group for the past five years is as follows:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Small-pox	... .018	.000	.000	.000	.000
Scarlet fever	... .018	.034	.043	.017	.042
Diphtheria	... .195	.137	.164	.136	.194
Enteric fever	... .035	.034	.086	.085	.021
Measles ...	... .044	.189	.000	.145	.100
Whooping cough	... .159	.301	.362	.094	.151
Diarrhoea ...	... .494	.575	.491	.288	1.490
Total zymotic } death rate }	0.963	1.270	1.146	0.765	2.017

INFECTIOUS SICKNESS.

The number of cases of infectious sickness notified during the year under the Infectious Disease Notification Act amounted to 643 cases. This total is higher than in the previous year, but lower than in 1909 and 1908, as will be seen in the following table:—

Cases notified under the Infectious Disease Notification Act for five years—1907-1911:—

DI-EASE.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Small-pox ...	7	3	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	165	36	424	219	198
Diphtheria...	205	248	222	208	352
Enteric Fever ...	21	37	53	55	20
Puerperal Fever ...	4	7	9	4	4
Erysipelas ...	62	74	92	67	69
Total ...	464	905	801	553	643

The following is a comparison of the infectious sickness rates in Southampton in 1911 with the average in the County Boroughs of England during the same period, per 1,000 of the population:—

	Southampton.	County Boroughs of England.
Small-pox ...	0.00	0.01
Scarlet fever ...	1.66	3.32
Diphtheria ...	2.96	1.47
Enteric fever ...	0.17	0.43
Puerperal fever ...	0.03	0.08
Erysipelas ...	0.58	0.81
Total ...	5.40	6.12

There were 2,166 visits and revisits made to houses in which infectious diseases occurred, and inquiries were made relative to the probable source of infection, and the isolation of the patient. Information was also given concerning the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

In addition, 5,640 visits were made to the homes of persons who had been exposed to infection on ships arriving in the Port.

In connection with school absentees, 366 visits were made where non-notifiable infectious diseases occurred.

Of the cases notified 468 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found in 170 houses in which cases occurred.

Particulars respecting each disease are appended:—

SMALL POX.

No case of small pox occurred in the Borough during the year. One case was landed in the Port and isolated on the Hospital Ship. Ten other vessels also reported having had cases on board which were landed at other ports on the homeward voyage. Particulars of these are given in the Port Report.

The number of persons landed from these vessels amounted to 1,330 crew, and 3,817 passengers.

The members of the crew residing in the Town were kept under daily observation for three weeks by the Sanitary Staff, and the names and addresses of those proceeding to other districts, together with those of the passengers, were forwarded to the Sanitary Authorities at their various destinations.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year amounted to 195, being a decrease of 24 cases compared with the year 1910.

The cases notified and deaths resulting from this disease during the past five years were:—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1907 ...	165 ...	2
1908 ...	536 ...	4
1909 ...	424 ...	5
1910 ...	219 ...	2
1911 ...	195 ...	5

The percentage of deaths to cases was 2.56 and was higher than the average of previous years.

The early months of the year were comparatively free from the disease, especially February and March.

The districts in which the disease was most prevalent were: St. Mary's Ward 30 cases, Millbrook Ward 28, Northam 25, and Shirley 23.

One hundred and seventy-three of the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, being a percentage of 88.7 of the cases notified, comparing with 83.6 in the previous year and 78.1 in 1909.

There were also admitted to the Isolation Hospital eleven cases of scarlet fever from neighbouring districts and four from vessels arriving in the Port.

Operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was performed in 31 cases, or 16.7 of the total number of cases admitted to Hospital (including cases admitted from other districts).

Several of the cases of scarlet fever admitted were suffering from purulent nasal discharge, forty-three of the cases admitted being complicated in this way.

The methods of treatment and discharge which have been adopted at the Isolation Hospital since 1902 were again carried out during the year, no heed being taken of desquamation in regard to detention in Hospital, but special attention being given to the condition of the respiratory passages, ears, etc., by individual isolation and treatment.

There were no "return" cases of scarlet fever, being the second year in succession without any such case being recorded.

The following table gives particulars of cases of scarlet fever notified in the Borough, showing the number treated in the Isolation Hospital and the number of "return" cases in each year.

Year.	Cases notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. caus. "return" cases.	Cases. treated at home.
1902	261	208	48	7	53
1903	427	353	34	7	74
1904	113	102	26.7	2	11
1905	140	123	29.3	2	17
1906	68	60	28.8	2	8
1907	165	151	32.6	3	14
1908	536	378	33.7	5	158
1909	424	331	38.8	3	93
1910	219	183	36.9	0	36
1911	195	171	34.0	0	24

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified during the year amounted to 352, which is the highest number recorded in any year in Southampton since the disease has been notifiable. The following table shows the number of cases notified and deaths registered from diphtheria during the past six years.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1906	262	24	9.16
1907	204	22	10.78
1908	248	16	6.45
1909	222	19	8.56
1910	208	16	7.69
1911	352	23	6.53

The cases were chiefly of a mild character, and were in some instances not recognised until other cases occurred in the same family.

The disease reached its maximum prevalence as is usually the case in October and November; 148 cases being notified in the last three months of the year.

The largest number of cases occurred in the Millbrook Ward, in which district 66 cases were notified, the next highest being in the Bevois Ward, where 49 cases occurred, and Freemantle Ward with 33 cases. The districts least affected were: All Saints' Ward, Town Ward, and St. Denys Ward, with 12, 14, and 15 cases respectively.

Two hundred and eighty-one of the 352 cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, being equal to a percentage of 79.8, compared with 84.1 per cent. in 1910, and 77.9 in 1909.

Nine additional cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment from neighbouring districts, also three from vessels arriving in the Port.

No cause could be assigned for the increased number of cases other than the hot dry summer followed by a wet autumn.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases of enteric fever notified in the Borough amounted to twenty, the total being considerably less than in the previous year. The number of cases notified and deaths that have occurred since 1901 are:—

Year.		Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths amongst cases notified.
1901	...	106	7	6.6
1902	...	123	15	12.2
1903	...	148	19	12.8
1904	...	19	1	5.3
1905	...	34	8	23.5
1906	...	15	5	33.3
1907	...	21	4	19.0
1908	...	37	4	10.8
1909	...	53	7	13.2
1910	...	55	9	16.4
1911	...	20	3	15.0

In the mortality records in other tables in this Report the following deaths from enteric fever are included in addition to those stated above. The deaths are those of seamen landed in the Port suffering from the disease. They were infected abroad, but their home address being in the Borough they are included as residents:—

1909	...	...	...	3
1910	...	...	...	1
1911	...	...	...	0

The cases occurred at intervals throughout the year, the hot dry summer not having any effect in increasing the prevalence of the disease. In fact, no cases of enteric fever were notified during the month of September, which in Southampton is the period when the disease usually reaches its maximum.

In five of the cases notified the patients had partaken of shellfish shortly before illness, the shellfish eaten being oysters 2, whelks 1, winkles 1, cockles 1. Two cases were apparently contacts caused by nursing a case of enteric fever that had been landed in the Port, and three cases were undoubtedly infected in other districts. In the remaining ten cases no evidence which would point to any particular source of infection could be obtained.

Fourteen of the cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, one to the Union Infirmary, and one to a Nursing Home. The remaining four cases were treated in their own homes.

In addition to the cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough, eight were admitted from vessels arriving in the Port.

The following is a detailed list of the cases which occurred in the Borough during the year 1911:—

ENTERIC FEVER, 1911.

NO.	DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	ADDRESS.	WHERE TREATED.	REMARKS.
1	Jan. 3	J. I. J.	3	M	Graham Street	Isolation Hospital	...
2	" 5	J. L.	32	M	Carlton Road	At Home	Had eaten oysters previous to illness
3	" 29	D. B.	38	M	Bond Street	Isolation Hospital	...
4	Feb. 8	B. B.	21	F	Chantry Road	At Home	Had been nursing a suspected case of Enteric Fever which arrived on the S.S. Dunottar Castle
5	" 8	L. B.	18	F	Chantry Road	Isolation Hospital	Had been nursing her sister. Case No. 4
6	" 9	G. M.	13	F	Cross House Road	Isolation Hospital	Had eaten wheelks previous to illness
7	May 10	C. D.	6	M	New Road	At Home	...
8	" 12	H. A. A.	46	F	Holyrood Avenue	Isolation Hospital	Had eaten oysters previous to illness
9	" 28	A. W. W.	30	M	Magdalene Terrace	"	Had eaten cockles previous to illness
10	June 26	H. G. H.	26	M	Albert Road	"	Arrived home ill from Montreal, via Liverpool
11	July 21	W. F. S.	10	M	Stratton Road	"	...
12	" 24	A. H.	35	M	St. Michael's House	Union Infirmary	...
13	Aug. 1	F. G.	24	M	Bond Street	Isolation Hospital	...
14	" 3	W. S. L.	14	M	Belgrave Road	"	...
15	" 17	A. C.	32	M	Bath Street	"	...
16	Oct. 11	W. J. R.	17	M	Ascupart Street	"	Pupil in a Boarding School in the Borough, had arrived from his home at Fareham a few days previous to illness
17	" 12	L. N.	12	M	Boarding School	Nursing Home	Had eaten periwinkles previous to illness
18	" 22	A. F. K.	25	F	Sydney Road	Isolation Hospital	...
19	Nov. 4	J. M. T.	68	F	The Polygon	At Home	Returned home unwell from Walton, Norfolk, where he had been working
20	" 8	H. C. T.	29	M	South Front	Isolation Hospital	...

The following shows the Sanitary defects found in houses in which cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever occurred.

WARD.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Water Closets adequately supplied with water.	Defective guttering under roofs of houses causing damp walls.	Defective drains.	Dirty walls and ceilings of houses.	Defective paving in back yards.	No sanitary dustbins	Roofs of houses defective.	Back yards unpaved	Total number of nuisances abated.
		Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.
Town	14									
St. Mary's	21	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	..	8
Northam	25	1	1	5	1	1	5	..	..	22
Trinity	19	2	2	2	1	1	6	..	..	22
Newtown	4	1	1	6	4	..	6	..	..	17
All Saints	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	21
Bevois	12	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	..	3
Banister	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Freemantle	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millbrook	33	..	1	8	2	..	1	..	..	19
Shirley	66	1	1	10	9	5	7	4	2	42
Portwood	22	2	1	6	3	2	2	3	..	18
St. Denys	24	2	1	3	1	..	4	1	1	10
St. Denys	15	..	1	5	4	..	3	1	3	17
Total	352	7	11	59	36	5	39	3	43	1
	20									14
										..
										7
										..
										221
										13

MEASLES.

The outbreak of measles mentioned in the last year's report continued in a mild form until the middle of the year. A total of thirteen deaths was recorded, the last death occurring in July.

Owing to the number of children affected it was found necessary to close the Coxford Infants' Schools from June 13th to June 23rd. The following schools were also disinfected:—Coxford Infants, June 13; Foundry Lane Infants, August 15; Shirley Infants, August 26.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Eighteen deaths from whooping cough occurred during the year, compared with eleven recorded in 1910. Fifteen of the eighteen deaths were those of children under two years of age. Nine of the deaths occurred in Freemantle, Millbrook, and Shirley Wards.

DIARRHŒA.

Owing to the hot dry summer the mortality from diseases classified under the heading of diarrhœa was much higher than in any year since 1901.

The total deaths in the year under review amounted to 178, compared with 38 in 1910, and equalled a death-rate of 1.50 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is practically the same as that recorded in 1901. If, however, the deaths from this disease be compared with those occurring in the year 1899, when a summer somewhat similar to that of 1911 was experienced, the mortality rate shows a decrease of 0.46 per 1,000.

The deaths classified by the Registrar-General under the heading "diarrhœa and enteritis" include deaths from the following diseases:—

	Under 2 years of age.	Aged 2 years and over.	Total.
Diarrhœa and infective enteritis	149	14	163
Enteritis	5	2	7
Gastro-enteritis	2	3	5
Dyspepsia (under 2 years of age)	2	0	2
Duodenal ulcer	0	1	1
	<hr/> 158	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 178

The districts in which the mortality was highest will be seen in the following list, which gives the incidence of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in each Municipal Ward:—

WARD.	No. of Deaths.	WARD.	No. of Deaths.
Banister ...	3	Trinity ...	14
All Saints' ...	7	Shirley ...	15
Bevois ...	7	St. Mary's ...	19
Newtown ...	9	Town ...	21
St. Denys ...	9	Northam ...	24
Portswood ...	10	Millbrook ...	26
Freemantle ...	11	No settled residence	3

The chief cause of the excessive mortality was the exceedingly hot and dry weather experienced during the summer months. The mean temperature in Southampton for the months of July and August was 67.5 degrees, the average for the preceding ten years being 62.6 degrees. The mean of the maximum temperature was 67.5, and of the minimum temperature 57.5. The rainfall during the whole of the two months only amounted to 0.84 of an inch, the average for the preceding ten years in Southampton being 4.79 inches.

As is usual after a long spell of hot weather, the mortality gradually increased, reaching its highest point in the fortnight ending 2nd September, when fifty deaths from these diseases were registered.

As will be noticed from the list given above, the districts with the largest mortality were Millbrook, Northam, and Town Wards.

With regard to Millbrook Ward, the infantile mortality was exceedingly high, amounting to 233 per 1,000 births (see page 12) which was chiefly due to the large number of deaths of infants from diarrhoea. The sanitary conditions existing in the ward may be classed as fairly good, with little overcrowding and plenty of open space; and the cause of the excessive mortality must be attributed to improper feeding and want of care and cleanliness in the preparation of food.

In this respect the more frequent removal of house refuse than once in every two weeks—which was the period of removal in force at that time in this district—would do much to prevent contamination of food by arresting the dissemination of putrescible matter by flies.

Owing to diarrhoea not being a notifiable disease, knowledge of its existence is in many cases only discovered on registration of death.

Precautionary measures, however, were taken in the early part of the summer by making a special house-to-house inspection in those districts where the density of population, and the habits of the people were most likely to favour the spread of this disease. Nine hundred and fifty-two dwellings and premises were inspected, the principal items noted being the condition under which the food was kept, the removal of house refuse, overcrowding, and the general sanitary conditions of the premises.

Suitable leaflets were also distributed giving instructions to parents as to the feeding and care of infants.

The collection of house refuse was accelerated on the request of the Health Department in the more congested districts.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of deaths of residents of the Borough from all forms of tuberculosis amounted to 239, and comprised the following forms of the disease:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	188
Tuberculous meningitis	...	...	...	24
Tuberculosis of peritoneum and intestines				15
Tuberculosis of spine	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis of hip	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of kidneys	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of glands of neck	...	...	...	1
Lupus	...	...	...	1
Disseminated tuberculosis	...	...	...	6
Total				239

The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis show an increase of 41 over the total recorded in 1910. In comparing the figures for the year 1911 it must be borne in mind that the new rules prescribed by the Registrar-General relating to transferable deaths (see page 8) have added a total of 16 deaths, which in previous years would not have come to the knowledge, or would have been excluded by the Health Authority. These 16 deaths comprise 10 deaths that occurred in the Lunatic Asylum at Portsmouth of persons admitted from the Borough at various dates, one death in the Lunatic Asylum at Epsom, one death in the National Sanatorium at Bournemouth, and four deaths of foreigners who had landed from vessels arriving in the Port, and died in the Town. There was also one death of a foreigner from disseminated tuberculosis.

1911 (52 weeks ended 30th December, 1911).—TABLE showing the number of Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, and Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea occurring in each week, tabulated according to the Municipal Ward in which such Cases or Deaths occurred.

Week ending.	TOWN.				ST. MARK.				NORTHAM.				TRINITY.				NEWTOWN.				ALL SAINTS.				DEVON.				BAYVIEW.				MILLBROOK.				SHILLY.				PORTERDOWN.				ST. DENYS.				BRISTOL.			
	Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.		Cases.		Deaths.									
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.										
January	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
February	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
March	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
April	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
May	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
June	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
July	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
August	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
September	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
October	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
November	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
December	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Not yet reported.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							

*Two Deaths from Diarrhoea had no settled residence in the Borough.

1911.

Experiment No.		Date		Weather		Remarks	
1	1907	Jan. 1	1907	Clear	60-70	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
2	1907	Jan. 15	1907	Clear	65-75	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
3	1907	Jan. 30	1907	Clear	70-80	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
4	1907	Feb. 15	1907	Clear	75-85	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
5	1907	Feb. 28	1907	Clear	80-90	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
6	1907	Mar. 15	1907	Clear	85-95	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
7	1907	Mar. 30	1907	Clear	90-100	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
8	1907	Apr. 15	1907	Clear	95-105	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
9	1907	Apr. 30	1907	Clear	100-110	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
10	1907	May 15	1907	Clear	105-115	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
11	1907	May 30	1907	Clear	110-120	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
12	1907	Jun. 15	1907	Clear	115-125	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
13	1907	Jun. 30	1907	Clear	120-130	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
14	1907	Jul. 15	1907	Clear	125-135	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
15	1907	Jul. 30	1907	Clear	130-140	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
16	1907	Aug. 15	1907	Clear	135-145	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
17	1907	Aug. 30	1907	Clear	140-150	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
18	1907	Sep. 15	1907	Clear	145-155	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
19	1907	Sep. 30	1907	Clear	150-160	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
20	1907	Oct. 15	1907	Clear	155-165	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
21	1907	Oct. 30	1907	Clear	160-170	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
22	1907	Nov. 15	1907	Clear	165-175	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
23	1907	Nov. 30	1907	Clear	170-180	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
24	1907	Dec. 15	1907	Clear	175-185	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	
25	1907	Dec. 30	1907	Clear	180-190	Planted 100 seeds of wheat	

Even allowing for these deaths, the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was the highest recorded since 1902, as will be seen from the following table which shows the male and female death-rate from phthisis calculated on the estimated male and female population in each year. The death-rate for 1911 is 1.58, and excluding the sixteen deaths referred to above—1.45:—

Death-Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Year.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1901	...	1.76	1.01	1.37
1902	...	1.77	1.23	1.49
1903	...	1.50	0.83	1.15
1904	...	1.62	0.92	1.26
1905	...	1.59	0.87	1.22
1906	...	1.83	0.95	1.38
1907	...	1.41	0.84	1.11
1908	...	1.42	0.91	1.15
1909	...	1.85	0.91	1.36
1910	...	1.75	0.76	1.23
1911	...	2.01	1.17	1.58

The mortality for the year 1911 compares unfavourably with the average rates for the five years 1901-5 and 1906-10 which are given in the following table. It will further be noticed that the mortality of males from phthisis in Southampton has on the average of the quinquennial periods shown no improvement, and that the death-rate for females has decreased from 0.97 to 0.87. The mortality of males is nearly double that of females:—

		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1901-5	...	1.65	0.97	1.30
1906-10	...	1.65	0.87	1.25
Year 1911	...	2.01	1.17	1.58

The districts in which the deaths from phthisis were most prevalent is shown in the following table, which gives the death-rate in Municipal Wards.

Banister	...	0.28	St. Mary's	...	1.66
Bevois	...	1.22	All Saints'	...	1.69
St. Denys	...	1.24	Freemantle	...	1.77
Millbrook	...	1.30	Northam	...	1.82
Shirley	...	1.38	Trinity	...	1.88
Newtown	...	1.44	Town	...	2.50
Portswood	...	1.64			

The death-rate in a small district such as a Municipal Ward varying very much from year to year, the average of the death-rates of the ten years 1901-10 in the old Municipal Wards, as they were before redistribution in 1910, are therefore appended, which will show the districts in which the ravages of pulmonary tuberculosis are most manifest.

Portswood	...	0.76	Nichol's Town	1.41	
Banister	...	0.76	Town	...	1.54
Bevois	...	0.78	Northam	...	1.62
Freemantle	...	0.91	St. Mary's	...	1.66
Shirley	...	0.99	St. James'	...	1.92
Newtown	...	1.03	Trinity	...	2.02
All Saints'	...	1.29			

The deaths from forms of tuberculosis other than pulmonary amounted to 51, which is 2 less than the number recorded last year. The number of deaths from all tuberculous diseases during the past five years was:—

			Phthisis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Total.
1907	...	...	126	50	176
1908	...	...	135	39	174
1909	...	...	158	43	201
1910	...	...	145	53	198
1911	...	...	188	51	239

The death rate from forms of tuberculosis other than pulmonary was 0.43, which added to the pulmonary rate of 1.58, equals a total death rate from all forms of tuberculosis of 2.01.

Thirty-one per cent. of the deaths from phthisis occurred in Public Institutions: 4 in the Workhouse, 40 in the Union Infirmary, 2 in the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, 1 in the Isolation Hospital, and 12 deaths in public institutions in other districts, ten of which occurred in the Lunatic Asylum at Portsmouth.

In addition to the forty-four deaths occurring in poor law institutions, 20 persons who died in their own homes were in receipt of poor law relief. This gives a total of 64, or 34 per cent. who were in receipt of poor law relief. These facts clearly point out the poverty, destitution, and distress caused by this disease, and the burden on the community which the maintenance of the sufferers entails.

The following is a list of deaths of residents of the Borough from pulmonary tuberculosis who were in receipt of poor-law relief in one form or another.

Name.	Age.	Sex	Date of Death.	Occupation.	Address.
1911					
E. C.	25	M	Jan. 5	Steward	Union Infirmary
E. Y.	35	F	" 5	Wife of a Labourer	Ditto
A. J.	47	M	" 16	Labourer	Ditto
J. J.	32	F	" 21	Spinster	Union Workhouse
C. C.	27	M	" 23	Plumber	Lyon Street
F.	58	M	" 31	Labourer	Union Infirmary
H.	51	F	Feb. 3	Wife of a Stevedore	Broad Street
I. Y.	50	M	" 8	Labourer	Union Infirmary
P.	51	M	" 11	Carman	Ditto
T.	38	M	" 16	Labourer	Ditto
B.	43	M	" 18	Labourer	Ditto
N.	35	M	" 20	Passenger ex s.s. St. Paul	Ditto
S.	68	M	" 21	Labourer	Ditto
L.	66	M	" 22	Carpenter	Ditto
A.	46	F	" 28	Cook	Ditto
A.	51	M	Mar. 2	Labourer	Ditto
A.	56	M	" 4	Bricklayer	Trafalgar Road
W.	34	M	" 12	Hotel Barman	Nelson Road
H.	45	M	" 13	Boilermaker	Princes Street
E.	36	M	" 25	Ship's Steward	Ascupart Street
P.	63	M	April 3	Labourer	Union Workhouse
A.	48	M	" 3	Labourer	Union Infirmary
H.	34	M	" 7	Labourer	Ditto
R.	54	M	" 8	Boot Maker	North Front
E.	67	F	" 8	Laundress	Union Infirmary
M.	60	M	" 12	Seaman	Castle Square
W.	43	M	" 12	Labourer	Union Infirmary
M.	17 m	F	" 12		Ditto
Y.	32	F	" 25	Wife of a Watchmaker	Payne's Road
T.	29	F	" 28	Wife of a Labourer	Union Infirmary
R.	27	M	" 28	Carpenter	Northumberland Road
G.	17	F	May 1	Domestic Servant	Union Infirmary
R.	48	F	" 28	Wife of a Labourer	Ditto
D.	36	M	June 5	Stage Attendant	Alfred Street
K.	34	M	" 12	Seaman	Endle Street
W.	52	M	" 28	Clerk	Union Infirmary
B.	36	F	July 5	Wife of a Labourer	Ditto
H.	43	M	" 14	Bricklayer	Ditto
B.	25	F	" 25	Wife of a Labourer	Linney's Passage
H.	59	M	" 29	Dock Labourer	King Street
J.	37	M	Aug. 22	Formerly a Soldier	The Workhouse
K.	16	F	" 24	Spinster	Union Infirmary
M.	35	M	" 24	Steward	Ditto
H.	53	M	" 28	Carpenter	Ditto
S.	36	M	Sept 11	Printer	Ditto
G.	28	M	" 21	Painter	Foundry Lane
H.	43	M	" 24	Clerk	Union Infirmary
T.	44	F	Oct. 8	Spinster	Ditto
M.	20	F	" 8	Spinster	Ditto
S.	34	M	" 8	General Dealer	Cracknore Road
K.	36	M	" 22	Clerk	Union Infirmary
C.	20	M	Nov. 1	Labourer	Isolation Hospital

Name.	Age	Sex	Date of Death.	Occupation.	Address.
C. H.	50	M	Nov. 5	Sign Writer	Union Infirmary
J. C.	37	F	" 11	Wife of a Labourer	College Street
A. S.	44	F	" 12	Domestic Servant	Portswood Road
S. J.	26	F	" 16	Wife of a Carman	The Workhouse
W. O.	27	M	" 22	Labourer	Union Infirmary
S. W.	30	F	" 23	Wife of a Labourer	Ditto
E. G.	38	F	Dec. 4	Domestic Servant	Duke's Road
E. H.	29	M	" 5	Groom	Union Infirmary
A. B.	51	M	" 7	Labourer	Ditto
F. F.	26	F	" 15	Spinster	Ditto
S. G.	48	M	" 17	Hawker	Ditto
A. G.	53	M	" 25	Railway Clerk	Ditto

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.—In March, 1911, the Local Government Board issued further Regulations respecting the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis which came into operation on May 1st.

The Regulations of 1908 provided for the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst inmates of Poor Law Institutions or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers.

The new Regulations which are cited as the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations 1911 provide for the notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst in-patients, or out-patients at hospitals, or other similar institutions for the treatment of the sick which are supported wholly or partially otherwise than by the contributions of the patients (or their relatives or guardians), and otherwise than from the rates and taxes.

Under these two sets of Regulations the following notifications were received during the year.

	New Cases residing in the Borough.	Cases residing in other Districts (Certificates transferred).	Cases re-noti- fied.	Total Notifications received.
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 ...	112	—	129	241
Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regula- tions 1911 ...	55	17	4	76
Total ...	167	17	133	317

The following tables further analyse the certificates received under these Regulations:—

Cases Notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

Description of Cases.	New Cases.	New Cases Re-notified.	Re-notified cases from previous years.
Cases remaining at their homes for treatment	32	—	—
Cases admitted to Union Infirmary	77	—	—
" " " Workhouse	—	1	1
Cases re-notified on discharge from Union Infirmary	—	39	19
Cases re-admitted to the Union Infirmary	—	20	23
Cases re-notified by Poor Law Medical Officers	—	15	11
Cases notified from outside Districts as coming to and residing in Southampton	3	—	—
Total ...	112	75	54

Cases Notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations 1911.

Institution.	New Cases residing in the Borough.	Cases residing in other Districts (Certificates transferred).	Cases re-notified.	Total Notifications received.
Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital	31	9	—	40
Children and Women's Hospital, Shirley ...	4	—	—	4
Southampton Dispensary	10	1	—	11
Hospitals and Sanatoria in other Districts	10	7	4	21
Total ...	55	17	4	76

All cases remaining in their homes, or returning to their homes on discharge from a poor law institution were visited and investigations made as to the conditions under which the patients were living, and the history of their illness. Inspection was also made of the dwelling house with a view of remedying any overcrowding or insanitary conditions affecting the health of the occupants. Printed leaflets giving instructions, and precautions to be taken, were left with the patients. Sputum bottles were also provided by the Health Authority where required.

Disinfection was carried out after removal or death of any person notified under these Regulations. Disinfection was also offered where death occurred of persons who did not come within the scope of the Regulations, but was refused in several instances.

In July the following Report was made to the Health Committee as to the requirements for carrying out the Regulations, and upon the provision of a tuberculosis dispensary:—

“TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS.

As desired by you on the 1st June, I beg to submit the following Report on the Tuberculosis Regulations, and the requirements indicated for giving them effect.

“The Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908, give facilities for administrative action for the prevention of tuberculosis.

“They provide for the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst poor persons, i.e., persons under treatment in Poor Law Institutions or under treatment by District Medical Officers.

“The Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911, extend the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis to cases amongst the in-patients or out-patients at Hospitals, or similar Institutions, which are supported otherwise than by the patients or otherwise than from the rates.

“The latter Regulations very considerably increase the powers for exercising administrative control in relation to tuberculosis, and form the second step in a scheme for the general notification of tuberculosis.

“The Regulations of 22nd March, 1911, while conferring on the Council the same power as the 1908 Regulations, also empower them to appoint such officers and do such acts and

make such arrangements as may be requisite for carrying out the provisions of both the 1908 and 1911 Regulations.

"The Local Government Board point out that the Council have power to provide Hospitals for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, and that they (Local Government Board) are advised that this power extends to the provision of dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

"On the 2nd March, 1911, the Health Committee considered a letter and resolution from the Southampton Medical Society relative to the suggested erection and equipment of a suitable building for an Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary, as a memorial to the late King, and after erection to be handed over to the Corporation for maintenance and administration.

"The Committee resolved to recommend that upon a suitable building being properly equipped and handed over to the Council, that the same be maintained and administered by the Corporation.

"For several years the Sanitary Authority has treated tuberculosis in a ward at the Isolation Hospital when not required for the purposes for which it was originally provided.

"The early diagnosis of phthisis is of vital importance, and generally requires a bacteriological examination of sputum, and in earlier cases the tuberculin test. Such facilities would be appreciated by many medical practitioners.

"All notifications under these Regulations must be dealt with in a strictly private manner. Nothing must be done which will in any way cause the individual notified social and commercial loss. The privacy of the notifications would be in many cases sufficient to enlist the confidence and co-operation of patients in their own homes.

"If advantage is to be taken of the powers given by the Tuberculosis Regulations it will be necessary to establish a Dispensary in a central position, and appoint a medical man and nurse for the special work.

"The work of such a Dispensary would be:—

"To keep records of all cases of tuberculosis existing in the Borough.

"To provide a place where ratepayers could go for an opinion, advice, or treatment.

"To visit the homes of all cases notified, and, where indicated, have disinfecting and cleansing carried out.

"To examine the inmates of houses where cases are notified, so that early action may be taken, and thus prevent loss and suffering in later years. (Early diagnosis is necessary for cure).

"To see that instructions are carried out as to disposal or destruction of discharges of the patient.

"To supply appliances or utensils, which might be of assistance in preventing the spread of infection.

"To spread literature, giving information and instructions respecting tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. (The methods curative are largely those of prevention).

"To link up for effective administration and to avoid overlapping of the public and charitable institutions and organizations in the Borough in dealing with the disease.

"To provide appropriate courses of lectures in the Elementary Schools on tuberculosis, and the hygienic methods necessary for its limitation.

"A large pavilion at the Isolation Hospital should always be available where cases of pulmonary tuberculosis could be received both for treatment and the necessary education in the simple methods to be followed at their homes.

"During 1910 the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 145, deaths from other forms of tuberculosis numbered 53.

"These combined figures probably represent one-tenth of the persons suffering from the disease in the Borough.

"The deaths from tuberculosis do not include a large number of deaths attributed to other causes, and which were accelerated by tuberculosis, or the large number of autopsies which demonstrate tuberculosis unrecognised during life.

"The special provision suggested for dealing with tuberculosis could, it is estimated, be provided at a cost of £750 per annum.

"During 1910 the deaths from notifiable diseases other than tuberculosis numbered 34, and the special provisions made for dealing with those diseases cost £7,500.

"A reference to pages 26 and 27 of the Annual Report of the Health of Southampton for 1910 will show the large proportion of men at a bread winning age who died of tuberculosis while in a state of destitution.

"These figures will give some idea of the very much larger number who are drifting toward a similar end. There is at least a large number who struggle to avoid the stigma of pauperism, but suffer quite as much. It is to limit, and if possible, to free the Borough from this distress and poverty, that a special effort is indicated."

This Report was considered by the Committee, and it was resolved "To recommend the Council to acquire a building in the centre of the town for the purpose of a tuberculosis dispensary, and that the necessary staff be engaged for giving effect to the orders issued by the Local Government Board."

The resolution was adopted by the Council on the 12th July, and the Health Committee empowered to rent, or negotiate for the purchase of, suitable premises.

Considerable difficulty and opposition was encountered in the endeavour to acquire a central site for the establishment of the Dispensary. This was the cause of much delay, and it was not until the beginning of 1912 that the Committee were able to acquire a suitable site for the centralization of administrative measures, and the necessary staff appointed.

Phthisis: Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation.—

The following is a tabular statement showing the amount of Sanatorium and Hospital accommodation which is available in the Borough for (a) early, (b) intermediate, and (c) advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

PHTHISIS:

Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total No. of Beds.	How are Patients selected?	Are patients under the care of a Resident Medical Officer?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium; If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
Early cases ...	Sanitary Authority	Isolation Hospital	* 24	Recommendation of Medical Practitioner	Yes	None	Yes (Isolation Hospital)	No	No
"	Board of Guardians	Union Infirmary ...	5	By District Medical Officers	Yes	None			
Intermediate cases	Board of Guardians	Union Infirmary ...	10	By District Medical Officers	Yes	None			
Advanced cases ...	Board of Guardians	Union Infirmary ..	25	By District Medical Officers	Yes	None			

* These twenty-four beds are used for all three classes mentioned (early, intermediate, and advanced) as required.

Under the National Insurance Act, 1911, a special grant is to be made by the State towards the erection of Sanatoria and other Institutions, and the Insurance Committees are empowered to make arrangement with Local Authorities for providing treatment for insured persons suffering from tuberculosis or any other such disease in any Sanatorium or other Institution that has been approved by the Local Government Board for that purpose. The Local Authority may also provide accommodation for persons resident outside as well as resident within their area.

This Sanatorium benefit may, moreover, be extended by the Insurance Committee to the dependants of insured persons.

The sum to be provided by the Treasury for grants to be distributed by the Local Government Board towards the erection of such Institutions amounts to £1,500,000, and may be followed by additional grants for the purposes specified.

In the table given above it will be seen that the accommodation provided by the Local Authority amounts to twenty-four beds in the Isolation Hospital.

The patients are admitted on the recommendation of their medical attendant, preference being given to those in the earlier stages of the disease, but many of such cases on admission were found to be in a markedly advanced condition.

The number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1911 amounted to 31, of which two were found not to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 23 cases were discharged, and one died, 7 remaining in Hospital at the end of the year.

The following table gives detailed particulars of the cases treated in the Isolation Hospital during the year.

Cases of Tuberculosis Treated in

Name.	Age.	General Condition on Admission.	Stage of Disease.
A. M.	39	Marked emaciation with breathlessness	3rd stage. Disease of both lobes of left side, with cavity at apex. Advanced disease of right upper lobe
W. H.	38	Pyrexia with wasting; acute form of the disease	3rd stage. Consolidation of left upper lobe with cavity at apex. Commencing disease of right apex
M. H.	23	Case of acute phthisis, associated with pyrexia	Consolidation of right upper lobe
W. M.	49	Chronic case, associated with disease of larynx and considerable wasting	Disease of three lobes of right side. Tubercular ulceration of larynx
R. P.	22	Case of chronic phthisis, with few constitutional symptoms	2nd stage. Both lobes of left lung affected, shown by dulness and moist sounds
T. E.	32	Moderate wasting, associated with hip joint disease	2nd stage. Disease of both upper lobes
A. J.	24	Marked emaciation, associated with pyrexia and sweating	3rd stage. Disease of both lobes on left side, also consolidation of right upper lobe with signs of cavity at apex
W. A.	14	Anæmia, due to hæmoptysis. Little wasting	Consolidation of right upper lobe
E. M.	33	Acute case, with hectic temperature and marked emaciation	Consolidation of right upper lobe. Signs of cavity at apex
W. P.	41	Tuberculosis of inguinal glands. Few constitutional symptoms beyond pyrexia	Large ulceration of left groin with thick indurated edges. Some ulceration of right groin
J. S.	62	Chronic case, with few constitutional symptoms	2nd stage. Disease of both upper lobes of right side
W. S.	23	No constitutional symptoms, no cough	Old hip joint disease, associated with discharging sinus
L. K.	17	Early case, with no constitutional symptoms	Commencing disease of right apex
F. McF.	9	Fairly well nourished child	Lupus of nose with perforation of septum
E. G.	38	Marked emaciation, associated with pyrexia and great debility	Disease of both lungs; 3 lobes involved; cavity left apex
F. L.	19	Acute case, with well marked constitutional symptoms	2nd stage. Disease of upper lobes of both lungs
R. K.	18	Fairly good	Lungs healthy; aphonia due to disease of larynx

the Isolation Hospital during 1911.

Discharged or Died.	Date of Discharge or Death.	No. of Weeks in Hospital.	Increased Weight in Lbs.	Condition on Discharge.	
				Lungs.	General.
Discharged	June 4	26	14	Improved	Improved
Discharged	Feb. 13	5	4½	Same	Same
Discharged	Feb. 28	7	½	Same	Same
Discharged	Aug. 7	26	-10	Worse	Worse
Discharged	July 7	21	1	Improved	Improved
Discharged	Sep. 4	23	-4	Improved slightly	Same
Discharged	Aug. 7	21	-1¾	Improved	Improved
Discharged	June 20	14	7½	Improved	Improved
Discharged	Aug. 1	20	-30¼	Worse	Worse
Still in Hospital	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged	Aug. 7	11	5½	Improved	Improved
Discharged	Aug. 28	6	5	—	Improved
Discharged at request of parent	Aug. 10	3	3	Same	Slight improvement
Discharged	Oct. 13	11	2½	—	Improved
Discharged	Oct. 12	10	-8	Worse	Worse
Discharged	Oct. 24	12	-13½	Worse	Worse
Discharged	Oct. 30	10	4¾	Same	Improved

Name.	Age.	General Condition on Admission.	Stage of Disease.
H.M.	17	Acute phthisis with wasting and marked general symptoms	2nd stage ; disease of upper lobes of both lungs
M.F.	37	Acute case, associated with pyrexia, emaciation, night sweats, &c.	Progressive disease of both lobes of left lung
W.N.	36	Chronic case with few constitutional symptoms. General condition good	2nd stage. Disease of both lobes of left lung
E.C.	25	General condition bad on admission. There was considerable wasting and loss of blood from hæmoptysis	2nd stage. Disease of two lobes of left lung
W.K.	—	A chronic case with few constitutional symptoms. General condition fair	2nd stage. Disease of both lungs (one lobe in each). Bronchitis present
A.M.	24	General condition fairly good. Constitutional symptoms few	2nd stage. Disease of upper lobes of both lungs
D.B.	26	General condition fairly satisfactory	1st stage. Commencing disease of left apex
A.L.	16	Constitutional symptoms well marked. Appetite bad, feverishness and wasting ; had lost 14lbs in 3 months	1st stage. Harsh breathing ; rales at left apex
A.M.	25	General condition moderate. Some dyspnœa on slight exercise. Cough and expectoration well marked	2nd stage. Both apices involved. Both lobes of left lung also affected
F.H.	40	General condition moderate. Dyspnœa on exertion ; cough and some wasting	3rd stage. Fibroid.
S.M.	9	General condition good	Incipient stage
A.J.	Re-admitt'd Oct. 9	Marked emaciation ; occasional rise of temperature	3rd stage. Condition of lungs about same as on discharge on Aug. 7th

Tuberculin Treatment of Phthisis.—Since the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations came into operation a considerable number of advanced cases of phthisis have been notified, many of which were removed to the Sanatorium, on account of the difficulty of isolating and nursing them at their homes. The improved surroundings, careful nursing and good food had in most cases at least a beneficial influence. The patients were also carefully instructed in the

Discharged or Died.	Date of Discharge or Death.	No. of Weeks in Hospital.	Increased Weight in Lbs.	Condition on Discharge.	
				Lungs.	General.
Discharged	Sept. 2	12	-11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Worse	Worse
Still in Hospital, Jan., 26/12	—	—	—	—	—
Still in Hospital, Jan. 26/12	—	—	—	—	—
Died Nov. 1	—	2	—	—	—
Still in Hospital Jan. 26/12	—	—	—	—	—
Still in Hospital, Jan. 26/12	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged	Dec. 19	19	2	Same	Same
Discharged	Oct. 30	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Improved	Much improved.
Discharged	Aug. 7	27	$\frac{1}{2}$	Same	Same
Discharged	Jan. 14	44	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Improved	Improved
Discharged at request of mother	Oct. 15	1	—	Same	Same
Discharged	Dec. 4	8	-5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Worse	Worse

methods indicated as sanatorium treatment, so that where possible the educational work might be carried out in their homes with benefit to themselves and with safety to those about them.

During the past three years tuberculin has been used as a means of diagnosis, and since January, 1911, it has been used for purposes of treatment, and has proved of considerable value in suitable cases, viz., cases in the early stages.

Owing to the want of careful examination of cases before admission, advanced cases and those in the early stages, unfortunately occupy the wards at the same time, which is not in the interests of either. The advanced cases admitted might be roughly divided into two classes:—

1. Acute progressive febrile cases, in which the disease rapidly extends and is accompanied by marked constitutional systems.

An attempt was made in such cases, by careful nursing, rest, and other measures, to arrest the progress of the disease. If this was found successful, treatment with carefully regulated doses of tuberculin was commenced, and appeared to offer the best means of improving the patient's condition.

In three of these cases, which were of unusual severity and in which the usual treatment failed, a vaccine was prepared from the sputum according to the methods of Wright. Improvement resulted, but it was not permanent.

2. Chronic advanced cases in which, though the lung disease was extensive, the constitutional symptoms were not marked.

These cases were previously treated by graduated exercises. Tuberculin treatment in gradually increasing doses has been found to be most efficacious in such cases. A considerable number of them were admitted, and in some of the patients such marked improvement resulted that they were

List of Cases remaining at their

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Address.	Condition of Premises.	No. of Persons occupying Sleeping Room with Patient.
I.A.H.	F	8	Northumberland Road...	Clean	One
F.G.W.	M	46	Middle Street	Clean	None
J.M.	F	4	Cable Street	Clean	One
T.H.E.	M	39	Ascupart Street	Clean	None
C.Y.	F	34	Payne's Road	Clean	None
T.F.	M	31	Belvidere Terrace	Clean	None
L.T.	F	5	Bevois Street	Clean	Three

able to resume their employment. Most of the patients returned to their old employment, but it is advisable that some light form of work be obtained for these people, as a relapse is inevitable if they return to unfavourable home conditions and hard work is continued for any length of time.

A certain number of cases were admitted in a more or less early stage of the disease. These patients improved rapidly under a course of tuberculin treatment. They were kept in the hospital for a short period and instructed in the correct method of taking and charting their temperatures, healthy methods of living, as well as in the general sanitary precautions for limiting the spread of the disease.

On discharge they were instructed to attend once a week for treatment by tuberculin.

They thus were enabled to return to their work and to have the treatment carried out at the same time as they performed their usual duties.

If a dispensary is to do effective curative work it must limit the cases to the latter class; that is, in the earliest possible stages, when a great deal can be done towards curing them.

The following Table gives particulars of cases investigated under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; all these cases were in receipt of Poor-Law medical relief, and the conditions existing in their homes is appended:—

Homes for Treatment for the Year 1911.

Length of Patient's Illness.	No. of persons depending upon patient.	How expectoration is dealt with.	Visible Means of Subsistence.
Two months ...	None	Does not expectorate ...	On Parents
Seven weeks ...	One	Into special vessel ...	
Ill from birth ...	None	Into rags, burnt ...	On Parents
Six months ...	None	Into rags, burnt ...	
Died March 25, 1911			
Six months ...	None	Into special vessel ...	Cd. of Beef, 1 pint of Milk daily from Poor Law, also Husband working
Died April 25, 1911			
Four months ...	None	Into rags, burnt ...	In receipt of Club money
One month ...	None	Does not expectorate ...	On Parents

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Address.	Condition of Premises.	No. of Persons occupying Sleeping Room with Patient.
E.D.	F	43	Golden Grove	Clean	Three
E.P.	M	34	Winchester Road ...	Dirty	Three
G.F.	F	11	Bond Street	Clean	Two
G.R.	M	42	Peel Street	Clean	One
C.K.	M	34	Bell Street	Clean	One
W.W.	M	30	Deal Street	Sanitary Defects Found	None
H.B.	M	40	St. Michael's Square ...	Clean	Four
W.S.	M	51	Adelaide Road	Clean	None
J.K.	M	34	Endle Street	Sanitary Defects Found	None
F.M.	M	27	Endle Street	Clean	None
K.A.R.	F	18	Peel Street	Dirty	One
F.K.N.	M	23	Wilton Avenue	Clean	None
E.W.	F	42	Duke's Road	Dirty	None
L.L.P.	F	32	Ascupart Street	Clean	One
D.A.	F	11 ms.	Princes Street	Dirty	None
W.H.	F	5	Bond Street	Dirty	Two
S.E.W.	F	29	North Front	Sanitary Defects Found	Two
A.M.	F	20	Princes Street	Dirty	None
C.L.	M	12	King Street	Clean	One
J.R.	M	54	Nelson Street	Dirty	None
P.H.	M	53	French Street		
W.S.	M	35	Cracknore Road... ..	Dirty	One
A.M.	F	41	Oxford Avenue	Clean	None
J.K.	M	36	Hartington Road	Sanitary Defects Found	Three
J.K.	F	2	Hartington Road	Sanitary Defects Found	Three

Length of Patient's illness.	No. of persons depending upon patient.	How expectoration is dealt with.	Visible Means of Subsistence.
Six weeks ...	Three	Into special vessel ...	5/- and 2/6 worth of Groceries & Bread from Poor Law
Ten years ...	Five	Into special vessel ...	3/6 per week pension from the Army
Some time...	None	Into special vessel ..	On Parents
Fifteen months ...	Three	Into special vessel ...	3/- per week, Grocery and Beef Tea from Poor Law
Seven years ...	None	Into special vessel ...	3/6 per week from Poor Law
Five years ...	None	Into special vessel ...	On his Father
Several years ...	None	Into special vessel ...	Patient at work
Died Nov. 28, 1911			
Two years ...	None	Into rags, burnt ...	5/- per week Poor Law and 3/6 from Foresters Club
Four months ...	None	Into special vessel ...	On his Father
Died June 12, 1911			
One year ...	One	Into special vessel ...	Patient at work, Cod Liver Oil from Poor Law
Five months ...	None	Does not expectorate ...	On Parents
From birth ...	None	Does not expectorate ...	On Parents
Died Sept. 15, 1911			
One month ...	None	Into chamber ...	On Husband
Eighteen months..	None	Into special vessel ...	On Husband
From birth ...	None	Does not expectorate ...	On Parents
From birth ...	None	Into rags, burnt ...	On Parents
One year 9 months	None	Into rags, burnt ...	On Husband
Eleven months ...	None	Into special vessel ...	
Died Oct. 8, 1911			
From birth ...	None	Does not expectorate ...	On Parents
Several years ...	Four	Into special vessel ...	Patient at work
			Not known at French Street
Four months ...	None	Into rags, burnt ...	Grocery from Poor Law
Died Oct. 8, 1911			
Several years ...	One	Into special vessel ...	Small private means
Three months ...	Seven	Into special vessel ..	4/- and 3 Loaves per week from Poor Law. Girl earning 6/- per week, and Rent from Lodger
Died Oct. 22, 1911			
Six weeks ...	None	Does not expectorate ...	On Parent

Under the 1908 Regulations notification of change order that cases may be kept under observation. There are Borough who continually go in and out of the Union Infirmary. generally some small lodging house, in the lower part of the out after removal.

The following Table gives particulars of cases discharged investigations made:—

CASES NOTIFIED FROM UNION INFIRMARY

Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Discharge	Address to which stated to be proceeding.	Condition of Premises.	Number of persons occupying sleeping room with Patient.	Length of Patients' illness.
J. O. C.	M	41	1911 Jan. 3	South Stoneham Workhouse	...	...	...
J. S.	M	35	" 16	Methuen Street	Dirty	none	7 months
H. A.	M	48	" 16	Samnel Street, Kingston	...	...	...
C. F.	M	35	" 21	Craven Street	Clean	1	4 years
R. W.	M	58	" 21	James Street	Sani- tary defects found	1	2 years
R. B.	F	23	" 31	French Street	Sani- tary defects found	none	2 months
E. K.	F	15	Feb. 7	Chantry Road	Clean	none	3 months
C. G.	F	21	" 20	Edward Street	Clean	none	some years
J. P.	M	48	" 27	Bond Street	Clean	3	8 years
J. S.	M	56	" 27	St. Michael's House	...	...	...
G. D.	M	34	" 27	Briton Street	Clean	none	2 years
J. C.	M	40	Mar. 6	Pound Street	...	...	...
J. G.	M	39	" 13	Latimer Street	Clean	1	several years
E. M.	F	23	" 20	Nelson Place	Dirty	none	1 year
F. G.	M	28	" 28	St. Mary's Buildings	...	...	...
E. P.	M	34	April 3	Winchester Road	Clean	3	10 years

of address has to be given to the Local Authority in several chronic cases who have no settled residence in the Town. Each time on discharge they proceed to some new address. These cases are followed up and disinfection carried

from the Union Infirmary during the year, and the result of

AND RETURNING HOME AFTER TREATMENT.

Number of persons depending upon Patient.	How expectoration dealt with.	Visible means of Subsistence.	Remarks.
...	---
4	Into special vessel	At Work	Readmitted to Union Infirmary, died February 9th, 1912
...	...	...	Brother and sister died of Phthisis
1	Does not expectorate	Groceries from Poor Law. Wife earning 7/- weekly rag picking	Readmitted to Union Infirmary, and died April 3rd, 1911
4	Does not expectorate	4/- per week from Poor Law, son paying the rent	---
none	Does not expectorate	Assisted by her employer	---
none	Does not expectorate	On Parents	Readmitted to Union Infirmary, and died August 24th, 1911
none	Does not expectorate	On Husband	Readmitted to Union Infirmary from Battenberg House
none	Does not expectorate	None, only when at work	Readmitted to Union Infirmary from Union Workhouse
...	...	...	Not known at St. Michael's House
4	Into special vessel	None, only when at work	Mother died of Phthisis
...	...	...	Not known at Pound Street
none	Into special vessel	None, only when at work	---
none	Into special vessel	At work	Uncle died of Phthisis
...	...	...	Unable to trace patient
5	Into special vessel	3/6 per week pension from the War Office	---

CASES NOTIFIED FROM UNION INFIRMARY

Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Discharge	Address to which stated to be proceeding.	Condition of Premises.	Number of persons occupying sleeping room with Patient.	Length of Patients illness.
A. A. R.	M	37	„ 18	Craven Street	Clean	2	2½ years
H. L.	M	52	„ 18	St. Michael's House	...	...	...
G. L.	M	30	„ 25	Dyer Road	Dirty	2	4 years
M. E.	F	18	„ 25	Bugle Street	Clean	none	8 months
S. B.	F	35	„ 25	Elm Street	Sanitary defects found	1	1 year
W. B.	F	24	May 2	Linney's Passage	Clean	2	18 months
W. J.	M	37	„ 9	Bugle Street	Clean	none	2 months
J. J.	M	45	„ 9	French Street	...	...	...
W. C.	M	54	„ 15	Not known	...	...	...
G. P.	M	58	„ 22	Orchard Lane	...	...	...
D. G.	M	35	„ 22	Lower Canal Walk	Dirty	2	3 weeks
B. G.	F	27	„ 29	St. George Place	Sanitary defects found	none	some years
W. G.	M	38	„ 29	Sea Road, Highcliffe	...	...	...
A. D.	M	27	„ 29	High Street, Norwich	...	...	...
J. L.	M	46	June 3	Priory Road	Clean	2	2 years
D. D.	M	36	„ 3	Lower Bridge Road	Clean	1	3 months
C. Y.	M	53	„ 3	Bond Street	Clean	none	several months
F. R.	M	62	„ 3	West Street	Clean	3	3 years
J. C.	M	40	„ 7	Westgate Street	...	...	...
V. W.	F	20	„ 12	Northumberland Road	Sanitary defects found	none	4 years

AND RETURNING HOME AFTER TREATMENT—Continued.

Number of persons depending upon Patient.	How expectoration dealt with.	Visible means of Subsistence.	Remarks.
2	Into special vessel	Sick pay from Oddfellows and compensation allowance	—
...	...	...	Not known at St. Michael's House
4	Into special vessel	Assistance from friends	—
none	Into special vessel	On Parents	Died Jan. 10th, 1912. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
none	Into special vessel	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary, and died July 4th, 1911
none	Into rags, burnt	...	Died July 25th, 1911. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
none	Into special vessel	None, only when at work	Mother died of Phthisis
...	...	...	Unable to trace patient
...	—	...	No address given on discharge. Readmitted to Union Infirmary from Union Workhouse
...	...	...	Unable to trace. Re-admitted to Union Infirmary from Union Workhouse
6	Into special vessel	Groceries and bread from Poor Law	—
none	Does not expectorate	On husband	Brother died of Phthisis
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary from Lime Street
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary from Union Workhouse
none	Into special vessel	3/- per week from Poor Law, and 3 pints of milk daily	—
1	Into special vessel	Groceries from Poor Law	—
none	Into special vessel	...	Mother died from Phthisis. Re-admitted to Union Infirmary, and died January 17th, 1912
none	Into special vessel	None, only when at work	—
...	...	...	Unable to trace
none	Into rags, burnt	On Parents	Grandmother died from Phthisis. Re-admitted to Union Infirmary

CASES NOTIFIED FROM UNION INFIRMARY

Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Discharge	Address to which stated to be proceeding.	Condition of premises.	Number of persons occupying sleeping room with Patient.	Length of Patients' illness.
J. M.	F	4	" 19	Cable Street	Clean	1	from birth
G. K.	M	21	" 19	Bellevue Street	Clean	1	2 years
A. M.	M	20	" 19	Orchard Place	Clean	2	2 years
W. G.	M	20	" 19	West Street	...	...	...
R. H.	M	10	" 26	Endle Street	Clean	3	since birth
E. H.	F	39	July 3	Craven Street	Clean	none	9 years
A. R.	M	33	" 24	On the Road	...	...	...
E. M.	F	9	" 24	Canton Street	Clean	2	2 years
M. C.	F	34	" 31	Queen Street	Clean	none	3 years
E. R.	F	36	Aug. 15	Craven Street	...	...	...
J. W.	M	37	" 18	Michelmars	...	...	...
A. B.	M	18	Sept. 25	Princes Street	Sani- tary defects found	none	3 months
T. D.	M	32	Oct. 2	Clarence Street	...	...	...
S. C.	F	37	" 2	College Street	Clean	1	1 year
E. R.	M	38	" 9	Castle Street	Clean	none	18 months
F. C.	M	49	" 9	Bond Street	...	...	...
W. B.	M	28	" 16	Radcliffe Road	...	...	...
F. P.	M	48	Nov. 7	French Street	...	...	...
A. P.	M	35	Dec. 4	Summer Street	Clean	3	10 months
F. L.	M	37	" 4	Manchester Street	Clean	1	3 years
H. G.	M	37	" 12	Glasgow	...	...	...
V. M.	F	11	" 12	Oriental Terrace	Clean	3	3 months

AND RETURNING HOME AFTER TREATMENT—Continued.

Number of persons depending upon Patient.	How Expectoration dealt with.	Visible means of Subsistence.	Remarks.
none	Into rags, burnt	On Parents	—
none	Into special vessel	None, only when at work	—
2	Into chamber	Depending upon wife (midwife)	Admitted to Isolation Hospital
...	...	...	Unable to trace. Re-admitted to the Union Infirmary from Grove Street
none	Does not expectorate	On Parents	Patient now at school
none	Into rags, burnt	None, only when at work	Brother died from Phthisis. Re-admitted to the Union Infirmary
...	...	...	Address not given time of discharge from Union Infirmary
none	Into special vessel	On Parents	—
none	Into rags, burnt	None, only when at work	Readmitted to Union Infirmary
...	...	...	Unable to trace
...	—
none	Does not expectorate	None, only when at work	—
...	...	...	Unable to trace. Readmitted to Union Infirmary
none	Into rags, burnt	On Husband	—
4	Into special vessel	5/- per week and 2 loaves from Poor Law	—
...	...	...	Readmitted to Union Infirmary
...	...	...	Unable to trace
...	...	...	Unable to trace
3	Does not expectorate	Patient at work	—
none	Into special vessel	On Parents	Died Feb. 3rd, 1912. Disinfection carried out by Sanitary Authority
...	—
none	Does not expectorate	On Parents	—

All houses in which cases were notified, or deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred were visited and inspected, the bedding and other articles liable to retain infection was removed for disinfection, and the premises were disinfected in 74 instances.

In the remaining cases the occupiers refused to permit disinfection to be carried out by the Local Authority.

Disinfection was also carried out in 191 instances with respect to compulsory notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, the Regulations as to Tuberculosis (Hospitals 1911) and in private cases at the request of the Medical Attendant.

The following sanitary defects were found and remedied in houses in which cases were notified or deaths occurred during the year:—

Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	3
Insanitary construction of the water closet	...	...	...	...	1
Damp walls of houses	...	...	...	...	18
Defective roofs of houses	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	33
Window sashes fixed	...	...	...	...	3
Rooms unventilated	...	...	...	...	9
No ground floor ventilation	...	...	...	...	7
Water closet without water for flushing	...	...	...	...	3
Yards unpaved and undrained	...	...	...	...	3
Defective yard paving	...	...	...	...	8
Insanitary scullery sinks	...	...	...	...	2
Defective waste pipes of sinks	...	...	...	...	2
Houses without ashbins	...	...	...	...	8

CANCER.

The number of deaths of residents of the Borough from all forms of cancer amounted to 125, which is a decrease of 10 when compared with the previous year.

The death-rate from this cause was equal to 1.05 per 1,000 living, and was .06 above the average of the preceding five years.

The number of deaths of males and females, and the death-rate from this disease of residents of the Borough for the past seven years is appended: —

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Death Rate.
1905	...	36	56	92	0.83
1906	...	35	67	102	0.91
1907	...	51	74	125	1.10
1908	...	38	69	107	0.91
1909	...	52	53	105	0.90
1910	...	61	74	135	1.15
1911	...	60	65	125	1.05

The various forms of this disease registered were:—
Cancer and carcinoma, 102; epithelioma, 14; sarcoma, 9.

The parts of the body affected were stated in all the deaths recorded, of which the following is a list specifying males and females:—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Orbit of Eye	...	...	1	0	1
Face	...	...	1	2	3
Jaw	...	...	5	0	5
Neck	...	...	3	0	3
Glands of Neck	...	...	1	3	4
Larynx	...	...	5	0	5
Lung	...	...	0	1	1
Mouth	...	...	3	0	3
Tongue	...	...	7	0	7
Pharynx	...	...	1	0	1
Œsophagus	...	...	4	0	4
Stomach	...	...	8	9	17
Intestines	...	...	6	10	16
Rectum	...	...	4	5	9
Liver	...	...	5	6	11
Gall Bladder	...	...	0	1	1
Pancreas	...	...	1	0	1
Kidney	...	...	0	2	2
Bladder	...	...	3	0	3
Prostrate	...	...	1	0	1
Breast	...	...	0	10	10
Ovary	...	...	0	1	1
Uterus	...	...	0	14	14
Vagina	...	...	0	1	1
Skin	...	...	1	0	1
			<hr/> 60	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 125

ISOLATION HOSPITAL. Cases Isolated for Treatment.

This table shows all admissions to the Isolation Hospital and Hospital Ship, and includes cases removed from vessels in the Port, and cases admitted from neighbouring districts.

DISEASE NOTIFIED OR SUSPECTED.	Remaining in Hospital, 1st Jan., 1911.	Total number of Ad- missions	Actual cases as diagnosed at Hospital.	Cases admitted proving not to be disease notified or suspected.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1911.	Average duration of stay in Hospital (Cases discharged)	Case Mortality (Actual cases).
Small Pox	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	186	183	3	171	5	24	34	2.73
Diphtheria	...	294	286	8	254	19	35	25	6.64
Enteric Fever	...	24	23	1	29	3	6	37	13.04
Cases for observation for Scarlet Fever	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Enteric Fever	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...
German Measles	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	31	29	2	23	1	7	...	...
Contacts (Small Pox, Diph- theria, and Measles)	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	45	574	...	14	519	28	72	...	...

The Small Pox Case and Contact were isolated on Hospital Ship.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Five hundred and seventy-two patients and contacts were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year 1911, being an increase of 67, compared with the previous year.

This increase was due to a greater number of cases of diphtheria having to be treated, and occurred to a rather more marked extent in the later months of the year. This is in accordance with the usual incidence of the disease, the last quarter of the year being generally the period of its greatest prevalence. The admissions from scarlet fever and enteric fever are in each case less than 1910, the former showing a diminution of 33 cases, and the latter of 34.

The number of cases of enteric fever treated during the year was unusually small.

Scarlet Fever.—Five deaths occurred from this disease making the percentage record of 2.73, the rate being calculated on the actual cases as diagnosed at the Hospital. One death occurred in a patient who was admitted with scarlet fever combined with diphtheria, and is included in the above percentage rate.

On account of the liability of scarlet fever patients to act as carriers of the diphtheria bacillus, the throats of all new admissions are bacteriologically examined; all cases, in which the organisms of diphtheria are discovered, are isolated in special wards. In this way scarlet fever patients are protected from the danger of infection from diphtheria, and since this rule has been observed there have been no outbreaks of diphtheria in the scarlet fever wards.

Diphtheria.—Four patients notified as diphtheria were found on admission to be suffering from scarlet fever.

Two patients who were sent to the Hospital as cases of diphtheria were found to have scarlet fever in addition to diphtheria.

All cases sent into the Hospital are examined in the ambulance in order to prevent cross infection of the wards.

No cases of cross infection occurred in any of the patients treated in the Hospital during the years 1910-1911; in other words, no child contracted any infectious disease other than the one for which it was sent in for treatment in the Hospital.

On admission patients are generally kept in small wards until the disease is verified by bacteriological examination.

All patients, who have been exposed to infection from diseases other than the ones notified, are kept isolated during the period of incubation of such diseases.

Nineteen deaths occurred from diphtheria, the details being as follows:—

Initials.	Age.	Day of disease on admission.	No of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
H. O.	... 6 months ...	3	... 1 ...	Septic Naso-Pharyngeal case admitted in dying condition
M. G.	... 8 ...	6	... 1 ...	Ditto
E. S. A. K.	6	... 2 ...	... 3 ...	
E. M.	... 1 ...	2	... 1 ...	
D. M.	... 4 ...	8	... 3 ...	
T. Y.	... 3 ...	2	... 1 ...	Severe Septic case admitted in dying condition
E. D.	... 1 ...	2	... 1 ...	Ditto
M. B.	... 5 ...	4	... 1 ...	Ditto
I. M.	... 8 ...	5	... 8 ...	Death from heart failure
N. B.	... 2 ...	8	... 6 ...	Ditto
F. M.	... 2 ...	11	... 3 ...	
M. A.	... 5 ...	4	... 1 ...	Dying when admitted
F. L. W.	... 8 ...	3	... 10 ...	
G. L.	... 7 ...	2	... 1 ...	Severe Septic case admitted in dying condition
L. B.	... 5 ...	3	... 5 ...	
L. A.	... 6 ...	5	... 1 ...	Severe Septic case admitted in dying condition
V. M.	... 4 ...	4	... 2 ...	
D. E.	... 9 ...	2	... 6 ...	
M. H.	... 6 ...	2	... 8 ...	

From the above table it will be seen that eight of the fatal cases were admitted in a hopeless condition, and nothing could be done for the patients.

Parents sometimes do not avail themselves of medical advice until grave symptoms appear, and in a serious disease like diphtheria the patient is then beyond medical aid.

In some cases the clinical signs are so obscure that diagnosis is impossible without the aid of bacteriology.

There were four cases admitted which required the operation of tracheotomy, diphtheria was the cause of the obstructed breathing in all cases. Three of the patients recovered.

Enteric Fever.—Twenty-eight cases were sent into Hospital with the diagnosis of enteric fever.

Five of these were not cases of that disease; one of them being a case of infection of the bladder with the colon bacillus which presented similar symptoms to enteric fever, and the diagnosis could only be made by examination of the blood and of the excretions.

The stools of all the patients are examined bacteriologically with a view of determining when they are free from infection.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The bacteriological laboratory continues to be of much use to medical practitioners in the town.

The following Table shows the number of examinations made at the Hospital for the medical practitioners of the town:—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	226
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	12
Phthisis	...	...	...	28
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	6

Examination was also made of material from the Docks such as milk, samples of water, dead rats, etc.

The work has increased considerably during 1911. This increase is principally due to a larger number of throat swabs being sent to the laboratory for examination for diphtheria bacilli.

Comparative Mortality of Cases, occurring **in the Borough**, treated in the Isolation Hospital and outside.

Disease.	Whole Borough.		Treated in the Isolation Hospital.		Treated at Home and in other Institutions.	
	Total number of cases notified.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.
Scarlet Fever...	195	2.56	173	2.31	22	4.55
Diphtheria ...	352	6.53	281	6.83	71	5.63
Enteric Fever	20	15.0	14	14.29	6	16.67
Totals ...	567	5.47	468	5.34	99	6.06

Patients admitted for whom payment was received.

Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	19
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	21
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	8
						<hr/> 54 <hr/>

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP.

TABLE SHOWING SOURCE OF CASES ADMITTED DURING 1911.

Disease.	Town.	Portsw d.	Shirley.	Admitted from other Sanitary Districts.	Imported by Vessels.	Total.
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	102	15	56	9	4	186
Diphtheria ...	113	56	112	9	4	294
Enteric Fever ...	10	2	2	...	10	24
Cases admitted for obser- vation for Enteric Fever	4	...	...	...	...	4
Ditto, Scarlet Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	10	10
German Measles ...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Contacts (Small Pox, Diphtheria and Measles)	...	...	...	...	3	3
Phthisis ...	17	6	8	...	...	31
Totals ...	248	79	178	18	51	574

OUTBATHING STATION AND AMBULANCE SHED, AND DISINFECTOR, WEST QUAY.

These premises are used for dealing with contacts of infectious diseases, especially for persons who have been in contact with infectious disease on vessels arriving in the Port. The buildings are also used as a discharge block in connection with the Hospital Ship.

During the year a new steam disinfector was erected and brought into operation. The old machine had been in use for many years, and was inadequate for carrying out the disinfection required.

The following is a list of the contacts and other cases bathed and disinfected at West Quay during the year:—

Small Pox case (discharged from ship) ...	1
Small Pox—contacts	30
Measles—contact	1
Diphtheria—contacts	8

The following gives details of children treated at West Quay Hospital during the year in connection with the Medical Inspection of School Children:—

Acne	1
Alopecia	1
Chicken Pox	1
Eczema	23
Favus	2
Impetigo	39
Phthisis	1
Ringworm on head	75
Ringworm on body	18
Ringworm on head and body	4
Scabies	32
Seborrhœa Sicca	1
Verminous condition of head	12
Other conditions	8

The following is a list of articles disinfected in the Steam Disinfector at West Quay, including articles removed from the Port:—

Beds and Mattresses	2,131
Bolsters and Pillows	2,681
Blankets and Quilts	5,053
Sheets	3,116
Counterpanes	1,544
Books	2,018
Sundries	19,413
Total	<u>35,956</u>

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

During the year thirty-five midwives notified their intention of practising within the Borough, one of whom resides in a neighbouring district. One of the midwives left the Town during the year, and two were only in the district for holiday duty.

Seventeen of the midwives were certificated by reason of their having passed an examination in midwifery. The remaining eighteen held certificates by reason of their having been in practice as midwives before the passing of the Act, but otherwise possessing no certificate indicating special knowledge. Several of the latter have been in practice as midwives for over thirty years.

The number of women in childbirth attended by midwives in the Borough during 1911 amounted to 2,036, of which 1,973 were live births, and 63 still births. The total number of births registered during the year was 2,849, so that 69 per cent. of the births were attended by midwives. The number of still births recorded was equal to 3.1 per cent. of the births attended.

The following notices were received and inspections made during the year:—

Notices received of the intention to practice ...	35
" " change of address ...	4
" " sending for medical help ...	128
" " still births ...	61
Inspections and visits ...	102

Inspections were made at various times throughout the year at the midwives place of residence, and registers of cases, appliances, and apparatus examined, and instruction and advice given where necessary. In most instances the case books, and apparatus were kept in good order, and the midwives anxious to comply with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board.

Several lectures were given during the year to midwives on the elementary anatomy of the female pelvis and generative organs, and on pregnancy and the management of puerperal patients, and the duties of midwives generally.

Four cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year, two of which were fatal.

The cases notified were:—

Jan. 9.—B. D., Lower York Street. This case was attended by an old registered midwife. The temperature rose on the fourth day, and was notified four days afterwards. Recovered.

Feb. 25.—A. W., Cromwell Road. This case was notified fourteen days after confinement, a medical man and monthly nurse being present at the birth. The patient was stated to have been suffering from German measles at the time of confinement. Recovered.

March 29th.—A. H., Avenue Road. This was a case of obstructed labour, craniotomy being performed. A medical man and trained nurse were in attendance at birth. Patient died.

Oct. 16.—E. H., Park Road. This confinement was attended by two medical men, surgical treatment being necessary. The patient was admitted to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital where death occurred.

In all cases where midwives or monthly nurses had been in contact with infectious disease they were given a disinfecting bath, and their clothing disinfected at the Isolation Hospital.

Seven cases of pemphigus occurred within a period of two months in the practice of a trained midwife. Arrangements were made for her to abstain from practice for two weeks, also for her to have a disinfecting bath and all apparatus and clothing disinfected at the Isolation Hospital, after which no further cases occurred.

In August, a registered midwife was reported to the Local Supervising Authority for serious neglect in the case of ophthalmia neonatorum. The midwife having being warned before by the Local Supervising Authority in a similar case, the matter was reported to the Central Midwives' Board.

The Board after hearing the case in London severely censured the midwife, the Local Supervising Authority being instructed to report as to her future conduct.

GENERAL ROUTINE WORK.

Summary of Inspections, and of work carried out.

General Inspection of Houses and revisits	...	17,422
Inspections on complaint	...	448
„ Under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, including the supervision of works in progress	...	4,810
„ of Factories	...	96
„ of Workshops and Workplaces	...	1,294
„ Laundries	...	108
„ Bakehouses	...	579
„ under the Shop Hours Act	...	174
„ „ „ Shop Seats Act	...	81
„ of Slaughterhouses	...	3,128
„ of Butcher Shops	...	3,068
„ of Sausage Factories	...	224
„ Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc.	...	302
„ of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	684
„ of Common Lodging Houses	...	2,771
„ of Courts and Alleys	...	289
„ of Stable Yards, Mews, etc.	...	184
„ re Diarrhoea precautions	...	952
Visits re Infectious Diseases, including Port Contacts	...	7,806
„ re Tuberculosis notifications	...	525
„ re Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases (School Absentees)	...	366
„ re Notification of Births	...	2,054
„ re Void Houses	...	391
„ to Schools	...	335
Preliminary Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	...	2,139
Legal Notices	...	1,011
Nuisances Abated by Verbal Notice	...	1,341
Drains tested with Smoke	...	354
„ „ „ Water	...	320
„ found defective	...	169
„ cleared and repaired	...	660
„ reconstructed	...	324
„ retrapped	...	556
„ intercepted from the sewer and ventilated	...	152
Inspection chambers provided to house drains	...	117
New soil pipes fixed on external walls of houses	...	70
Waterclosets reconstructed	...	64
Urinals reconstructed	...	2
New watercloset pans fixed	...	437

Water laid on to waterclosets	160
Ventilating shafts of house drains repaired	230
Bath, sink waste pipes, stack pipes, etc., disconnected from drains	215
Sanitary sinks fixed in houses	172
Premises drained to the sewer	2
Cesspools abolished	2
Cesspools cleansed	4
Courts relimewashed	20
Damp walls of houses remedied	154
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	726
Roofs of houses repaired	251
Eaves, guttering and stack pipes repaired	178
Rooms of houses efficiently ventilated	228
Flooring, windows, etc., repaired	417
Light and ventilation provided to waterclosets	36
Window sashes made to open	323
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms	189
Overcrowding of houses abated	11
Yards paved and drained	181
Yard paving repaired	304
Sanitary dustbins provided to houses	209
Nuisances from keeping animals abated	25
Manure vaults constructed	7
Manure and offensive matters removed	51
Smoke nuisances abated	4

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1910.

During the year 286 notifications were received with respect to the repair and alteration of drainage, in addition to works that were carried out in compliance with notices served by the department for the abatement of nuisances.

In a few instances drainage works were carried out and covered in without notification, but with one exception, the ground was reopened and the drains exposed for examination by the persons carrying out the repairs after their attention was called to the requirements of the Act.

In the remaining instance the person refused and was summoned.

It being the first case under the Act, a nominal penalty was only asked for, and the defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the Court.

The following is a list of drainage works supervised by the Department after notification:—

Premises drained to the sewer	...	2
Drains cleared	... ..	96
„ relaid	... ..	126
„ repaired	... ..	125
„ ventilated	... ..	54
Intercepting traps fixed	... ..	42
Inspection chambers constructed	... ..	43
New traps fixed...	... ..	124
New soil pipes fixed	... ..	23
Bath, sinks and waste pipes disconnected from drains	... ..	34
Sanitary sinks provided	... ..	28
Waterclosets reconstructed	... ..	8
Water laid on to waterclosets...	... ..	12
New pans fitted to waterclosets	... ..	98
Urinals reconstructed	... ..	2

DRAINAGE UNDER THE NEW BUILDINGS BYELAWS.

During the year 386 plans were submitted, of which 338 were approved and 48 disapproved.

The approved plans comprised:—

Dwelling houses	... ..	540
Stables	... ..	10
Alteration and additions	... ..	94
Sewers, roads, etc.	... ..	4
Miscellaneous buildings	... ..	99
Houses completed	... ..	372
Stables	... ..	5
Alterations and additions	... ..	47
Miscellaneous buildings	... ..	9
Number of inspections during progress of work	... ..	2,474
Number of drains tested and retested	...	682

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Applications for the registration of their houses were made by the registered keepers in accordance with the provisions of the Corporation Act, 1910.

There are eleven common lodging houses in the Borough with a registered accommodation for 295 persons.

2,771 visits were made during the year, and the houses generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

POLLUTED WELL.

A sample of water from a well situated at Shirley Warren was submitted to the Public Analyst, and was found on analysis to be polluted and unfit for drinking purposes.

A notice served on the owner to provide a proper supply of water to the house was complied with, and a supply obtained from the South Hants Water Company's main.

The well was not closed, but was allowed to be used for garden purposes.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The need for the revision of the existing Byelaws with respect to Houses Let in Lodgings has been felt during the past year, and a draft copy of proposed new Byelaws was submitted to the Council and they now await confirmation by the Local Government Board.

For some considerable time past there has been a practice of persons renting several houses and subletting them in single or double-roomed tenancys without regard to their fitness for such purposes or their sanitary accommodation.

The existing Byelaws of January 1894 cannot be applied as the limit for the rateable value of the house, and for the rent paid by the lodger is much too low and under the conditions now existing exempts nearly every house in the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

It being found necessary to make Byelaws for effectively dealing with offensive trades, application was made to the Local Government Board in accordance with Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to confirm an order of the Council extending the list of offensive trades specified in Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The offensive trades proposed to be added are that of a gut scraper, manufacturer of manure from fish, offal, blood and other putrescible animal matter, fish fryer and dealer in rags, bones, fat, animal skins and other putrescible animal products, so as to regulate their establishment in the Borough.

The offensive trades already established have been regularly inspected and the premises found generally in a cleanly condition.

The occupier of a sausage skin manufactory was summoned in respect of an effluvium nuisance, and was fined £5 and costs.

A person established without consent the trade of a tripe boiler in a basement under a shop. His attention being called to the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Council, he made application for the establishment of the trade on more suitable premises.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 35 slaughterhouses, including one knacker's yard, in use in the Borough, this number being one less than last year.

The inspections of the slaughterhouses have been carried out regularly.

Inspections have also been made during the time of slaughtering.

The limewashing and cleansing were carried out in accordance with the Byelaws.

3,128 visits were made, and any insanitary conditions or defects found were remedied.

MEAT AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	In Slaughter- houses.	In Shops.	Weight.
Carcases of beef	2	...	1,708 lbs.
" pork	11	1	1,604 "
Parts of carcases of beef	3	...	244 "
" " pork	6	8	177 "

FOOD INSPECTION.

In the inspection of food the following visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold:—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	3,128
Butcher shops...	...	...	...	3,068
Sausage factories	...	...	...	224
Wholesale stores, markets, etc.	...	...	...	302

The following is a summary of the diseased or unsound food destroyed during the year.

BEEF.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	2
Quarters	...	...	...	1
Livers	...	...	...	12
Lungs	...	...	...	3
Hearts	...	...	...	2
Tongues	...	...	...	7
Mesenteries	...	...	...	1
Stomachs...	...	...	...	1
Spleens	...	...	...	2
Sundry pieces of beef	...	...	...	982lbs.
Total weight of beef	...	...	...	3,308lbs.

PORK.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	16
Heads	...	...	...	14
Complete offals	...	...	...	15
Livers	...	...	...	3
Plucks	...	...	...	70
Sundry pieces of pork	...	...	...	1,262lbs.
Total weight of pork	...	...	...	3,910lbs.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Whole carcasses (sheep)	...	...	...	1
Sundry pieces mutton and lamb	...	...	...	103lbs.
Total weight mutton and lamb	...	...	...	156lbs.

FISH.

				Boxes.
Codling	...	...	...	193
Haddocks	...	...	...	35
„ fillets	...	...	...	83
Bloaters	...	...	...	102

Kippers ...	...	...	...	...	134
Salt cod ...	...	...	...	...	15
Herrings ...	...	...	...	...	30
Cod ...	...	...	...	...	6
Cod Roes...	...	...	...	...	1
Hake ...	...	...	...	...	1
Bream ...	...	...	...	...	6
Soles ...	...	...	...	...	6
Lemon soles	...	...	...	...	2
Flounders	...	...	...	...	1
Megrims ...	...	...	...	...	8
Halibut ...	...	...	...	...	1
Skate ...	...	...	...	...	5
Gurnet ...	...	...	...	...	1
Pollack ...	...	...	...	...	7
Mackerel ...	...	...	...	...	19
Plaice ...	...	...	...	...	2
Smelts ...	...	...	...	...	22
Shrimps ...	...	...	...	...	14
Mixed fish	...	...	...	...	2
Eels ...	...	...	...	...	1
Haddock (fresh)	...	...	...	...	2

73 Lobsters

147 Crayfish

8 Crabs

1 Bag Cockles

8 Salmon

Total weight of fish ... 19,671 lbs.

GAME, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

100 Pigeons.

5 Partridges.

2 Pheasants.

1 Turkey

7 Snipe

6 Plover

7 Hares.

52 Rabbits.

18 pounds Bacon

10 crates Bananas.

112 boxes Tomatoes.

60 „ Pears.

25	„	Apples.
7	cases	Oranges.
1	„	Lemons.
4	„	Pineapples.
3	baskets	Strawberries.
80	sacks	carrots.
64	„	Potatoes.

Total weight of sundries ... 18,132lbs.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885-1886.

There are 223 purveyors of milk registered in the Borough, including 11 cowkeepers and 16 purveyors of milk who reside outside the Borough.

During the year 55 purveyors of milk have ceased to sell milk and 5 cowkeepers have ceased to keep cows, and their names have been removed from the Register. Applications have been received from 35 persons to be registered as purveyors of milk, and from 3 persons to be registered as cowkeepers.

One application for registration has been received from a purveyor of milk residing outside of the Borough, and 5 purveyors of milk residing outside of the Borough have ceased business and their names have been removed from the register.

The cleansing of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops has been carried out in accordance with the Regulations, and various nuisances abated.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook	Portwood & Bitterne Park	Outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of Cowkeepers on Register	—	8	3	—	11
Number of Purveyors of Milk on Register	120	49	27	16	212
Number of Purveyors of Milk registered during the year ...	16	12	7	1	36
Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year	—	2	1	—	3

COWKEEPERS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Name				Situation.
J. M.	...	...	...	38, Cambridge Road.
F. B.	...	...	...	" Mill Farm, Oakley Road.
C. B.	...	...	...	" Royal Mail," Millbrook.
A. B.	...	...	...	" Hill Farm," Hill Lane.
W. P.	...	...	...	Highcrown Street
W. H.	...	...	...	Manor Farm Road.
W. M.	...	...	...	Blighmont Farm, Millbrook.
E. and J. H.	...	...	...	Whitedswood Farm, Shirley
E. C.	...	...	...	208, Romsey Road.
W. J.	...	...	...	Cockroads Farm, Hill Lane.
H. C.	...	...	...	" The Nest," Lordswood.

NUISANCES ABATED IN DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	Portwood and Bitterne Park.	Total.
Milkshops cleaned and limewashed...	227	87	40	354
Dairies " " "	39	26	21	86
Cowsheds " " "	—	38	17	55
Drains relaid 	4	1	1	6
" repaired 	1	—	—	1
" cleared 	—	3	—	3
New pans and traps fixed...	9	—	1	10
Water closets reconstructed ...	2	—	—	2
Water supply to water closets ...	2	—	—	2
New sinks and waste pipes fixed ...	5	—	—	5
Yard paving repaired 	6	4	5	15
Dung vaults constructed 	1	—	1	2
Manure removed 	—	1	1	2
Milk stores built 	1	2	—	3
 TOTALS 	 297	 162	 87	 546

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Four hundred and twelve samples were taken by the Inspectors during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst. 224 of these were formally purchased in accordance with the Acts, and 178 were informal or test samples.

Twenty-four samples, including five informal samples, were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in eleven cases, convictions being obtained in ten, the remaining summons was dismissed, the Bench being divided.

In purchasing samples for analysis, agents were used as far as practicable, and care was exercised in procuring the article demanded so that the vendor should not know the purpose for which the same was purchased until the purchase was completed.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

ARTICLE.				Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	...	...	...	216	196	20
Butter	...	...	...	102	100	2
Coffee	...	...	...	11	11	...
Skimmed Milk	...	...	...	2	2	...
Pepper	...	...	...	10	10	...
Lard	...	...	...	25	25	...
Sugar	...	...	...	1	1	...
Demerara Sugar	...	...	...	8	8	...
Vegetable Lard	...	...	...	1	1	...
Flour	...	...	...	8	8	...
Cocoa	...	...	...	4	4	...
Olive Oil	...	...	...	4	2	2
Tapioca	...	...	...	3	3	...
Margarine	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cheese	...	...	...	6	6	...
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	3	3	...
Arrowroot	...	...	...	3	3	...
Mustard	...	...	...	3	3	...
Green Peas	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total				412	388	24

The following table shows the number of articles analysed which were found to be adulterated, and the result of proceedings taken: —

No. of sample	Date.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
7	Jan. 5	Milk	18.58% of added water	Fined £3 and 6/6 costs
47	Feb. 22	do.	38.35% " "	Fined £5 and 8/6 costs
48	" 22	do.	45.17% " "	Fined £5 and 8/6 costs
84	Mar. 22	do.	11.88% " "	Fined £2 and 6/6 costs
99	Apr. 12	Butter	100% Margarine	Test sample. See No. 101
101	" 21	do.	Ditto	Fined £1 and 6/6 costs; also costs of the Court (4/-) for unlabelled wrapper
248	Sept. 6	Milk	22.33% deficient in fat	Ordered to pay costs of Court, 4/-
263	" 14	do.	24.33% " "	Fined £3 and 6/6 costs
276	" 21	do.	10.0% " "	Ordered to pay costs of Court, 4/-
293	" 27	Olive Oil	Consisted chiefly of non-saponifiable mineral oil	Test sample. See No. 295
295	Oct. 4	do.	Ditto	Declared at the time of purchase
314	" 11	Milk	11.33% deficient in fat	Vendor cautioned
378	Nov. 21	do.	8.82% of added water	See samples 387 and 394
381	" 29	do.	3.5% " "	Taken in transit at the Railway Station from one consignment. No action taken. Subsequent samples taken proved genuine
382	" 29	do.	3.6% " "	
383	" 29	do.	2.9% " "	
384	" 29	do.	1.4% " "	
387	" 30	do.	4.7% " "	See sample 394.
394	Dec. 4	do.	4.82% " "	Taken in transit. Case dismissed, Bench divided
404	" 14	do.	16.7% " "	Test sample. See No. 406
405	" 15	do.	31.41% " "	Ditto
406	" 16	do.	34.82% " "	Fined £3 and 8/6 costs
407	" 19	do.	26.11% " "	Test sample. See No. 408
408	" 20	do.	18.82% " "	Fined £3 and 11/6 costs

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT., 1909.

By Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, the Medical Officer of Health is required to include in his annual report the number of dwelling-houses inspected for the purpose of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, which on inspection were considered

to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation; also the number of houses recommended for closing orders, the number of closing orders made, the number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without the making of closing orders, the number of dwelling-houses which were made habitable after closing orders had been made, and the general character of the defects found to exist.

During the year a systematic house to house inspection in various districts of the Borough was commenced, in addition to a number of individual houses in which insanitary conditions were noted during general inspection.

Representations were made with respect to 23 dwelling-houses and 2 underground rooms used as sleeping places, and closing orders were made in each instance. In addition, demolition orders were made with regard to 3 houses that had been closed under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in dealing with houses capable of amendment under the provisions of Section 15, inasmuch as in the large majority of cases the tenancy of the dwelling was commenced prior to the passing of the Act, consequently either the houses had to be recommended for closing orders (where their condition warranted such a step), or notices served under the Public Health Act.

Section 15 also makes no provision with regard to penalties for the non-compliance with notices requiring landlords to put houses in habitable repair, but only gives the local authority power to do the work and recover the cost of the same from the landlord.

The latter alternative is not generally to be recommended, as, in addition to establishing a house repairing department for the repair of slum property, the prospect of recovering the cost is somewhat problematical, the landlord in many instances being a man of no means, and his interest in the property he nominally owns is very little.

Details of inspection, etc., are appended:—

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

ROAD OR STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	No. of Notices served.	
		Sec. 15, H.T.P.A.	Public Health Act.
Barnfield Court ...	2	...	...
Barry Court ...	4	...	4
Bell Street ...	33	...	33
Brewhouse Court ...	9	...	9
Briton Street ...	24	...	24
Brown's Cottages ...	4	4	...
Bullar Street ...	71	...	69
Charlotte Street ...	12	1	11
China Place ...	9	...	9
Church Row ...	6	6	...
Colson's Court ...	2	...	...
Cossack Place ...	5	5	...
Craven Street ...	77	...	64
Cross Street ...	5	...	4
Cross Court ...	12	...	12
Deal Street ...	28	...	27
Edward Place ...	3	...	3
Empress Road ...	30	...	12
Farmer's Court ...	5	5	...
Foot's Cottages ...	3	...	3
Grace's Court ...	1	1	...
Howard's Grove ...	80	...	78
Liverpool Street ...	40	...	37
Lime Street ...	24	...	14
Lower Bridge Road ...	11	...	11
Mantle Place ...	5	...	5
Marine Terrace ...	15	15	...
Mason's Close ...	7	...	7
Miller's Passage ...	2	...	2
Nelson Place ...	8	...	8
Priory Road ...	16	16	...
Saunders' Court ...	3	...	3
Sidford Terrace ...	6	6	...
Southbrook Road ...	17	11	...
Southbrook Square ...	7	...	7
Vincent Street ...	22	1	21
Vincent Grove ...	6	...	6
Waterloo Buildings ...	4	...	3
Wheeler's Court ...	5	...	5
Winton Street ...	79	...	62
York Square ...	6	6	...

REPRESENTATIONS MADE WITH REGARD TO DWELLING-HOUSES.

Situation of House.	Date.	Nature of Order made.	Further Action.
13, Exmouth Place	Feb. 8	Closing Order	
14, do.	do.	do.	
15, do.	do.	do.	
16, do.	do.	do.	
4, Waterloo Buildings	May 24	do.	
5, do.	do.	do.	House demolished
4, Brewhouse Lane	do.	do.	do.
5, do.	do.	do.	do.
6, do.	do.	do.	do.
39, Chantry Road) Basement	do.	do.	
49, do. } Sec. 17 (7)	do.	do.	
7, Brewhouse Lane	June 14	Demolition Order	House demolished
8, do.	do.	do.	do.
9, do.	do.	do.	do.
6, St. George's Sq., Houndwell	July 12	Closing Order	
7, do.	do.	do.	
8, do.	do.	do.	
9, do.	do.	do.	
10, St. George's Place, Houndwell	Oct. 25	do.	
7, Colson's Court, Charlotte St.	do.	do.	
8, do.	do.	do.	
4, Regent Street	Dec. 20	do.	
5, do.	do.	do.	
7, do.	do.	do.	
8, do.	do.	do.	
4, Regent Court, Regent Street	do.	do.	
5, do.	do.	do.	
13, Brewhouse Lane	do.	do.	

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED

in connection with inspections made under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909:—

DEFECTS REMEDIED.	H.T.P. Act.	Public Health Act.
Drains reconstructed	2	29
" cleared and repaired	1	37
" re-trapped	10	48
" intercepted from the sewer and ventilated	2	8
Inspection chambers provided to house drains	1	1
Water closets reconstructed... ..	9	12

DEFECTS REMEDIED.				H.T.P. Act.	Public Health Act.
New pans fixing in water closets	...	...	...	17	59
Water laid on to water closets	...	...	...	11	27
Ventilating shafts of house drains repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Bath, sink wastes, stack pipes, etc., disconnected from the drains	...	...	...	9	25
Light and ventilation provided to water closets	...	...	...	18	18
Sanitary sinks fixed	...	...	...	9	13
Dampness in dwelling houses remedied...	...	...	...	77	76
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	71	179
Roofs of houses repaired	...	...	...	61	87
Flooring, walls, etc., of houses repaired...	...	...	...	103	158
Window sashes repaired and made to open	...	...	...	112	211
Rooms of houses efficiently ventilated	...	...	...	47	79
Lighting of rooms improved	...	...	...	12	4
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms	...	...	...	54	125
Eaves, guttering and stack pipes repaired	...	...	...	36	60
Yards paved and drained	...	...	...	14	46
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	17	76
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	...	8	42

In addition, two houses were demolished after notices were served to put the same in habitable repair, and one house was voluntarily demolished that had been closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The Factory and Workshops Act requires that a report shall be made each year to the Home Secretary setting forth particulars of work done, and action taken in carrying out the administration of its provisions.

There are 807 Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, Bakehouses and Laundries on the Register.

They give employment to 5,188 workers, 3,507 males and 1,681 females, as compared with a total of 5,109 in 1910.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Factories	...	...	...	...	96
Workshops and workplaces...	...	...	...	...	1,294
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	579
Laundries	...	...	...	...	108
Visits <i>re</i> sanitary matters	...	...	...	...	952
Total	...	...	...	...	3,029

FACTORIES.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Antiseptic Factory ...	1	3	...	3	1
Bedding Factories ...	2	22	15	37	2
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ...	1	7	...	7	1
Bootmaking and Repairing ...	15	47	3	50	15
Bottle Washing Factory ..	1	6	...	6	1
Brass and Iron Founders ...	4	48	...	48	2
Brush and Basket Makers ...	1	44	16	60	2
Building Trades ...	15	271	...	271	12
Cabinet Makers ...	5	19	...	19	3
Cement, Lime, and Putty Works	3	45	...	45	2
Chaff Cutting Factories ...	1	3	...	3	1
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers...	2	5	2	7	2
Cycle and Motor Works ...	8	50	5	55	8
Dyeing and Cleaning Works ...	2	22	22	44	2
Engineers and Electricians ...	9	85	...	85	4
Flag and Banner Makers ...	1	1	11	12	1
Lead and Paint Factories ...	2	35	...	35	2
Margarine Factories...	1	70	...	70	1
Mineral Water „ ...	6	48	26	74	5
Oil Cake „ ...	1	60	...	60	1
Picture Making „ ...	1	3	...	3	1
Sailmaking „ ...	2	11	...	11	1
Sausage Making „ ...	10	28	...	28	8
Seedsman „ ...	1	13	26	39	1
Ship and Yacht Builders ...	7	945	...	945	5
Steam Saw Mills ...	3	17	...	17	3
Stonemasons ...	3	35	...	35	1
Wholesale Packers and Dealers ...	2	8	...	8	1
Wine and Beer Bottlers ...	7	41	...	41	7
Totals ...	117	1992	126	2118	96

NUISANCES ABATED IN FACTORIES.

Drains cleared and repaired ...	...	...	1
Proper sanitary conveniences provided ...	...	...	4
Waterclosets reconstructed...	...	...	1
„ cleansed and limewashed ...	...	...	2
„ defective light and ventilation	...	...	1
„ remedied ...	...	...	1
„ cisterns, flush pipes, etc., repaired	...	...	2
Total ...	...	...	11

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Billiard Table Maker ...	1	3	...	3	1
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ...	39	131	...	131	62
Blind Makers ...	2	10	...	10	2
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	37	84	...	84	48
Brush and Basket Makers ...	4	14	2	16	4
Building Trades ...	37	151	...	151	31
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	20	85	...	85	31
Carpet Sewing and Upholstery Needleworkers ...	4	5	20	25	18
Clay Tobacco-Pipe Maker ...	1	4	2	6	2
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers...	3	5	4	9	7
Coopers ...	1	2	...	2	2
Cork Makers ...	1	2	...	2	1
Cycle Makers and Repairers ...	14	31	...	31	21
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	108	1	737	738	201
Dyers and Cleaners ..	2	...	5	5	3
Electricians and Engineers ...	5	17	...	17	4
Feather Dressers and Furriers ...	2	2	3	5	3
Iron and Steel Merchant ...	1	9	...	9	1
Metal Polish Works...	1	4	...	4	1
Modellers ...	1	3	...	3	1
Offensive Trades ...	4	24	...	24	145
Organ Builders ...	1	5	...	5	2
Perfumiers ...	2	3	9	12	3
Photographers ...	7	12	26	38	6
Piano Repairing ...	1	2	...	2	1
Picture Framers and Gilders ...	6	20	...	20	6
Rag Sorters ...	5	11	14	25	250
Restaurant Kitchens...	34	66	55	121	70
Sack Repairers ...	1	3	7	10	2
Saddlers and Harness Makers ...	11	29	...	29	14
Sail Makers ...	1	18	...	18	2
Sauce and Pickle Works ...	1	1	...	1	1
Shirt and Underwear Makers ...	2	...	6	6	12
Stonemasons ...	5	18	...	18	5
Tailors ...	107	163	226	389	273
Ticket Writers and Engravers ...	8	13	...	13	5
Tin Plate Workers ...	12	41	...	41	15
Trunk and Bag Makers ...	2	4	...	4	2
Umbrella Makers ...	1	2	2	4	1
Undertakers ...	5	11	...	11	6
Watchmakers and Jewellers ...	13	34	...	34	16
Weight and Scale Makers ...	2	12	...	12	2
Wholesale Dealers and Packers ...	2	12	5	17	3
Wine and Beer Bottlers ...	5	26	...	26	4
Yacht and Boat Builders ...	4	22	...	22	4
Totals ...	526	1115	1123	2238	1294

No. of Workrooms measured during the year ... 46

NUISANCES ABATED IN WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Drains relaid, trapped and ventilated ...	...	3
„ intercepted from sewer ...	...	2
„ inspection chambers constructed ...	...	2
„ cleared and repaired ...	...	3
Proper sanitary conveniences provided ...	...	4
Waterclosets reconstructed ...	...	4
„ cleansed and limewashed ...	...	1
„ ventilated ...	...	2
„ impervious floors laid ...	...	1
„ new cisterns, flush pipes, etc., fixed	...	1
New soil pipes and ventilating shafts fixed	...	3
Urinals erected ...	...	1
Riverside privies abolished...	...	1
Eaves guttering and stack pipes repaired	...	3
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains	...	3
Sink waste pipes reconstructed ...	...	3
Yard paving repaired ...	...	4
Roofs repaired ...	...	1
Defective ventilation remedied ...	...	1
Workrooms cleansed and limewashed ...	...	41
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	...	6
Other nuisances ...	...	3
Total ...	...	93

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Seventy-seven reports were received from the Factory Inspector during the year, viz.:—

Nature of Report.	No. sent in.	Action taken.
New Workrooms or Change of Address	31	Premises inspected and rooms measured
Workshops Notified (already on L.A. Register or re-notified after Notice from L.A.)	41	No action taken
Sanitary Defects ...	5	Defects remedied
Total ...	77	

NOTIFICATIONS SENT TO H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Twenty-six notifications have been forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year respecting new workshops, change of address, or infringement of the Factory and Workshops Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING ON WORKSHOP PREMISES DURING THE YEAR, 1911.

Date.	Disease.	Address.	Trade.	Action taken.
Mar. 4	Diphtheria	Dyer Road	Baker	Patient removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected. The father and mother who work in bakehouse had swab of throat taken—Result, negative
July 29	Scarlet Fever	Vinery Road	Laundry	Patient removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected; also laundry work in house at time. The wash house and ironing room were disinfected
Nov. 21	Diphtheria	Stratton Road	Baker	Patient removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected. The father and mother of patient had swabs of throat taken—Result, negative

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOMES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Eight cases of Scarlet Fever and ten cases of Diphtheria occurred in homes of persons employed in Factories and Workshops during the year. All the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and disinfection carried out.

The workers living in the houses where the Scarlet Fever cases occurred received a disinfecting bath and had their clothes disinfected before resuming duties.

In the case of Diphtheria, the workers residing in the houses had their throats bacteriologically examined, and were not allowed to return to work unless the result was negative.

HOME WORK.

During February 55 lists were sent in containing names and addresses of 187 outworkers, and during August 52 lists containing names and addresses of 174 outworkers.

They are situated as follows:—

	February.	August.
Town District	123	116
Northam and Chapel	14	9
Bevois Town, Portswood and St. Denys ...	23	25
Freemantle and Shirley	19	20
Outside District	4	4
	183	174

Of the 174 names received in August, 46 occupy premises registered as Workshops employing labour, and of the remainder residing in the Borough 91 carry on tailoring work, 8 bootmaking, and 25 upholstery and fancy needlework, underwear, etc.

The names and addresses of the outworkers living outside the Borough have, in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, been forwarded to the Authorities of the District in which they reside.

Two hundred and thirty visits of inspection have been made during the year to outworkers' residences, resulting in the detection and abatement of 8 nuisances, details of which are included under workshop and workplaces.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 128 Bakehouses on the Register, 9 being Factories (i.e., using mechanical power), and 119 Workshops.

One hundred and six of these were in use at the end of the year and twenty-two were unoccupied.

They give employment to three hundred and twenty-two males and two females.

Five hundred and seventy-nine visits of inspection have been made during the year, resulting in the detection and abatement of thirty-six nuisances.

All occupied Bakehouses were re-limewashed during the months of April and October in accordance with the Regulations.

TABLE C.—Bakehouses.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Factories	9	72	...	72	42
Workshops	119	250	2	252	537
	128	322	2	324	579

During the year one Bakehouse has been closed voluntarily, viz., 55, Belvidere Terrace, and two new ones constructed, viz., at Belvidere Terrace and at the rear of No. 45, London Road.

BAKEHOUSES—Nuisances Abated.

Drains cleared and repaired...	...	...	...	3
Proper sanitary conveniences provided ...	...	...	...	1
Waterclosets reconstructed...	...	...	...	2
,, impervious floors laid	...	...	...	2
,, new cisterns, flush pipes, etc., fixed	...	...	...	1
Insanitary catch pit abolished	...	...	...	1
Yard paving repaired...	...	...	...	4
Eaves guttering and stack pipes repaired...	...	...	...	1
Roofs, walls and floors repaired ...	...	...	...	5
New sashes and frames fixed	...	...	...	1
Inadequate ventilation remedied ...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed after notice	...	...	...	1
Dirty floors and yards cleansed after notice	...	...	...	2
Proper refuse receptacle provided ...	...	...	...	1
Defective manure vaults repaired ...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations of manure, etc., removed ...	...	...	...	6
Total ... ..	...	...	...	36

LAUNDRIES.

There are 36 Laundries on the Register, twelve of which use mechanical power and twenty-four manual labour.

They employ 78 male and 430 female workers.

One hundred and eight visits of inspection have been made during the year and five nuisances abated.

TABLE D.—Laundries.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Factories	12	61	299	360	16
Workshops	24	17	131	148	92
	36	78	430	508	108

The following nuisances were abated in Laundries:—

Sanitary conveniences provided (separate for sexes 2
 Workrooms cleansed and limewashed 3

Total 5

VISITS re SANITARY MATTERS.

In addition to the foregoing, 1943 visits have been made during the year, comprising revisits to Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses, and Laundries, serving notices, investigating complaints of nuisances, overcrowding, and various other matters.

The following tables are inserted by request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES,

Including Inspections made by Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	112	5	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1316	41	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	70	2	...
Total	1498	48	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.	
	Found.	Remedied.	Reported to H.M. Inspector.		
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—					
Want of Cleanliness	45	45	...	...
Want of ventilation	2	2	...	..
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	81	81	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	9	9	...	
	unsuitable or defective	7	7	...	
	not separate for sexes	1	1	...	
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	145	145	...	...

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
	Lists received from Employers.							Prosecutions.			Instances.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions Sections 109, 110).			
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send Lists.											
	Lists.	Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)	Lists.				Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
Wearing Apparel—																		
(1) making, &c. ...	100	—	340	2	—	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Furniture and Upholstery ...	4	—	9	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total ...	104	—	349	3	—	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number (2)
Workshops ...	526
Bakehouses ...	119
Laundries ...	24
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	669

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1).	Number. (2).
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s.133)	14
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	5
Other ...	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	22
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	7

SHOP SEATS AND HOURS ACT.

The Register contains entries of 406 premises in occupation, eight have lapsed during the year, and twenty-two other premises have been added.

Trades Classified.

Boot Dealers	...	...	...	...	30
Butchers	...	...	...	...	47
Confectioners and Pastrycooks	...	...	...	...	46
Corn Dealers	...	...	...	...	7
Corsetiere	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Dealers	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	1
Drapers and Costumiers	...	...	...	...	43
Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...	...	2
Engravers	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	2
Florists and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	15
Grocers	...	...	...	...	91
Hardware Dealers and Ironmongers	...	...	...	...	20
Hosiers and Outfitters	...	...	...	...	6
Hotels and Public Houses	...	...	...	...	23
House Furnishers	...	...	...	...	6
Machinists	...	...	...	...	2
Music Dealers	...	...	...	...	4
Newsagents and Booksellers	...	...	...	...	10
Pawnbrokers	...	...	...	...	1
Picture Framers	...	...	...	...	2
Refreshment Houses	...	...	...	...	15
Surgical Appliance Maker	...	...	...	...	1
Tobacconists	...	...	...	...	3
Toy and Fancy Repositories	...	...	...	...	21
Watchmakers and Opticians	...	...	...	...	4
Wool Stores	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	406

In the 406 trades classified there are 689 females employed who come under the requirements of the Shop Seats Act, and 492 young persons under the Shop Hours Act, 349 being males and 143 females.

Two hundred and fifty-five visits have been made during the year, viz.:—

Shop Seats Act	...	...	...	81
Shop Hours Act	...	...	...	174
Total	...	...	...	255

Section 4 of the Shop Hours Act requires a Notice to be exhibited. This requirement has been complied with in twenty-eight instances after verbal notice.

SYNOPSIS OF TABLES.

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- Table 1.—Showing births and birth rates for the whole Borough and various districts for ten years, 1902-1911.
- „ 2.—Showing deaths and death rates for the whole Borough and various districts for ten years, 1902-1911.
- „ 3.—Deaths from all causes at subjoined ages in the Borough of Southampton, from 1902-1911.
- „ 4.—Causes of death in Southampton for ten years, 1902-1911.
- „ 5.—Showing population, birth rates, death rates, zymotic death rates, infantile mortality, and marriage rates in Southampton and England and Wales for twenty years, 1892-1911.
- „ 6.—Table prepared in accordance with Local Government Board's instructions. Showing population, births, and deaths for ten years.
- „ 7.—Ditto. Showing cases of infectious diseases notified during 1911, classified according to ages and localities, and the number removed to Hospital.
- „ 8.—Ditto. Showing deaths occurring in 1911. Classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.
- „ 8a.—Causes of deaths in Municipal Wards.
- „ 9.—Deaths from zymotic diseases for five years.
- „ 10.—Showing in detail causes of, and ages of all deaths of persons belonging to the Borough of Southampton during the year 1911.
- „ 11.—Showing marriage rate, birth rate, death rate, zymotic death rate, and infantile mortality in the registration districts of the Borough for the year 1911.
- „ 12.—Showing number and description of cases of infectious disease notified to the Medical Officer of Health in each of the four quarters of 1911.
- „ 13.—Showing all diseases notified during the past ten years, and the number of them admitted to Hospital.
- „ 14.—Vaccination returns for the Borough.
- „ 15.—Abstract from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the year 1911, together with averages for ten years.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES FOR WHOLE BOROUGH, AND THE OLD CIVIL PARISHES OF THE BOROUGH, FOR 10 YEARS—1901—1910, COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1911.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Snirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total Births	Birth Rate.	Total Births	Birth Rate.	Total Births	Birth Rate.	Total Births	Birth Rate.
1901	1597	1544	3141	29·96	1812	29·6	542	30·1	787	30·7
1902	1593	1559	3152	29·11	1764	28·7	564	30·5	824	31·2
*1903	1638	1527	3165	29·40	1718	27·4	583	30·2	864	31·2
1904	1502	1501	3003	27·53	1677	27·1	525	27·1	801	28·7
1905	1428	1440	2868	25·96	1572	25·4	543	27·4	753	26·2
1906	1495	1418	2913	26·03	1589	25·6	550	27·1	774	26·3
1907	1438	1319	2757	24·33	1506	24·1	480	23·2	771	25·5
*1908	1537	1434	2971	25·41	1646	25·8	553	26·1	772	24·5
1909	1511	1427	2938	25·30	1584	25·2	524	24·2	830	26·2
1910	1546	1380	2926	24·89	1581	25·1	561	25·4	784	24·1
Average 10 years.	1528	1455	2983	26·79	1645	26·4	542	27·1	796	27·5
1911	1430	1419	2849	23·94	1536	24·3	545	24·2	68	23·1

* 53 weeks.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR THE WHOLE BOROUGH, AND THE OLD CIVIL PARISHES OF THE BOROUGH FOR 10 YEARS—1901—1910, COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1911.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Snirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1901	895	844	1739	16·59	1121	18·3	233	12·9	385	15·0
1902	877	818	1695	15·65	1083	17·6	238	12·8	374	14·2
*1903	808	714	1522	14·14	955	15·2	203	10·5	364	13·1
1904	804	747	1551	14·22	931	15·1	245	12·6	375	13·4
1905	901	767	1668	15·10	1026	16·6	253	12·8	389	13·6
1906	796	748	1544	13·80	926	14·9	242	11·9	376	12·8
1907	793	752	1545	13·63	961	15·4	208	10·0	376	12·4
*1908	819	771	1590	13·60	991	15·5	237	11·2	362	11·5
1909	848	764	1612	13·88	988	15·7	229	10·6	395	12·4
1910	764	693	1457	12·39	875	13·9	215	9·7	367	11·3
Average 10 years	830	762	1592	14·30	986	15·8	230	11·5	376	13·0
1911	986	837	1823	15·23	1046	16·6	276	12·2	491	14·8

* 53 weeks.

TABLE 3.TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO SOUTHAMPTON,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES FOR 10 YEARS.

Year.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	68 and upwards.
1902	1695	391	170	60	68	584	422
1903	1522	361	135	62	55	499	410
1904	1551	344	134	49	66	485	473
1905	1668	382	214	72	68	493	439
1906	1544	330	121	67	54	531	441
1907	1545	298	98	59	41	556	493
1908	1590	336	112	40	59	557	486
1909	1612	312	113	51	59	564	513
1910	1457	231	100	61	48	535	482
1911	1823	384	124	62	46	643	564

TABLE 4.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS, 1902 TO 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Enteric Fever ...	15	19	1	8	5	4	4	10	10	3
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	50	1	...	130	...	5	22	...	17	13
Scarlet Fever ...	5	8	1	10	...	2	4	5	2	5
Whooping Cough ...	43	29	16	19	36	18	35	42	11	18
Diphtheria and Croup...	24	27	12	26	24	22	16	19	16	23
Influenza ...	11	9	7	15	9	26	11	19	19	17
Erysipelas ...	2	5	3	2	...	6	1	2	4	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	1	...	1
Phthisis(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	161	124	137	135	154	126	135	158	145	188
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	14	19	24	28	19	13	10	23	23	24
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	42	33	31	32	32	37	29	20	30	27
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	4	4	5	4	5	3	7	4	3
Cancer, malignant disease ...	88	100	106	92	102	125	108	105	135	125
Bronchitis ...	156	122	157	143	113	141	143	135	108	126
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	53	45	45	62	48	44	37	44	31	48
Pneumonia (all other forms) ...	78	55	45	63	44	52	48	68	49	81
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	11	10	20	14	19	23	22	17	14	23
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	37	81	93	78	104	59	75	63	38	178
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	7	5	8	11	8	6	5	8	6	9
Alcoholism ...	6	7	6	4	6	9	6	4	4	8
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	14	25	21	13	10	10	11	14	7	17
Nephritis and Bright's Disease...	34	33	42	44	56	37	35	50	43	50
Puerperal Fever ...	5	4	3	2	6	2	4	2	2	2
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	6	7	4	1	6	3	7	5	5	4
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prema- ture Birth ...	157	136	152	134	106	134	130	125	110	127
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	29	39	30	31	40	35	38	44	42	49
Suicides ...	19	14	9	4	12	13	17	11	12	11
Other Diseases ...	637	561	573	558	576	586	633	611	567	640
Totals...	1695	1522	1551	1668	1544	1545	1590	1612	1457	1823

TABLE 5.

SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES, INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND MARRIAGE RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON AND ENGLAND AND WALES FOR TWENTY YEARS, 1891—1911.

Year.	Popa- lation.	Births.		Deaths.			Zymotic Deaths.			Infantile Mortality.		Marriages.		
		Total Births.	Birth Rate, England and Wales.	Total Deaths Regis- tered.	Death Rate. England and Wales.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate, England and Wales.	Deaths under 1 year p r 1000 Births Registered	South- ampton, & Wales	Total Marri- ages.	Marri- ages Rate.	M'rriage Rate England and Wales.		
1892	66,650	1,911	28.6	1,466	21.5	79	1.15	1.90	148	148	589	17.7	15.3	
1893	68,260	2,015	29.5	1,370	19.5	157	2.32	2.52	157	159	648	19.0	14.7	
1894	70,000	2,113	30.2	1,161	16.6	81	1.14	1.88	119	137	617	17.6	15.0	
1895	71,750	2,180	30.4	1,395	18.7	111	1.3	2.21	155	161	675	18.8	15.0	
1896	94,150	2,859	30.4	1,657	17.2	192	2.04	2.17	146	148	838	17.8	15.8	
1897	96,500	2,937	30.4	1,711	17.3	217	2.24	2.15	156	156	818	17.6	16.0	
1898	98,950	2,945	29.8	1,756	17.3	267	2.63	2.21	153	161	791	16.0	16.2	
1899	101,350	2,995	29.6	1,992	19.1	297	2.88	2.19	178	163	896	17.7	16.4	
1900	103,500	2,929	28.3	1,881	17.6	163	1.51	1.99	152	154	846	16.3	15.9	
1901	105,179	3,111	29.4	1,789	16.6	173	1.64	2.05	154	151	918	17.5	15.9	
1902	106,601	3,152	28.8	1,726	15.7	174	1.64	1.64	124	133	966	18.1	15.8	
1903	108,022	3,165	28.8	1,557	14.1	165	1.50	1.46	114	132	883	16.3	15.6	
1904	109,444	3,003	26.8	1,590	14.2	123	1.13	1.94	114	146	859	15.7	14.6	
1905	110,865	2,868	25.0	1,735	15.1	275	2.49	1.52	133	128	827	14.9	15.3	
1906	112,287	2,913	24.9	1,611	13.8	169	1.51	1.73	113	133	805	14.3	15.6	
1907	113,708	2,757	23.1	1,572	13.6	112	0.99	1.28	108	118	827	14.5	15.8	
1908	115,130	2,971	23.9	1,642	13.6	156	1.33	1.34	113	121	867	15.1	14.9	
1909	116,551	2,938	23.6	1,694	13.9	139	1.20	1.13	106	109	928	15.9	14.6	
1910	117,973	2,926	23.1	1,554	12.4	94	0.80	0.99	79	106	773	13.1	14.8	
1911	119,394	2,849	23.9	1,847	15.2	240	2.02	...	135	...	914	15.4	15.2	

NOTE.—The Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates include the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.—Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Small Pox.

TABLE 6.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1911 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 not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	112,287	2,913	2,913	26.03	1,611	14.40	88	21	333	113	1,544	13.80
1907	113,708	2,757	2,757	24.33	1,572	13.87	63	36	303	108	1,545	13.63
1908	115,130	2,971	2,971	25.41	1,642	14.04	88	36	336	113	1,590	13.60
1909	116,551	2,938	2,938	25.30	1,694	14.58	82	...	320	106	1,612	13.88
1910	117,973	2,926	2,926	24.89	1,554	13.22	99	2	236	79	1,457	12.39
1911	119,334	2,849	2,849	23.94	1,847	15.52	70	46	384	135	1,823	15.23

TABLE 7.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Municipal Ward of the Borough.												Total cases re-moved to Hospital			
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Town.	St. Mary's	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Free-mantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.		Portwood.	St. Denys.	No home address obtainable.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)...	352	3	65	218	29	33	4	—	14	21	28	19	23	12	49	26	33	66	22	24	15	—	281
Erysipelas ...	69	—	1	4	6	25	22	11	8	8	5	6	1	2	1	4	5	6	6	1	3	13	—
Scarlet Fever	195	1	33	136	17	8	—	—	9	30	25	19	5	19	5	6	8	28	23	12	6	—	173
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	20	—	1	5	4	8	1	1	1	4	3	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	14
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Tuberculosis Regu- lations, 1908	113	1	3	9	13	60	26	1	22	17	20	8	2	4	2	—	6	1	2	5	1	23	31
Under Tuberculosis Regu- lations, 1911	55	—	—	6	11	26	11	1	5	11	4	7	3	5	3	1	3	3	4	4	2	—	
Totals	808	5	103	378	81	163	64	14	59	91	86	63	34	43	62	40	56	104	59	48	27	36	499

TABLE 8.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
Enteric Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	13	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever ...	5	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	5
Whooping Cough ...	18	5	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Croup ...	23	1	2	6	12	1	1	...	...	20
Influenza ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	7	...
Erysipelas ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	188	1	1	...	4	12	100	64	6	45
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	24	5	4	2	7	5	...	1	...	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	27	11	4	2	1	3	4	2	...	6
Rheumatic Fever... ..	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	125	...	...	...	...	1	15	54	55	41
Bronchitis ...	126	23	6	1	...	...	6	16	74	16
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	48	30	9	3	...	...	...	3	3	6
Pneumonia (all other forms) ...	81	4	3	3	5	1	21	20	24	19
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	23	...	...	1	2	1	1	8	10	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	178	131	27	2	2	...	...	7	9	22
Appendicitis and Typhlitis... ..	9	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	10
Alcoholism ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	2	5
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	50	...	...	1	1	3	5	20	20	17
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2
Congenital Debility and Mal-formation, including Premature Birth ...	127	126	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	49	2	2	6	...	4	7	16	12	21
Suicides ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	2
Other Defined Diseases ...	632	35	5	7	22	11	60	152	340	231
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	7	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1823	384	85	39	62	46	250	393	564	503

TABLE 8a.
CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE MUNICIPAL WARDS DURING
THE YEAR 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MUNICIPAL WARD.												
	(1) Town.	(2) St. Mary.	(3) Northam.	(4) Trinity.	(5) Newtown.	(6) All Saints.	(7) Bevois.	(8) Banister.	(9) Freemantle.	(10) Millbrook.	(11) Shirley.	(12) Portswood.	(13) St. Denys. No home address obtainable.*
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	4	2	...	3
Diphtheria ...	1	6	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	4	1	1	...
Influenza ...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	2	1	3	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	26	19	19	15	11	13	9	2	13	11	11	13	9
Tuberculous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	8	3	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	2	1	4	1	2	3	1	...	4	4	2	3	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ...	9	13	12	6	7	14	11	9	5	11	9	7	6
Bronchitis ...	12	24	11	10	6	11	10	1	10	10	9	4	4
Broncho Pneumonia ...	8	3	5	5	...	2	...	...	3	8	2	2	8
Pneumonia ...	13	9	9	5	5	6	5	2	6	3	5	2	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	...	4	2	1	4	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ...	20	19	24	14	9	7	7	3	11	27	15	10	9
Appendicitis ...	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Nephritis and Brights Disease ...	6	5	7	5	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	5	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth) ...	13	6	19	8	11	7	11	3	6	15	11	7	9
Violent Death ...	3	7	2	7	2	6	1	...	7	1	3	1	6
Suicides ...	...	1	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Diseases ...	65	67	46	50	44	53	49	38	37	49	54	37	39
Totals ...	194	193	178	132	104	132	116	66	119	159	137	96	107

* In calculating death rates the deaths in this column are allocated over the various wards.

TABLE 9.

The total Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases during the year amounted to 240, 31 being of a notifiable and 209 of a non-notifiable character.

	1907.	1908	1909	1910	1911	
Small Pox ...	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	4	5	2	5	Notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification Act, 1889). Death Rate, 0.26.
Diphtheria...	22	16	19	16	23	
Enteric Fever	4	4	10	10	3	
Measles ...	5	22	...	17	13	Not notifiable under the said Act. Death Rate, 1.76.
Whooping Cough	18	35	42	11	18	
Diarrhoea ...	47	62	49	28	178	
Totals ...	100	143	125	84	240	

TABLE 10.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BELONGING TO THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON, DURING THE YEAR 1911 (52 weeks, ended 30th December, 1911), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AND AGES. (This table includes deaths of "Residents" occurring in other districts, and excludes deaths of "Non-Residents," in accordance with the Rules of the Registrar-General.)

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.				
											Males.	Females.					
	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 to 85	85 to 95		95 and up- w'ds			
I. GENERAL DISEASES.																	
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles ...	4	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	13
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Whooping Cough ...	5	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	18
Diphtheria ...	1	2	6	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	23
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	8	9	17
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Septicæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	1	—	—	12	51	49	42	22	5	—	—	—	—	116	72	188
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	5	4	2	7	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	24
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines ...	9	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	15
Tuberculosis of Spinal column ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tuberculous Hip ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculous Glands of Neck ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Lupus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis ...	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Rickets ...	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Congenital Syphilis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Cancer ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	13	32	22	39	13	3	—	—	60	65	125

Table 10—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.		
	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 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds		Males.	Females.
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Rheumatism	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
Rheumatic Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	4	1	2	—	7	6	13
Exophthalmic Goitre	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Addison's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	4
Anæmia	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	10
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Sleeping Sickness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	5	8
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis	2	—	2	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	13
Locomotor Ataxy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Disseminated Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	19	27	12	2	—	34	40	74
Softening of Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	6	1	—	10	10	20
Hemiplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	4	3	7
Paraplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
Melancholia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2

Table 10—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.			
	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 to 85	85 to 95		95 and up- w'ds	Males.	Females.
Acute Mania	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Epilepsy	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	5	9	14
Convulsions	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10
Tetany	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Chorea	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Tumour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Otitis Media	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	6
Valvular Disease of Heart	—	—	—	5	2	1	4	13	13	21	7	2	—	28	40	68
"Heart Disease"	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	10	27	8	1	—	29	31	60
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	2	—	—	8	6	14
Dilatation of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	4	7
Hypertrophy of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Rupture of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tachycardia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Aneurysm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
Rupture of Blood Vessel	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	8
Arterial Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Embolism and Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	6	3	9
Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	3
Abscess of Axilla	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

Table 10—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.			
	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 to 85	85 to 95		95 and up- w'ls	Males.	Females.
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																
Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchiectasis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Bronchitis	23	6	1	—	—	5	7	9	33	36	4	1	—	64	62	126
Broncho-Pneumonia	30	9	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	31	17	48
Pneumonia	4	3	3	5	1	7	14	12	8	6	2	—	—	49	32	81
Pleurisy	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	2	5
Empyema	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Edema of Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asthma	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	3	5	8
Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																
Stomatitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Ulcer of Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	5	7
Dyspepsia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diarrhoea	123	26	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	2	—	—	86	77	163
Acute Indigestion	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Gastro Enteritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Enteritis	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	7
Duodenal Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9
Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	9

* These diseases are included under the heading "Diarrhoea and Enteritis" by the Registrar-General.

Table 10—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.		
												Males.	Females.			
	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 to 85				85 to 95	95 and up-w'ds
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	9	1	2	—	—	—	8	9	17
Abscess of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rupture of Spleen	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pancreatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abdominal Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
VI. NON-VENERAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																
Acute Nephritis...	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	8	4	12
Bright's Disease.	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	7	11	10	7	—	—	18	20	38
Calculus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cystitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	5	—	5
Tumour of Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stricture of Urethra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2
Extravasation of Urine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enlargement of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	7	—	7
Prostatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cellulitis of Scrotum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Endometritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.																
Hæmorrhage of Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Placenta Prævia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

Table 10—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.			
	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 to 85	85 to 95		95 and up- w'ds	Males.	Females.
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF CELLULAR TISSUE.																
Senile Gangrene	3	—	3
Gangrene of Foot	—	1	1
Abscess	1	—	1
Ulceration of Leg	—	2	2
Eczema	2	—	2
Pemphigus	2	—	2
IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																
Tumour of Thigh	1	—	1
X. MALFORMATIONS.																
Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	1	2
Malformation of Heart	3	1	4
Spina Bifida	1	1	2
Meningocele	1	—	1
XI. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																
Premature Birth	40	25	65
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	32	16	48
Icterus Neonatorum	2	2	4
Suppuration of Navel	1	—	1
Congenital Hypertrophy of Pylorus	1	—	1
Atelectasis	3	—	3

Table 10—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.	
	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 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up-w'ds	Males.		Females
XII. OLD AGE.																
Senile Decay ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	61	47	3	55	81	136
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																
Suicide by Poison ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
" Hanging ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
" Cutting Throat ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Poison ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Burns or Scalds...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Drowning ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	7
Fall or Injuries not specified	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	—	6	6	12
Suffocation (not overlaid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Suffocation (not overlaid)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Effects of Heat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries from Accidents on Ships, Boats, or Docks ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	13	—	13
" Railways ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" Vehicular Traffic ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Swallowing Fish Bone ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Surgical Narcosis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
XIV. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.																
Dropsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dentition ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
Totals ...	384	85	39	62	46	103	147	209	184	294	195	71	4	986	837	1823

TABLE 11.

SHOWING MARRIAGE RATE, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE OLD REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF THE BOROUGH, FOR THE YEAR 1911.

District.	Marriage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality (Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births registered).
Whole Borough ...	15.4	23.94	15.23	2.02	134.8
Town Proper ...		24.3	16.6	1.96	120.4
Portswood and Bitterne Park ...		24.2	12.2	1.50	121.1
Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook ...		23.1	14.8	2.47	173.2

TABLE 12.

SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS OF 1911.

Disease.	Quarter ending.				Total for Year.	Mortality.
	April 1st.	July 1st	Sept. 30th.	Dec. 30th.		
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	24	47	52	72	195	5
Diphtheria ...	67	54	83	148	352	23
Enteric Fever ...	6	4	5	5	20	3
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	1	...	4	2
Erysipelas ...	25	10	12	22	69	3
Total ...	125	115	153	247	640	36

TABLE 13.

SHOWING ALL DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS, ALSO TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP,
INCLUDING ISOLATION OF CASES IMPORTED BY VESSELS AND REMOVED FROM NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

DISEASES.	1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911	
	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.
Small Pox ...	7	9	3	5	1	4	17	22	...	1	7	8	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	144	95	239	157	158	119	225	189	262	239	204	199	248	197	222	195	208	187	352	294
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	68	...	47	...	49	...	46	1	56	1	62	...	74	...	92	...	67	...	69	...
Scarlet Fever ...	261	214	427	359	113	109	140	139	68	78	165	182	536	401	424	339	219	219	195	186
Typhoid Fever ...	124	105	148	99	19	23	34	44	15	30	21	39	37	44	53	53	55	62	20	24
Puerperal Fever ...	7	...	7	...	3	...	4	...	8	1	4	2	7	1	9	...	4	...	4	...
Measles ...	...	28	...	28	...	3	...	42	...	49	...	5	...	52	...	6	...	4	...	25
Suspected Plague, Adenitis ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	208	5	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	11	...	29	...	11	...	8	...	6	...	4
Other Diseases ...	...	...	...	3	...	34	...	22	...	6	...	6	...	27	...	8	...	7	...	9
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	22	...	31
Totals	819	458	871	655	343	296	470	468	410	422	464	494	905	737	801	610	553	508	640	574

TABLE 14.
VACCINATION RETURNS.

Year.	Births.	Success- fully Vaccin- ated.	Died Unvaccin- ated.	Insus- ceptible to Vac- cination.	Postponed and whereabouts un- known or removed to other districts and exempt under Sec. 2 Vaccination Act, 1898.	Total.
1888	1710	1391	144	1	174	1710
1889	1660	1272	138	1	249	1660
1890	1585	1263	143	3	176	1585
1891	1714	1365	157	4	188	1714
1892	1646	1312	178	8	147	*1646
1893	1701	1407	180	16	98	1701
1894	1796	1496	185	28	87	1796
1895	1874	1560	207	16	91	1874
1896	1912	1577	231	18	86	1912
1897	1886	1580	195	15	96	1886
1898	1847	1491	218	19	119	1847
1899	1802	1425	245	12	120	1802
1900	1751	1414	217	7	113	1751
1901	1821	1502	202	6	101	1821
1902	1739	1466	163	3	107	1739
1903	1697	1459	152	6	80	1697
1904	1683	1435	167	9	72	1683
1905	1543	1319	153	4	67	1543
1906	1570	1312	150	6	102	1570
1907	1504	1240	149	3	112	1504
1908	1585	1203	134	9	239	1585
1909	†2681	1889	197	14	581	2681

* One Child had Small-pox.

† Returns for whole Borough.

The above Returns have been supplied by the Vaccination Officers.

TABLE 15.

ABSTRACT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER KEPT AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON, DURING THE YEAR, 1911.

BAROMETER CORRECTED & REDUCED TO 32° AT STATION LEVEL.				TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.				SUNSHINE.			Remarks.				
Month.	Mean at		Maximum Readings.	Date.	Minimum Readings.	Date.	Mean.			Approx. Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Total in Inches.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.		No. of days on which 0.1 or more fell	Total No. of hours.	Maximum No. of hours.	Date.
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.					Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.													
Jan.	30'253	30'257	30'705	17th	29'426	11th	38'2	38'7	43'5	34'8	39'2	51'5	26th	25'2	15th & 16th	1'434	0'450	16	54'3	8'0	31st
Feb.	30'135	30'132	30'688	1st	29'298	23rd	41'1	41'5	47'2	36'8	42'0	57'6	17th	25'0	1st	1'845	0'400	14	76'7	7'0	22nd & 26th
March	29'833	29'835	30'350	2nd	29'364	12th	43'0	42'5	49'4	37'5	43'5	61'0	22nd	29'7	17th	2'178	0'840	13	104'7	8'8	25th
April	29'957	29'951	30'407	21st	29'315	29th	47'4	44'5	53'4	39'6	46'5	63'0	24th	27'4	6th	1'855	0'410	12	163'4	11'5	13th & 24th
May	29'913	29'900	30'204	6th	29'531	14th	58'7	55'6	65'7	48'5	57'1	77'8	29th	37'9	5th	1'883	0'580	10	220'8	13'5	9th
June	29'926	29'922	30'372	7th	29'470	24th	62'6	58'3	68'4	52'1	60'3	83'4	5th	43'3	11th	1'490	0'390	13	239'5	15'0	8th
July	30'085	30'078	30'443	10th & 11th	29'628	1st	69'9	65'3	78'1	56'7	67'4	89'1	22nd	47'4	3rd	0'126	0'110	2	350'3	15'0	12th
August	29'931	29'929	30'206	31st	29'479	21st	69'4	65'0	76'6	58'4	67'5	88'6	14th	47'6	31st	0'715	0'230	9	251'7	13'7	9th
Sep.	29'995	29'985	30'308	18th	29'365	20th	62'5	58'3	70'0	50'1	60'1	85'0	8th	38'2	22nd	1'394	0'450	8	226'4	11'8	1st & 2nd
Oct.	29'822	29'831	30'430	10th	28'924	22nd	51'7	50'8	58'1	45'7	51'9	66'0	18th	30'0	29th	4'284	1'055	16	112'2	10'5	1st
Nov.	29'671	29'676	30'331	29th	28'754	18th	44'7	44'7	50'0	39'3	44'7	58'2	5th	28'6	22nd	4'430	1'160	17	64'2	7'1	6th
Dec.	29'652	29'686	30'356	31st	28'900	10th	45'0	45'9	50'1	40'6	45'4	54'0	3rd	29'6	8th	8'735	0'980	24	49'8	6'0	9th
For the year...	29'930	29'932	30'705	Jan. 17th	28'754	Nov. 18th	52'9	50'9	59'2	45'0	52'1	89'1	July 22nd	25'0	Feb. 1st.	30'369	1'160	154	1914'0	15'0	June 8 & July 12
For 10 years 1901—1910	29'963	29'960	30'974	29th Jan., 1905.	28'638	4th Dec., 1909.	51'3	49'4	57'8	44'0	51'0	89'7	19th July, 1901	11'0	3rd Mar., 1909	31'742	2'480	172	1691'8	15.5	14th June, 1910

This Table has been supplied by the courtesy of Colonel C. F. CLOSE, R.E., Director-General of Ordnance Survey.

Analyst's Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1911.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
County Borough of Southampton.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information an account of the work done in this Department during the past year.

Section I.—Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples submitted under the above Acts during 1911 was five hundred and twenty.

Of this number four hundred and twelve were submitted by Inspectors, sixty-seven by residents in the Borough, five by residents outside the Borough, and thirty-six by the Borough of Newbury.

In the following tables the samples from residents outside the Borough and those from Newbury are not included.

The character of the samples, the number of each article submitted, and the percentage of adulterated articles are given in the following table:—

TABLE NO. I.

SHOWING THE CHARACTER OF THE SAMPLES, THE NUMBER OF EACH ARTICLE SUBMITTED, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATED ARTICLES.

Character of Article.	Number of Samples.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulterated Samples.
Arrowroot	3	—	—
Butter	105	2	1·80
Cheese	6	—	—
Cocoa	4	—	—
Coffee	10	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	—	—
Cream	3	—	—
Flour	7	—	—
Ginger	3	—	—
Lard	26	—	—
Linseed	1	—	—
Margarine	10	—	—
Milk	263	33	12·54
„ (Skimmed)	5	—	—
Mustard	3	—	—
Oil (Olive)	4	1	25·00
„ (Sweet)	1	—	—
Peas (Dried)	1	—	—
Pepper	10	—	—
Sugar	9	—	—
Tapioca	3	—	—
Wine (Sherry)	1	—	—
Totals	479	36	7·51

The adulterated articles, nature and amount of adulteration, prosecutions, and the result of proceedings are given in table No. II.

TABLE NO. II.

SHOWING THE ADULTERATED ARTICLES, NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION, PROSECUTIONS, AND RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Article Analysed.	No. on Register.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action Taken.	Result.	
				Fines.	Costs.
Butter	99	100% Margarine	Test sample		
"	101	" "	Summoned	£1	6/6
"	101	" "	Summoned not labelling		4/0
Milk	7	18.5% Added water	Summoned	£3	6/6
"	47	38.35% " "	"	£5	8/6
"	48	45.17% " "	"	£5	8/6
"	84	11.88% " "	"	£2	6/6
"	248	22.33% Fat deficient	"		4/-
"	263	24.33% " "	"	£3	6/6
"	276	10% " "	"		4/-
"	314	11.33% " "	Vendor cautioned		
"	378	8.82% Added water	Other samples taken		
"	381	3.5% " "	One consignment		
"	382	3.6% " "			
"	383	2.9% " "			
"	384	1.4% " "			
"	387	4.7% " "			
"	394	4.82% " "	Test sample Summoned	Dismissed.	Bench divided
"	404	16.7% " "	Test sample		
"	405	31.41% " "	"		
"	406	34.82% " "	Summoned	£3	8/6
"	407	26.11% " "	Test sample		
"	408	18.82% " "	Summoned	£3	11/6
"	p.13	12.7% " "	Private		
"	p.14	7.29% Added water and 3.5% fat deficient	"		
"	p.15	31.76% Added water			
"	p.16	36% " "			
"	p.17	35.41% " "	"		
"	p.22	40.82% " "	"		
"	p.23	48.23% " "	"		
"	p.40	4.47% " "	"		
"	p.41	11.6% " "	"		
"	p.48	7.77% " "	"		

The total fines for the year amounted to £25, and the total costs were £3 13s. od.

The number of samples analysed during the year is seventy less than in 1910.

The number of samples received from Inspectors is seventy-five less.

BUTTER.

The number of samples analysed was one hundred and five, being ten less than in 1910.

Two samples were adulterated, or one more than in 1910, and both samples were submitted by Inspectors.

MARGARINE.

Only one of the ten samples analysed was received from Inspectors.

MILK.

The number of samples analysed was two hundred and sixty-three, being nine more than in the previous year.

There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of adulterated samples, from 13.38 per cent. in 1910 to 12.54 per cent in 1911.

Monthly averages of genuine samples in 1911.

		Fat.		Non-Fatty Solids.		Total Solids.
January	...	3.73	...	8.77	...	12.50
February	...	3.72	...	8.85	...	12.57
March	...	3.60	...	8.68	...	12.28
April	...	3.47	...	8.84	...	12.31
May	...	3.48	...	8.83	...	12.31
June	...	3.59	...	8.77	...	12.36
July	...	3.59	...	8.73	...	12.30
August	...	3.86	...	8.52	...	12.38
September	...	4.07	...	8.81	...	12.88
October	...	4.16	...	8.76	...	12.92
November	...	3.86	...	8.84	...	12.70
December	...	3.46	...	8.82	...	12.28

COMPOSITION OF MILK SUPPLY.

Table showing composition of samples returned as genuine during the past seven years.

TABLE III.

Year ...	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.	
Source ...	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.
Total Solids ...	12'79	12'75	12'64	12'44	12'67	12'47	12'57	12'55	12'73	12'74	12'61	12'62	12'48	12'60
Fat ...	3'84	3'75	3'75	3'62	3'85	3'55	3'67	3'68	3'82	3'87	3'75	3'76	3'72	3'77

The general averages of genuine samples were:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total Solids ...	12'79%	12'59%	12'63%	12'56%	12'73%	12'61%	12'49%
Fat ...	3'82%	3'72%	3'79%	3'67%	3'82%	3'75%	3'73%

The averages for adulterated samples during the past seven years were as follows:—

TABLE IV.

Year ...	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.	
Source ...	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.
Total Solids ...	11'34	10'98	11'25	11'69	11'03	11'75	11'26	11'04	11'36	11'30	11'40	11'32	10'45	9'95
Fat ...	2'74	2'57	3'00	3'12	2'78	2'85	2'78	2'62	3'04	2'59	2'92	3'16	3'07	3'00

The general averages of the supply for 1911 shown above is 12.49 per cent. of total solids containing 3.73 per cent. of fat, being lower than for any previous year.

The milk supply is the poorest I remember, which no doubt is due to the excessive drought during the summer.

During September and October the quality was good, but the scarcity and consequent high price, except in cases where contracts were running was to some extent responsible for a considerable amount of adulteration.

Two samples of milk, Nos. 406 and 408, in which summonses were issued and which had not been decided when the

quarterly report for the last quarter of 1911 was sent in, have been decided and convictions obtained, the fines being £3 and costs in each case. During the hearing of the cases several objections were raised, the principal one was that the contract had not been proved.

This contract was put in and handed to the consignee in the witness box, and he swore it was the contract under which the milk was supplied, but it was contended for the defence that the prosecution had not proved the signature of the defendant.

The Magistrates overruled the objections.

Where private samples are found to be adulterated the attention of the Inspectors is called to the fact when possible, and steps are taken to obtain official samples and punish the offenders.

The remaining articles require no comment.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Public Health (Regulation of Foods Act).

The samples received were:—Brains (tinned) one sample; butter, one sample; cream, two samples; Christmas pudding, one sample; ham (devilled), two samples; kidney (tinned), one sample; lime juice, one sample; milk, five samples; meat, one sample; peas (tinned), one sample; tripe, one sample; and tongue, one sample.

The brains, kidneys, tripe, tongue, and two samples of cream were examined for preservatives, which were absent in every case.

The butter was genuine, and contained 0.49 per cent. of boric acid.

In the case of the Christmas pudding it was condemned. It was sour and contained maggots and other living organisms.

Two tins of devilled ham contained formalin, and 0.207 and 0.973 grains of tin per pound.

Lime juice. This was genuine, and free from sulphuric and tartaric acids.

The meat was brine stained by chloride of calcium, and contained one part per hundred thousand of arsenic, probably contained in the chloride of calcium and derived from the hydrochloric acid used in its manufacture.

A marked quantity of copper was found in the peas.

General Analyses.*A—For Corporation.*

Borough Engineer's Department	...	8
Education Department	...	5
Electrical Engineer's Department	...	2
Medical Officer's Department	...	121
Waterwork's Department	...	3
Water for hardness	...	1,186
Total	...	1,325

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The articles submitted were asphaltum, one sample; paint, two samples; and water, five samples.

These have been dealt with in the Quarterly reports.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

For this department two samples of linseed oil, two samples of turpentine, and one sample of white lead were analysed, and have been previously reported upon.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The samples received were sand mixed with bitumen, and one sample of bitumen as previously reported upon.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

The articles were samples of water from the Borough supplies, from wells, and from ships visiting the Port with sickness on Board. The purity of the Borough supplies has been fully maintained during the year, and it would be difficult to find a purer supply in any town at home or abroad.

WATERWORK'S DEPARTMENT.

For this Department two samples of soap solution were made and standardised, and one sample of water analysed.

WATER FOR HARDNESS.

The softening, as shown by the daily determination shows a fractional increase in the average for the Otterbourne supply, and a fractional decrease in the Bitterne Park supply, and a decrease of 1.16° in the supply to Shirley district.

Summary of hardness for 1911:—

Source.	Hardness.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Otterbourne, Derby Road	17.25°	3.71°	7.34°
South Hants, Bitterne Park	14.50°	4.01°	7.68°
„ „ Albany Road	15.95°	5.58°	8.68°

B.—Private Work.

The analyses, etc., were:—Acetic acid (glacial), three samples; cocoanut oil, one sample; consultation, one; deposit, one sample; inspections, two; metal polish, one sample; “Obo,” two samples; soap solution standardised, one sample; viscera, three samples; hogs’ wash, one sample; and water, six samples.

Total samples dealt with during the year:—

Food and Drugs—

Corporation	412
Residents in Borough	67
Residents outside Borough	5
Borough of Newbury	36—520

General Analyses, etc.—

Corporation	1,325
Private	25—1,380

Total for year 1,870

Fees received for analyses during 1911 ... £46 8s. od.

Fees outstanding on December 31st, 1911 ... £10 5s. od.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. BRIERLEY.

Public Analyst.

