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County Borough of Southampton.

Annual Report

ON THE

Health of the

County Borough of Southampton

AND THE

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1932,

BY

H. C. MAURICE-WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

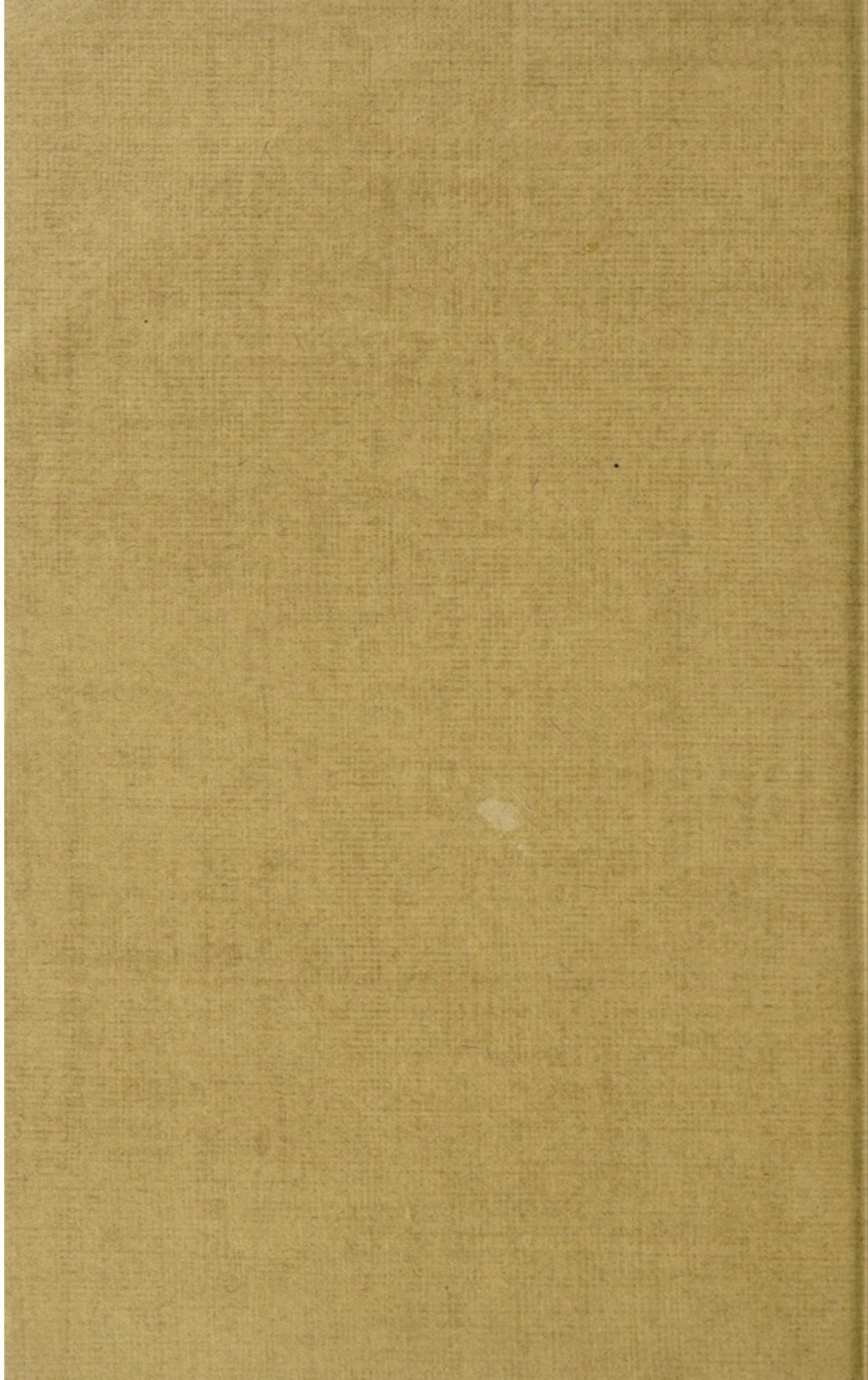
*Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough and Port
of Southampton,*

Medical Superintendent of the Municipal Hospitals.

Southampton :

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS, LIMITED, 45 ABOVE BAR,

MCMXXXIII.





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County Borough and Port of Southampton.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough, and also my Annual Report on the work carried out by the Port Sanitary Authority for the year 1932. These Reports are compiled and presented in accordance with the statutory duty placed upon the Medical Officer of Health by the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

In order that this Report may be more easily comprehended, I have endeavoured this year to group all the information relating to a particular service under the appropriate heading.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the health of the Borough was again highly satisfactory. Apart from an epidemic of Influenza, which was widespread throughout the country, the morbidity and mortality rates from infectious diseases were exceptionally low. The number of cases notified, and deaths resulting from Diphtheria were the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, and the same applies to Scarlet Fever, from which disease there were no deaths during the year. There was, however, a slight increase in the number of cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever, but these were of a sporadic nature, and did not give rise to any local epidemic. The incidence of Enteric Fever was also below the average for the last five years, no deaths occurred from this disease.

During the year many changes of a progressive nature were carried out in the Council's Public Health Service, and in this preface I propose to touch on the main points, but a more detailed account will be found in the body of the Report.

An Inspector from the Ministry of Health carried out a comprehensive survey of the Public Health Services, and reported favourably to the Council on the work that is being carried out

in the Borough. Certain suggestions were contained in his Report for further improvements, and, as far as practicable, these have been carried into effect.

From a statistician's point of view, the year 1932 was of special interest, owing to the fact that the detailed Report compiled from the Census of 1931 was issued by the Registrar-General. The statistical tables are contained in the body of this Report, but a general commentary on some of the outstanding features is, I believe, appropriately included in this introduction. During the years 1921-1931 the population of the County Borough increased by 15,013, which is a 9.3 per cent. increase. This figure, when compared with the increase that took place during the previous intercensal period, 1911-21, is found to be 1.7 per cent. less, and is somewhat under the increase predicted, but this can to a certain extent be explained by the migration which has taken place to the districts that are in close proximity. For instance, Eastleigh increased by 17.4 per cent., and the New Forest area (which includes Totton) by 29.2 per cent. In the County Borough the increase was due to a net gain of 7.0 per cent., this being the excess of births over deaths, plus a net gain by migration into the Borough of 2.3 per cent. The other two County Boroughs in the administrative County, viz., Bournemouth and Portsmouth, show increases of 22.7 and 0.8 per cent. respectively.

The statistics for the various wards show that there is a certain relief of congestion in the central parts of the town, which is further demonstrated by the large increases in the Shirley and St. Nicholas Wards, where residential development has taken place. Another table shows this fact more accurately. In 1921, 10,205, or 6.8 per cent. of the total population showed a density of more than two per room, whereas in the last return this had decreased to 6,691, or 4.02 per cent.

During the year excellent work has been carried out at the Borough Hospital, and it continues to make progress in its development on the lines of a General Hospital as intended by the Local Government Act, 1929. A progressive step in this development was taken by the Council by their decision to enlarge the existing Nurses' Home to accommodate thirty additional nurses. With an adequate nursing staff, it will be possible to meet the needs of the more acute type of hospital case which is now being admitted, and when accommodation is found elsewhere for the large number of care and maintenance cases still occupying beds in the Borough Hospital, it will be possible to enlarge the maternity unit for the reception of abnormal cases needing hospital treatment, which cannot be dealt with at the Municipal Maternity Home. Provision for such cases is one of the greatest

needs at the moment. Another feature in the Borough Hospital has been the modernising of the operating theatre by the provision of an up-to-date operating table, shadowless lamp, and other equipment.

At the Isolation Hospital the extension of the Administration block and the provision of additional accommodation for the staff has greatly facilitated the work, and, although the number of cases has fortunately been much less than in former years, the work done has been of a very valuable character, and facilities are always available to deal with any epidemic which might occur.

In the Tuberculosis section the beds have been fully occupied, and, for those cases that will benefit by doing light work, a small carpenter's shop was erected during the year. By this means many of the male patients are kept occupied, and it prevents them becoming despondent and discontented by the long stay in hospital, which the treatment of the disease often necessitates.

Unification in the method of obtaining provisions for the Hospitals, by the use of one contract prepared by the Public Assistance Committee for all Institutions, has been found of considerable assistance, and will undoubtedly prove a substantial financial saving to the Committee.

The appointment of a full-time Venereal Diseases Officer and Pathologist, and the reorganisation of this department, has led to extensive and improved developments in this branch of the health service. An up-to-date Clinic for the treatment of Venereal Diseases for men was completed and opened during the latter half of the year, the number of sessions increased and facilities offered for daily treatment. The good results accruing therefrom are already evident.

The Municipal Laboratory has also been re-organised and improved for the examination of specimens which were formerly sent to one of the London Pathological Laboratories. This, in addition to the increased efficiency in the work, will result in considerable financial saving.

It is regrettable that the mortality rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis shows an increase on last year, and is considerably above the rate for the whole of England and Wales. An additional dispensary was opened at Sydney House, and the Tuberculosis Officer visits twice weekly, where he sees patients resident on the east side of the Itchen. Extra nourishment and dental treatment for necessitous cases has also been provided by the Committee.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service continued to do excellent work during the year. The infantile mortality rate

being 53.2 per 1,000 births, as against 65 for England and Wales, and 69 for the Great Towns. The reduction in the infantile mortality rate during the present century is the most striking of all the advances which have been made in the science of Preventive Medicine. At the Municipal Welfare Centres 32,986 visits were made by children under the age of five years; this figure shows an appreciable increase on previous years. The Health Visitors paid 6,830 visits to the homes to give instruction in child welfare.

Progress has been made during the year in the matter of slum clearance. Representations have been made on three clearance areas, and the Council are at present awaiting an Inquiry by the Ministry of Health on these areas, and, in addition, a number of individual houses have been dealt with by the Committee.

The health of the Port was again highly satisfactory. No suspected case of Plague, Yellow Fever, or Typhus occurred during the year. Two vessels entered the Port having had during the voyage a case of Small Pox on board, one case being landed at Southampton and dealt with at the Small Pox Hospital. All the necessary measures for preventing the spread of infection were carried out on arrival, and no spread of the disease resulted. With regard to the more common infectious diseases arriving on vessels, these were appropriately dealt with by the Port Sanitary Department.

An experiment, covering a period of two months, was carried out at the request of the Ministry of Health to test the reliability of receiving wireless messages from vessels prior to their arrival, intimating whether they had any sickness on board. The result of this investigation will undoubtedly prove of assistance in ascertaining the value of such information, and the advisability of incorporating such an obligation on the ship owners in the new Port Sanitary Regulations, which it is proposed to bring into force in 1933.

It has been my aim as far as possible to link together the various Services under my control; unification of method has assisted materially towards this end.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health and other Committees for their kind consideration and support in enabling me to carry out the various developments of the Service, and to the members of my staff for their efficient and loyal service.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. MAURICE-WILLIAMS,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Area (land and inland water). Acreage	...	...	9,192
Area (including tidal water and foreshore)	...	...	11,109
Census Population, April, 1931	...	...	176,007
Population, estimated (middle of 1931)	...	...	177,500
Number of structurally separate dwellings (Census 1931)—			
Occupied	...	...	38,080
Unoccupied on night of Census	...	...	1,125
		————	39,205
Total private families therein (Census 1931)	...	...	45,550
Rateable value (March, 1932)	...	...	£1,352,579
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£5,100
Births—			
Legitimate	Males 1,428	Females 1,445	Total 2,873
Illegitimate	Males 72	Females 80	Total 152
Birth-rate	...	...	17.10
Deaths	...	...	2,136
Death-rate	...	...	12.07
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth			} from Sepsis 3 } other causes 9
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births—			
Legitimate, 50.8 ; Illegitimate, 98.7 ; total, 53.2.			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	14
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	13
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	15

Death-rate from Tuberculosis, Cancer and maternal mortality in Southampton and England and Wales during the year 1932 :—

	Per million Population.					
	Southampton.			England and Wales. (provisional rates).		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Respiratory						
Tuberculosis	1,350	783	1,057	806	578	687
Other						
Tuberculosis	198	88	141	166	135	150
Cancer	1,723	1,725	1,724	1,495	1,524	1,510

Maternal mortality (deaths primarily classed to Puerperal conditions) :—

	Per 1,000 live Births.	
	Southampton.	England and Wales.
Puerperal Sepsis	0.99	1.61
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turation	2.97	2.63

Population and Census.

POPULATION.

At the time of the preparation of this Report the Registrar-General had not issued the estimated population for the year 1932. The enumerated Census population was 176,007, and the average annual increase in the population during the preceding ten years was 1,500. An estimated population of 177,500 has been used for the preparation of the statistics in this Report.

CENSUS POPULATION.

The Census of the population was taken at midnight, 26th/27th April, 1931, and statistics relating to the County of Hampshire were issued in March, 1933. The following information and statistics have been extracted from the Report of the Registrar-General.

The enumerated population of the County Borough with comparative figures for 1921 is as follows :—

	1921.	1931.	Increase.
Males	78,131	85,478	7,347
Females	82,863	90,529	7,666
Total	<u>160,994</u>	<u>176,007</u>	<u>15,013</u>

The increase in the intercensal period, 1911-1921, was 11.0 per cent., in 1921-1931, 9.3. This increase was due to an excess of births over deaths of 7.0 per cent., plus an increase of 2.3 per cent. by migration of persons into the Borough.

A new enquiry was introduced at the 1931 Census, which provided for a specific return of the "usual residence" of each individual, irrespective of the address at which he or she was enumerated.

The persons enumerated in Southampton, but resident elsewhere in England and Wales, were: males 2,127, females 1,568; total 3,695. Persons resident in Southampton, but enumerated elsewhere, were: males 1,358, females 1,636; total 2,994. A difference of 701 persons, making the actual population of residents in the Borough of 175,306.

One of the encouraging features of the local Census Returns is the decrease in the population in the lower and central areas of the Borough, where congestion has always been the most acute. The following are the decreases and increases in the various wards in the intercensal period :—

	Decreases.	Increases.
Town	1,610	—
St. Mary's	2,228	—
Northam	1,694	—
Trinity	981	—
Newtown	687	—
All Saints	1,341	—
Bevois	748	—
Banister	—	491
Freemantle... ..	885	—
Millbrook	—	2,244
Shirley	—	6,160
Portswood	—	1,603
St. Denys	—	555
Bitterne and Pear Tree	—	1,952
Bitterne and Sholing	—	2,788
Woolston	350	—
St. Nicholas	—	9,744
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,524	25,537
		<hr/>
		10,524
		<hr/>
	Net increase	15,013
		<hr/>

The following table shows the acreage, population, private families, and dwellings in the Municipal Wards :—

DEFINITIONS.

Private Family.—Any person or group of persons included in a separate return as being in separate occupation of any premises or part of premises is treated as a separate family for Census purposes, lodgers being so treated only when returned as boarding separately and not otherwise. Private families comprise all such families, with the exception of those enumerated in (i) Institutions or (ii) business establishments or boarding-houses, in which the number of resident trade assistants or resident boarders exceeds the number of members of the employer's or householder's family (including private domestic servants.)

Structurally Separate Dwellings.—A structurally separate dwelling has been defined for the Census as any room or set of rooms, intended or used for habitation, having separate access either to the street or to a common landing or staircase. Thus each flat in a block of flats is a separate unit; a private house which has not been structurally sub-divided is similarly a single unit whether occupied by one family or by several families. But where a private house has been sub-divided into maisonnettes or portions, each having its front door opening on to the street or on to a common landing or staircase to which visitors have access, then each such portion is treated as a separate unit.

Rooms.—For the purpose of the Census the rooms enumerated are the usual living rooms, including bedrooms and kitchens, but excluding sculleries, landings, lobbies, closets, bathrooms, or any warehouse, office, or shop rooms.

ACREAGE; POPULATION; PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS
IN MUNICIPAL WARDS.

Ward.	Acreage, Land, and Inland Water.	Total Population.		Structurally separate Dwellings occupied by Private Families.		1931.				Persons per Room.
		1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	Population in Private Families.				
						Private Families.	Population in Private Families.	Rooms Occupied.	Persons per Room.	
1. Town ...	125	11,733	10,123	1,735	1,620	2,157	8,004	7,698	1.04	1.11
2. St. Mary's ...	161	12,989	10,761	1,737	1,670	2,305	8,731	8,426	1.04	1.13
3. Northam ...	267	11,594	9,900	1,898	1,865	2,516	9,597	9,910	0.97	1.11
4. Trinity ...	80	9,065	8,084	1,681	1,644	2,305	7,863	8,577	0.92	1.00
5. Newtown ...	99	8,759	8,072	1,760	1,697	2,350	7,429	9,628	0.77	0.82
6. All Saints ...	259	9,706	8,365	1,905	1,755	2,214	7,159	9,871	0.73	0.83
7. Bevois ...	197	8,331	7,583	1,828	1,826	2,178	7,443	10,935	0.68	0.75
8. Banister ...	604	8,318	8,809	1,680	1,923	2,329	7,997	13,347	0.60	0.63
9. Freemantle ...	188	8,239	7,354	1,760	1,775	2,092	7,289	9,651	0.76	0.86
10. Millbrook ...	524	10,843	13,087	2,134	3,010	3,437	12,807	15,664	0.82	0.91
11. Shirley ...	1,010	11,182	17,342	2,181	3,955	4,351	16,454	20,810	0.79	0.88
12. Portswood ...	542	9,771	11,374	1,958	2,771	3,197	11,199	16,709	0.67	0.77
13. St. Denys ...	548	9,095	9,650	1,882	2,334	2,677	9,555	12,699	0.75	0.83
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree ...	520	8,960	10,912	1,701	2,455	2,863	10,769	13,017	0.83	0.96
15. Bitterne and Sholing ...	1,484	9,882	12,670	1,939	2,806	3,148	12,352	13,836	0.89	0.98
16. Woolston ...	700	8,187	7,837	1,646	1,823	2,060	7,670	10,278	0.75	0.86
17. St. Nicholas ...	1,884	4,340	14,084	922	3,151	3,371	13,988	16,180	0.86	0.79
County Borough	9,192	160,994	176,007	30,347	38,080	45,550	166,306	207,236	0.80	0.89

Consequent upon the decrease in the population in the older and more congested districts of the Town, overcrowding has decreased, the greatest improvement being in the Northam Ward, where the number of persons per room has decreased from 1.11 per room in 1921 to 0.97 in 1931. The room density is highest in the Town and St. Mary's Wards, 1.04 persons per room being recorded.

The standard or definition of overcrowding utilized by the Registrar-General in the Census Reports is a ratio of more than two persons per room, and is used as an approximate comparative index figure for the purpose of measuring the prevalence and distribution of overcrowded conditions.

The following table shows the families and population living in overcrowded conditions in the County Boroughs of Hampshire. It will be seen from the table that overcrowding in Southampton has considerably improved, the population living in overcrowded conditions having decreased from 10,205 in 1921, to 6,691 in 1931, a decrease of over 34 per cent.

Administrative Area.	More than two per room Density.					
	Private Families.		Population.			
	1931.		1931.		1921.	
	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.
Southampton	982	2.16	6,691	4.02	10,205	6.68
Portsmouth	1,115	1.73	7,318	3.21	8,194	3.66
Bournemouth	235	0.84	1,416	1.46	—	—

CENSUS, 1931.

Housing of private families in the three County Boroughs in Hampshire.

	Southampton.		Portsmouth.		Bournemouth.	
	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.
Increase in Occupied Dwellings...	7,733	25.48	5,823	11.93	—	—
Increase in Private Families ...	8,336	22.40	7,084	12.34	—	—
Vacant Unfurnished Dwellings, 1931	783	2.00	942	1.68	901	3.52

	Southampton.		Portsmouth.		Bournemouth.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
Average size of Occupied Dwellings (rooms)	5.44	5.67	5.46	5.52	6.18	—
Average Family Occupation (rooms)	4.55	4.63	4.63	4.70	5.35	—
Families per Occupied Dwelling	1.20	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.15	—
Average size of Private Family (persons)	3.65	4.11	3.53	3.90	3.45	—
Average Persons per Room ...	0.80	0.89	0.76	0.83	0.64	—

POPULATION IN NON-PRIVATE FAMILIES.
CLASSIFIED BY HABITATIONS.

Total Enumerated Population	176,007	
	Persons.	Percentage.
Population in Dwellings occupied by private families	166,306	94.6
In Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lodging Houses	5,200	3.0
In Schools, Orphanages and other Educational Institutions (excluding Reformatories)	745	0.4
In Civilian Hospitals, Nursing Homes and other Institutions for the temporarily sick	1,269	0.7
In Institutions for insane or mentally deficient, cripples, blind and other permanently disabled	—	—
In Workhouses and other Poor Law Institutions (excluding Infirmaries and Educational Institutions) ...	607	0.3
In Prisons, Police Stations and other places of Detention (including Reformatories)	37	0.0
In Naval, Military, and Air Force Premises (including Ships and Hospitals) ...	50	0.0
In Civilian Ships, Boats, and Barges ...	1,388	0.8
All others, including Vagrants	405	0.2

DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND FAMILIES.

	Structurally separate Dwellings of									All Sizes.	Number of Rooms.		
	1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6—8 Rooms.	9 or more Rooms.	Vacant.					
								Occupied.	Fur- nished.		Others.		
							Total.	Occupied.	Fur- nished.	Others.			
Dwellings occupied by 1 private family ...	46	409	1,025	6,010	12,030	11,106	940	168,150	494	398			
Dwellings occupied by 2 private families ...	—	12	39	393	1,897	3,247	201	33,997	84	85			
Dwellings occupied by 3 or more private families ...	—	—	9	23	96	475	122	5,089	16	36			
Total dwellings occupied ...	46	421	1,073	6,426	14,023	14,828	1,263	208,349	594	519			
Dwellings } Furnished wholly } vacant }	—	5	9	43	126	151	8	1,926	1,926	—			
	—	9	27	123	261	316	47	4,466	—	4,466			
Total dwellings occu- pied and vacant ...	46	435	1,109	6,592	14,410	15,295	1,318	214,741	2,520	4,985			
Number of private families therein ...	46	433	1,130	6,870	16,125	19,147	1,799	—	—	—			
Miscellaneous habitations and Institutions housing non-private families ...													
										672			

AGES (INDIVIDUAL YEARS) UNDER 21.

Age last Birthday.	Males.	Females.
0	1,444	1,407
1	1,453	1,455
2	1,419	1,336
3	1,440	1,356
4	1,411	1,440
5	1,424	1,406
6	1,531	1,432
7	1,494	1,396
8	1,555	1,491
9	1,619	1,577
10	1,700	1,657
11	1,689	1,690
12	1,301	1,268
13	1,299	1,211
14	1,425	1,396
15	1,438	1,445
16	1,484	1,555
17	1,432	1,595
18	1,456	1,512
19	1,410	1,562
20	1,407	1,546
	30,831	30,733

AGES (GROUPED) BY MARITAL CONDITION.

Age last Birthday.	Persons.	Males.					Females.				
		Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
0—4	14,161	7,167	7,167	—	—	—	6,994	6,994	—	—	—
5—9	14,925	7,623	7,623	—	—	—	7,302	7,302	—	—	—
10—14	14,636	7,414	7,414	—	—	—	7,222	7,222	—	—	—
15—19	14,889	7,220	7,208	12	—	—	7,669	7,510	159	—	—
20—24	14,809	7,225	6,292	929	4	—	7,584	5,339	2,234	2	2
25—29	14,470	6,988	3,312	3,641	29	6	7,482	2,520	4,906	47	9
30—34	12,997	6,125	1,464	4,602	48	11	6,872	1,309	5,433	121	9
35—39	11,989	5,643	851	4,673	104	15	6,346	933	5,168	229	16
40—44	11,794	5,668	768	4,767	122	11	6,126	777	4,934	409	6
45—49	11,443	5,455	695	4,555	193	12	5,988	730	4,714	536	8
50—54	10,589	5,198	661	4,249	282	6	5,391	634	4,053	698	6
55—59	9,129	4,563	540	3,596	415	12	4,566	494	3,199	869	4
60—64	7,313	3,616	427	2,738	449	2	3,697	441	2,248	1,004	4
65—69	5,509	2,560	287	1,826	444	3	2,949	358	1,434	1,151	6
70—74	3,791	1,640	156	1,036	447	1	2,151	284	801	1,065	1
75—79	2,122	857	66	441	349	1	1,265	169	272	823	1
80—84	955	372	29	163	180	—	583	76	78	429	—
85—89	401	116	9	31	76	—	285	36	20	229	—
90—94	71	20	1	8	11	—	51	7	2	42	—
95 and over	14	8	1	2	5	—	6	2	—	4	—
	176,007	85,478	44,971	37,269	3,158	80	90,529	43,137	39,655	7,665	72

**General Provision of Health Services,
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area
and Meteorology.**

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

*The following particulars are inserted by the request of the
Ministry of Health.*

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority.

A. (1) BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, previously known as Shirley Warren Infirmary, was on the transfer of the functions of the Poor Law Guardians under the Local Government Act, 1929, appropriated by the County Borough Council for the purpose of a general Hospital, and for the reception of the sick under the Public Health Acts. The administration and control of the Hospital were placed by the Borough Council under the Health Committee.

The number of beds provided is 450, allocated as follows:—

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	64
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	59
Children	...	...	...	...	...	54
Chronic sick	...	...	...	...	...	168
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	...	52
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	45
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	8

A detailed Report on the Borough Hospital is given on pages 112-118.

(2) FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Fever Hospital, known as the Southampton Isolation Hospital, which was opened in 1900, is situated at Millbrook within the County Borough.

The Hospital is constructed of brick, and stands on high ground, sloping to the south. The buildings consist of entrance lodge, out-bathing station, mortuary, administration block, five pavilions, one of which was erected in 1905, laundry, ambulance block, disinfectant, and other buildings. In addition to this accommodation there are two huts, containing 16 beds each, which were erected for the reception of military cases in 1916, and one additional brick pavilion of 12 beds, for the reception of Tuberculosis cases, was erected in 1919.

The total number of beds provided is 171, and 25 cots; 48 beds are set aside for the treatment of Tuberculosis cases with the approval of the Ministry of Health.

Provision has been made for any future extensions necessary, the buildings having been arranged with that end in view. The original site contained $10\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and in 1915 the Corporation acquired the adjoining land and buildings with an area of about 44 acres.

(3) SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

The Small Pox Hospital is situated at Millbrook Marsh, on a triangular piece of land about 21 acres in extent. It is bounded on two sides by the Southampton Water, and on the third side by the railway line. Accommodation for 30 cases is provided in three military huts, and one observation hut. Staff quarters, fumigation hut, laundry, and other offices are provided.

B. (1) TUBERCULOSIS.

Forty-eight beds are available for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis in two pavilions set aside for this purpose at the Isolation Hospital.

Forty-five beds are also provided in the Borough Hospital for the treatment of Tuberculosis. The beds are chiefly used for the treatment and isolation of advanced cases.

(2) MATERNITY.

Beds are provided by the Local Authority at No. 2, East Park Terrace, for the treatment of maternity cases. Until the end of March, 1930, only six beds were available. The Home has now been extended to accommodate nineteen maternity cases. Central heating has been provided, and the premises redecorated and refurnished.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.

Three motor ambulances, with the necessary staff for the removal of infectious cases, are provided by the Corporation.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

Three ambulances are provided by the Public Assistance Committee, and are used for the removal of cases to the Borough Hospital.

For non-infectious and accident cases, an ambulance is provided by the Fire Brigade and by the Red Cross Society.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the Local Authority :—

Maternity Centre and Infant Clinic... No. 23, East Park Terrace.
Ditto Sydney House, Bitterne.

Eight Welcomes for Mothers and Infants are provided, and are situated at Winton Street, Bond Street, Albert Road, St. James' Hall and Rechabite Hall, Shirley, Hampton Park, Woolston, and Bitterne.

Tuberculosis Dispensary No. 1, East Park Terrace.
(See pages 90-108).

Ditto Sydney House, Bitterne.

School Clinic (see separate Report) East Park Terrace.

Ditto Sydney House, Bitterne.

Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases (see pages 82-87). East Park Terrace.

Ditto (Females) No. 23, East Park Terrace.

Ditto (In-Patients) Borough Hospital.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL.

Nursing is provided by the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses' Institute for cases brought to their notice by the Health Visitors. A grant is made by the Council to the Institute in aid of this work. Particulars of their work are given on page 58.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases where proper isolation or adequate nursing arrangements cannot be provided at home are removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. Cases of Measles and Chicken Pox and other diseases coming to the knowledge of the Department are visited by the Health Visitors, and, if necessary, removed to the Isolation Hospital. Disinfection is carried out at the home after removal or recovery of cases, and the bedding and other articles removed to the West Quay Disinfecting Station.

Midwives.

No practising midwives are employed by or subsidized by the Local Authority. The number of midwives practising in the area is 45—trained, 43; untrained, 2.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The following is a record of the action taken during the year :—

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	...	...	...	1
(2)	Number of Homes registered	...	...	...	...	30
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	...	...	nil
(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	...	...	nil
(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been					
	(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	nil
	(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	...	nil
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	...	nil
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been granted :—					
	(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	nil
	(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	nil
	(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	nil

Chemical Work.

The chemical work is carried out by the Public Analyst in the Borough Laboratory.

A detailed report of the work of this Department during the year is included in this Report (pages 168—174).

Legislation in Force.

LOCAL ACTS DEALING WITH SANITARY MATTERS :

The Southampton Improvement Act, 1844. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1910. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1931.

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, except Part IV. Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907. Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS.

Common Lodging Houses ; Houses let in lodgings ; Slaughter-houses ; New Streets and Buildings ; Drainage of existing houses ; Tents, vans, sheds or other similar structures ; For the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for prevention of keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health ; Spitting in public places.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

The statutory limits of supply of the Corporation's Water Undertaking embrace an area of about 225 square miles, including the Borough of Southampton.

The whole of the water supply is obtained from deep wells and adits in the chalk at Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury, where the Pumping Stations of the Undertaking are situated. The water obtained from the three sources of supply is of a natural hardness of about 16° (Clark's Scale) and in each case is softened down to about 8° before distribution. The water supplied to the consumers is submitted to frequent and regular examination, and is of a high degree of purity.

The average daily consumption throughout the area of supply during the year ended March 31st, 1933, was 8,922,000 gallons. The estimated daily consumption per head of population supplied during the same period was 30.94 gallons, of which 19.58 gallons were used for domestic purposes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Rivers Itchen and Test on either side of the old Borough are large tidal rivers. The tidal water of the Itchen receives the effluents from the sewage disposal works of the Southampton Corporation, and sewage effluent from the Eastleigh Urban District.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The Borough Engineer has kindly given the following brief account of the drainage scheme of the Borough.

The whole of the area administered by the Corporation is sewered, with the exception of a few isolated groups of dwellings near the Borough boundary, in the Bitterne area, and at Weston, but in the Shirley district, especially, the sewers are of inadequate size for development now taking place.

In the case of the former, there are 135 cesspits which are cleaned by the Council's men, and at Weston there are 23 night soil buckets with which the men similarly deal.

The sewage is treated at three disposal works, situate at Chapel Wharf, Woolston and Portswood, and are all on the River Itchen.

At Chapel Wharf the sewage is purified by simple settlement, the tanks being emptied and "sludged" as necessary, the sludge being lifted by an ejector to an elevated tank on the Quay side, discharged into barges, taken out to sea and emptied off the Nab, in an Admiralty scheduled "spoil area."

The effluent from the tanks discharges into the river, where there is sufficient dilution for purification purposes.

The sewage at the Woolston Works, after passing through detritus tanks, is treated by continuous flow settlement, the effluent passing into the River Itchen, where it is adequately diluted, and the sludge is ejected to a storage tank, and from thence barged out to sea.

The Portswood Works are situated in a much narrower part of the River Itchen, and more thorough purification is arranged.

The works are in two parts, a pumped system which brings in the sewage from the low-lying St. Denys area, in addition to the flow from Bassett and Swaythling, and a gravitational system which deals with the area to the west and north-west of the Works.

The treatment in both cases being by means of detritus chambers, continuous flow settlement tanks, rotary filters and associated humus tanks, the effluent then discharging into the River Itchen, the sludge being pumped into a storage tank and then barged out to sea.

In each of the Works, adequate storm water tank accommodation is provided.

The Council has now approved a scheme for the drainage of Shirley and neighbourhood, including the provision of new disposal works and the laying of trunk sewers of ample dimensions to rectify the position above-mentioned.

The average dry weather flow treated at each of the Works is :—

Chapel Wharf	...	...	3,500,000	gallons per day.
Woolston	...	...	510,000	„ „
Portswood—				
Pumped System	...	...	1,188,000	„ „
Gravitational System	...	...	400,000	„ „

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the Borough is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer's Department.

METEOROLOGY.

The year 1932 was chiefly remarkable for the lack of sunshine, only 1,277 hours being recorded, the average for Southampton being 1,668 hours. June was the sunniest month, with 216 hours.

The rainfall was 32.9 inches, 1.7 above the average. February, August, November, and December were unusually dry, and April, May, September, and October excessively wet. The mean temperature for the year was below the average. August was the warmest month, the maximum temperature on the 18th and 19th of that month reaching 85 degrees.

An abstract from the monthly weather reports published by the Meteorological Office, in which the records relating to Southampton are included, is appended.

Summary of the Records of Temperature, Rainfall and Sunshine in Southampton during the year 1932.
 Abstracted from the Monthly Weather Reports of the Meteorological Office.

Month.	AIR TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.					RAINFALL.					BRIGHT SUNSHINE.						
	Means of		Means of A and B.	Deviation from Normal.	Absolute Maximum and Minimum.		Total Fall.	Deviation from Normal.	Most in a day.		No. of days on which rain or more fell.	Hours per day.		Per cent. of possible.			
	A Max.	B Min.			Max.	Date.			Min.	Date.		Amt.	Date.		Daily Mean.	Deviation from Normal.	
January	49.4	39.8	44.6	+4.5	55	3rd	23	1st	Ins. 3.26	Min. 83	+15	Min. 19	6th	14	1.39	-0.32	17
February	43.4	33.1	38.3	-3.0	50	22nd	24	11th	0.14	3	-55	2	10th	2	2.31	-0.42	23
March	49.2	35.5	41.3	-2.3	55	15th, 23rd, and 31st	23	13th	1.26	32	-26	8	8th & 29th	7	4.16	+0.13	35
April	52.1	39.9	46.0	-2.5	60	30th	30	13th	3.11	79	+32	9	27th	19	3.70	-2.10	27
May	58.5	44.8	51.7	-2.8	70	20th	33	6th & 8th	5.70	145	+94	34	15th	16	3.53	-3.47	23
June	68.7	50.2	59.5	-0.3	79	16th	42	6th, 10th, and 11th	1.99	51	0	33	30th	6	7.21	+0.14	44
July	68.2	54.8	61.5	-1.6	78	9th & 10th	45	19th	3.05	77	+19	17	25th	13	4.27	-2.79	27
August	72.9	57.6	65.3	+2.9	85	18th and 19th	53	11th and 25th	1.18	30	-37	16	20th	6	5.66	-0.95	41
September	64.6	51.7	58.1	-0.3	75	14th and 15th	40	27th	3.71	94	+39	19	22nd	14	3.33	-2.14	26
October	56.7	42.6	49.7	-1.8	63	1st	31	29th	6.04	153	+53	23	13th	19	3.19	-0.29	30
November	50.0	40.7	45.3	-0.1	57	3rd, 4th, and 25th	31	29th	1.91	49	-31	18	30th	9	1.59	-0.61	18
December	47.6	38.4	43.0	+1.2	57	17th	29	5th	1.52	39	-54	10	2nd	9	1.57	-0.02	20
Year	56.8	43.9	50.3	-0.5	85	18th and 19th Aug.	23	1st Jan. 13th Mar.	32.87	835	+49	34	15th May	134	3.49	-1.08	29

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births, Deaths and Infantile Mortality.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births occurring among residents of the Borough was 3,025, compared with 3,010 in the previous year. The actual number of births registered in the Borough was 3,056, of which 102 were non-residents, and 71 births occurred in other districts among residents of Southampton. The birth-rate was 17.10, which is a decrease of 0.10 compared with the previous year, and is the lowest rate yet recorded in the Borough.

The birth-rate in 1931 was 17.20, and the average for ten years 18.6.

The excess of births over deaths was 889, compared with 1,029 in 1931 and 1,150 in 1930.

The following were the birth-rates in the Municipal Wards during the year :—

St. Nicholas	...	23.0	Newtown	...	15.5
Bitterne & Pear Tree	22.0		St. Denys	...	15.4
Northam	...	19.7	St. Mary's	...	14.3
Shirley	...	19.2	All Saints	...	13.9
Millbrook	...	19.0	Bevois	...	13.8
Trinity	...	18.1	Portswood	...	13.5
Bitterne & Sholing	17.7		Freemantle	...	11.5
Town	...	17.0	Banister	...	10.9
Woolston	...	16.6			

Of the total of 3,025 births, 1,500 were males and 1,525 females, being in the proportion of 984 males to every 1,000 females; the average for the previous five years being 1,036 males to every 1,000 females.

The number of illegitimate births recorded was 152, the proportion to every 1,000 births registered being 50, compared with an average of 44 in the preceding five years.

The birth-rate in England and Wales was 15.3, and for the 107 Great Towns, 15.4.

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in the Borough on the 9th March, 1908. This Act 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.

The number of notifications received during the year under the Act was 3,118, including 94 relating to still births.

The number of births registered during the same period was 3,056.

The number of notifications of births received, including still births, and percentages under the Notification of Births Act during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Notified by—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Doctors and Parents ...	525	653	722	742	758
Midwives ...	<u>2,386</u>	<u>2,510</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>2,349</u>	<u>2,360</u>
	<u>2,911</u>	<u>3,163</u>	<u>3,187</u>	<u>3,091</u>	<u>3,118</u>

Percentage of live births

notified ...	93.3	97.8	93.4	98.2	98.9
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DEATHS.

The death-rate of the County Borough for the year was 12.07 per 1,000 of the population, being an increase of 0.75 compared with the previous year. The average death-rate for the previous 10 years was 11.9.

The total deaths registered in the Borough amounted to 2,142, of which 146 were non-residents. One hundred and forty-one deaths of residents of the Borough occurred in other districts in England and Wales. The total deaths of residents of the Borough was therefore 2,136, of which 1,120 were males and 1,016 females.

The increase in the number of deaths compared with the previous year was 155, the largest increases were Tuberculosis with an increase of 33 deaths, and Cancer an increase of 54. It is interesting to note that in the previous year the deaths from both these diseases decreased, Tuberculosis by 53 deaths, and Cancer by 35 deaths.

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

Bitterne & Sholing	8.9	Woolston	13.0
Millbrook	9.7	St. Mary's	13.7
Shirley	9.8	All Saints	14.1
St. Nicholas	10.1	Bevois	14.6
Bitterne & Pear Tree	10.2	Northam	14.8
Portswood	10.8	Freemantle	14.9
Newtown	11.7	Trinity	15.3
Banister	11.3	Town	18.2
St. Denys	12.1		

Of the 2,142 deaths registered in the Borough, 888, equal to 41.5 per cent., occurred in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes, compared with 38.2 per cent. in 1931 and 41.1 in 1930.

The Institutions in which the deaths occurred were :— Isolation Hospital 29, Borough Hospital 434, St. Mary's Institution 32, Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital 292, Southampton Children's Hospital 41, Municipal Maternity Home, 3, Nursing Homes 57.

**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
DURING THE YEAR 1932.**



ORGANIC HEART DISEASE	16.39%
CANCER	14.23%
PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)	9.22%
ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS AND CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE	9.13%
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	8.75%
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	1.17%
BRONCHITIS	5.48%
NEPHRITIS	3.65%
CONGENITAL DEFECTS AND MALFORMATIONS	3.51%
VIOLENCE	2.81%
INFLUENZA	2.62%
SUICIDE	1.60%
DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS ... ..	.84%
MEASLES ... ..	.66%
WHOOPIING COUGH ... ..	.61%
PUERPERAL FEVER AND DISEASES OF PREGNANCY ... ..	.56%
RHEUMATIC FEVER ... ..	.37%
OTHER DISEASES	18.40%

TABLE 1.

Showing Population, Birth Rates, Infantile Mortality and Death Rates in each of the Municipal Wards for the Year 1932, together with the Average Rates for the previous 10 Years 1922-1931.

Ward.	Esti- mated Popula- tion, 1932.	1932.						Average Rates, Ten Years, 1922-1931.					
		Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births Regist'ed	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases. †	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from All Causes.	Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births Register'd	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases. †	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from All Causes.		
1. Town	9,962	17.0	59.2	0.20	2.02	18.2	19.3	85.1	0.82	2.13	17.1		
2. St. Mary's	10,538	14.3	93.3	0.48	1.81	13.7	17.4	74.7	0.51	1.09	11.3		
3. Northam	9,731	19.7	47.1	0.31	1.44	14.8	20.8	61.5	0.61	1.31	12.3		
4. Trinity	7,986	18.1	41.7	0.25	1.51	15.3	20.7	66.2	0.62	1.15	13.5		
5. Newtown	8,004	15.5	32.2	0.00	0.35	11.2	15.1	47.1	0.29	0.94	11.7		
6. All Saints	8,231	13.9	43.9	0.24	1.46	14.1	13.4	53.6	0.34	0.73	11.5		
7. Bevois	7,478	13.8	38.8	0.13	0.80	14.6	15.0	56.8	0.32	0.93	13.1		
8. Banister	8,809	10.9	20.8	0.13	0.68	11.3	11.7	46.4	0.15	0.64	10.9		
9. Freemantle	7,265	11.5	72.0	0.00	1.94	14.9	14.7	53.9	0.31	0.89	12.0		
10. Millbrook	13,383	19.0	47.4	0.22	0.97	9.7	20.7	52.5	0.54	1.04	11.1		
11. Shirley	17,998	19.2	59.0	0.17	0.68	9.8	20.3	56.9	0.46	0.96	12.1		
12. Portswood	11,519	13.5	32.3	0.26	0.52	10.8	16.2	48.3	0.24	0.63	10.6		
13. St. Denys	9,684	15.4	47.0	0.21	1.24	12.1	16.9	39.2	0.25	0.97	10.7		
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree ...	11,516	22.0	63.5	0.44	0.96	10.2	21.4	50.3	0.42	1.15	9.9		
15. Bitterne and Sholing ...	13,038	17.7	47.2	0.08	0.38	8.9	23.0	52.1	0.35	0.96	10.5		
16. Woolston	7,896	16.6	38.2	0.00	1.02	13.0	17.6	53.7	0.26	0.82	10.5		
17. St. Nicholas...	14,762	23.0	73.7	0.74	1.02	10.1	32.4	50.6	0.66	0.98	12.2		
Borough ...	177,500	17.10	53.2	0.25	1.06	12.07	18.6	57.6	0.43	1.04	11.9		

Includes deaths from Small Pox, Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age.

TABLE 2.

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

Year	AGES.													SEX.		Total
	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 & Up- wards	Males	Females	
1923	172	45	54	48	93	110	147	177	285	295	298	88	5	950	867	1817
1924	198	28	40	63	89	117	132	226	268	355	305	113	4	1034	904	1938
1925	184	67	42	48	76	101	145	213	292	349	336	94	9	1025	931	1956
1926	175	31	36	62	72	87	126	214	288	363	318	100	7	972	908	1880
1927	186	62	67	66	74	95	144	242	325	424	405	89	6	1148	1035	2183
1928	152	23	30	48	96	86	138	243	323	419	354	108	5	1085	940	2025
1929	198	36	46	53	100	98	131	265	378	458	419	127	6	1255	1090	2345
1930	184	44	50	68	87	109	137	235	339	411	349	92	5	1116	994	2110
1931	144	29	19	34	77	88	104	225	304	438	394	121	4	1052	929	1981
1932	161	40	34	39	72	97	116	238	375	439	388	128	9	1120	1016	2136

TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS, 1923 TO 1932.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Enteric Fever	2	8	3	4	2	6	3	2	...	...
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	21	1	18	3	54	3	1	43	1	14
Scarlet Fever	1	3	4	...	10	2	3	2	1	...
Whooping Cough	28	6	16	8	12	10	29	4	14	13
Diphtheria	20	17	9	20	10	19	23	30	12	2
Influenza	24	89	29	53	66	39	93	8	43	56
Erysipelas	2	6	7	7	9	12	5	6	1	7
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	189	177	165	160	171	178	200	197	154	187
Tuberculous Meningitis	26	17	17	13	18	11	25	16	7	14
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	14	14	10	6	14	14	10	9	11
Cancer, malignant disease	220	231	273	237	275	281	289	286	251	305
Rheumatic Fever	7	9	3	5	9	10	9	10	10	8
Meningitis	10	5	5	9	9	5	9	5	2	8
Organic Heart Disease	205	229	266	257	259	311	288	314	369	350
Bronchitis	131	145	135	115	161	152	214	124	146	117
Pneumonia (all forms)	106	132	124	134	213	164	180	124	186	197
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	21	22	17	8	17	12	10	17	15	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	22	26	11	23	30	16	25	20	14	18
Appendicitis	9	7	15	16	11	19	15	14	14	13
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	4	10	7	5	10	7	7	5	8
Alcoholism ... ..	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	79	72	61	62	102	99	107	128	104	77
Puerperal Fever	4	2	7	2	4	5	6	11	4	3
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	12	3	7	9	8	7	8	4	1	9
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	66	84	96	79	85	68	82	85	60	75
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	45	56	64	50	65	66	57	75	59	64
Suicide	25	17	15	24	24	21	25	39	30	30
Other Diseases	523	553	564	564	547	484	587	527	467	540
Totals	1817	1938	1956	1880	2183	2025	2315	2110	1981	2136

TABLE 4.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BELONGING TO THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON DURING THE YEAR 1932 (52 weeks ended 31st December, 1932), 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.																		
Measles	3	7	4	5	9	14	
Whooping Cough	8	1	4	6	7	13	
Diphtheria	1	2	...	2	
Influenza	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	18	38	56
Erysipelas	3	2	...	...	3	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	5	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2	1	2	32	33	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	116	71	187
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Tuberculosis of Spine	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Tuberculosis of Sacro Iliac Joint...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculosis of Tibia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculous Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis (congenital)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Syphilis (acquired)	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	22	16	14	12	39	52	42	48	41	16	14	5	...	178	143	321		
II.—General Diseases not included above.																		
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	8	4	1	...	20	3	23
Cancer of the Peritoneum and Digestive System	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	16	51	53	33	1	...	90	71	161
Cancer of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	9	2	...	...	...	13	5	18
Cancer of the Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	3	3	...	...	...	20	20

TABLE 4.—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.
Melancholia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epilepsy	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Convulsions	2	1	3
Paralysis Agitans	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	4
Disseminated Sclerosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	6
Otitis Media	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Mastoiditis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Totals	4	3	2	3	3	8	14	26	34	23	4	...	...	69	58	127
Malignant Endocarditis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Aortic Valvular Disease of Heart	2	5	5	2	1	...	...	14	4	18
Mitral Valvular Disease of Heart	3	1	2	2	10	12	7	2	...	...	13	26	39
Fatty Heart	3	2	10	6	5	1	...	...	13	14	27
Other or Unspecified Organic Disease of the Heart	1	3	20	37	92	80	29	3	...	131	135	266
Angina Pectoris	1	...	5	8	7	...	...	...	...	17	4	21
Thrombosis	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Aneurysm	4	1	...	...	...	6	3	9
Arterio Sclerosis	4	18	32	44	15	1	...	61	53	114
Gangrene (senile)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phlebitis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Abscess of Axilla	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	3	5	4	9	41	93	159	141	48	4	...	263	244	507

IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.

TABLE 4.—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
V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																
Bronchitis ...	3	2	1	1	...	2	1	9	12	19	42	24	1	55	62	117
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	18	10	7	3	2	...	2	12	18	24	28	6	...	67	63	130
Lobar Pneumonia ...	6	...	1	...	3	2	6	13	20	9	7	...	...	41	26	67
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
Empyema ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Asthma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	3	5
Acute Pulmonary Œdema ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	28	12	9	4	7	5	9	34	52	55	78	30	1	167	157	324
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																
Alveolar Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ethmoiditis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pharyngitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	8	2	10
Ulcer of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ulcer of Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Gastritis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Colitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhœa under two years ...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Diarrhœa over two years ...	...	...	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Appendicitis ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	4	1	1	...	10	5	15
Hernia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	5
Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3
Intussusception ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diverticulitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hæmorrhoids ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	8

TABLE 4.—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 Yellow Atrophy of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Biliary Calculi	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Cholecystitis	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	5	
Pancreatitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Peritonitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Totals ...	18	3	4	6	2	5	9	14	15	10	5	2	...	53	40	93	
VII.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																	
Acute Nephritis	1	...	1	...	1	2	3
Chronic Nephritis	1	...	2	10	12	25	20	4	...	36	38	74	
Pyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	
Pyonephrosis	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Renal Calculi	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	
Cystic Disease of Kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Cystitis	2	...	...	...	2	6	
Urethral Stricture	1	1	3	2	...	...	4	2	4	
Enlarged Prostate	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Paget's Disease of Nipple	2	1	10	12	...	...	25	...	25	
Salpingitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Fibroid of Uterus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Retroversion of Uterus	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Pelvic Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Totals	1	3	5	18	16	45	35	4	...	74	53	127	

TABLE 4.—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.—The Puerperal State.																		
Ectopic Gestation	1	1	2	
Placenta Prævia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Pulmonary Embolism	2	1	3*
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
Puerperal Sepsis	3	3	3	
Puerperal Albuminuria	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Puerperal Insanity	
Totals	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	
IX.—Diseases of the Skin & Cellular Tissue.																		
Carbuncle	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Cellulitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Pityriasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Ulcer of Legs	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	
Totals	1	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	5	4	9	9	
X.—Diseases of the Osseous System.																		
Osteomyelitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
Pneumococcal Arthritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Totals	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	6	

TABLE 4.—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		
XI.—Malformations.																		
Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Meningocele	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Spina bifida	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3
Malformation of Heart	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4
Congenital Obstruction of Bile Ducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Atresia of Colon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Exstrophy of Bladder	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Other Malformation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Totals	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	15	15
XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																		
Debility, Marasmus and Inanition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	8
Premature Birth	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	52	52
Injury at Birth	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	8
Atelectasis	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5
Totals	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	33	73	73
XIII.—Old Age.																		
Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	33	45	45

TABLE 4.—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.		
XIV.—Deaths from External Causes.																		
(a) Suicide—																		
By Solid or Liquid Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	8
By Poisonous Gas	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	6	1	...	...	...	12	4	16
By Hanging	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
By Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
By Firearms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
By Cutting...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
(b) Accidents—																		
By Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
By Burns	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
By Suffocation	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
By Injury by Fall...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	6	3	...	14	8	22
By Drowning	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
By Injury in Vehicular Traffic	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	12	5	17
On New Dock Works	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
On Railway	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
By Electricity	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
By Homicide (Shot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	1	3	3	3	7	11	9	15	19	9	11	3	...	64	30	94		
XV.—Ill-Defined Diseases.																		
Malnutrition	1	1	
Natural Causes	1	1	1	1	2	
Cerebral Anæmia	1	1	...	1	2	
Hæmorrhage from Breast	1	1	1	2	
Totals	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total Deaths from all Causes	167	10	10	10	23	37	36	68	88	50	60	28	...	220	106	326		

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MUNICIPAL WARD.													Total.					
	Town.	St. Mary's.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswold.	St. Denys.		Biterne and Pear Tree.	Biterne and Sholing.	Woolston.	St. Nicholas.	No Home Address obtainable.
Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	14
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13
Whooping Cough	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	7	1	6	2	3	...	2
Diphtheria	...	4	5	3	4	4	1	3	2	1	2	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	56
Influenza	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Erysipelas	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	19	14	12	1	12	5	6	14	13	12	6	12	11	4	8	15	3	187
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	14
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	11
Cancer	22	16	11	20	16	18	18	18	16	22	23	16	21	20	12	20	14	2	305
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	8
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Organic Heart Disease	34	22	25	17	15	13	21	20	17	28	24	19	22	19	18	15	18	3	350
Bronchitis	13	14	11	14	6	6	3	3	6	7	8	6	2	4	4	4	5	1	117
Pneumonia (all forms)	23	12	18	10	7	8	9	8	7	9	17	11	9	10	12	7	15	5	197
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	18
Appendicitis	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	13
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	8	5	4	4	1	3	8	2	3	2	6	5	6	3	6	6	5	...	77
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Other Diseases and accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	9
Congenital Defects and Malformations (including Premature Birth)	4	5	2	5	1	2	1	2	4	9	9	2	6	6	4	1	11	1	75
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	5	5	7	2	3	3	1	3	4	3	2	2	3	5	4	2	5	1	60
Suicide	3	5	...	1	...	2	6	...	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	4	...	34
Other Diseases	32	24	38	26	29	37	30	30	27	24	54	42	24	28	36	31	32	1	545
Totals	179	143	143	121	88	115	108	98	107	129	169	123	116	117	114	101	147	18	2136

TABLE 6.

SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES, INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND MARRIAGE RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON AND ENGLAND AND WALES FOR TWENTY YEARS, 1913—1932.

Year.	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Deaths.		Infantile Mortality.		Marriages.	
	Total Births.	Birth Rate England and Wales.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate England and Wales.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births Registered.		Total Marriages.	Marriage Rate England and Wales.		
							Southampton.	England & Wales.				
*1913	2,957	23.8	1,604	12.9	13.8	0.98	82	109	1032	16.9	15.7	
1914	2,949	23.9	1,716	13.9	14.0	1.00	90	105	1080	17.4	15.9	
1915†	2,707	21.9	1,728	14.8	15.7	1.33	88	110	1202	19.4	19.4	
1916†	2,770	22.0	1,677	14.5	14.4	0.84	85	91	1052	16.6	14.9	
1917†	2,413	18.8	1,661	14.5	14.4	0.81	86	96	946	14.7	13.8	
1918†	2,533	19.8	2,049	17.9	17.6	1.23	92	97	1209	18.8	15.3	
*1919†	2,598	19.5	1,663	13.0	13.8	0.44	74	89	1300	19.8	19.8	
1920†	3,131	23.9	1,520	11.6	12.4	0.83	67	80	1375	21.0	20.2	
1921	3,621	22.4	1,749	10.8	12.1	0.51	82	83	...	...	16.9
1922	3,318	20.3	1,975	12.1	12.9	0.51	83	77	...	...	15.7
1923	3,205	19.5	1,817	11.0	11.6	0.54	89	69	...	...	15.2
*1924	3,204	18.9	1,938	11.4	12.2	0.33	62	75	...	...	15.3
1925	3,250	19.3	1,956	11.0	12.2	0.36	57	75	1413	16.8	15.2	
1926	3,141	18.6	1,880	11.1	11.6	0.31	52	70	1353	16.0	14.3	
1927	2,958	17.5	2,183	12.9	12.3	0.68	115	69	1459	17.2	15.7	
1928	3,047	18.0	2,025	12.0	11.7	0.32	52	65	1491	17.6	15.3	
1929	3,111	18.1	2,315	13.5	13.4	0.48	82	74	1502	18.2	15.8	
*1930	3,260	18.3	2,110	11.9	11.4	0.55	97	60	1583	18.1	15.8	
1931	3,010	17.2	1,981	11.3	12.3	0.23	40	66	1562	17.8	15.6	
1932	3,025	17.1	2,136	12.1	12.0	0.25	44	65	1395	15.7	15.2	

* 53 Weeks. † Estimated Civil Population.

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.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age recorded during the year amounted to 161, which is an increase of 17 deaths compared with the previous year.

The higher rate was chiefly due to an increase of 19 in the number of premature births recorded.

The deaths are equal to a rate of 53.2 per 1,000 births registered during the same period. The average rate for the ten years, 1922-1931, was 57.6.

In the 107 Great Towns of England and Wales the infantile mortality rate for 1932 was 69.

The infantile mortality rate in Southampton during the past thirty-six years is shown in the following table :—

Period.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		
Average 5 years, 1897—1901	159
„ „ 1902—1906	120
„ „ 1907—1911	108
„ „ 1912—1916	86
„ „ 1917—1921	76
„ „ 1922—1926	59
„ „ 1927—1931	56
1932	53

In the year 1932 the number of deaths of male infants amounted to 95, and the deaths of females 66. The rate per 1,000 births for each sex for the past five years is shown in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1928	58.0	41.3	49.9
1929	68.8	58.3	63.6
1930	58.5	54.6	56.4
1931	57.1	38.1	47.8
1932	63.3	43.3	53.2

The deaths of illegitimate infants amounted to 15, which, calculated upon the number of illegitimate births registered during the same period, is equal to an infantile mortality of 98.7, the rate for legitimate infants being 50.8.

Similar rates for the past five years are given for comparison :

			Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate.			Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate.
1928	...	...	48	...	...	93
1929	...	...	63	...	...	86
1930	...	...	53	...	...	137
1931	...	...	46	...	...	92
1932	...	...	51	...	...	99

Special attention is being given in the case of illegitimate infants, with a view to reducing the excessive mortality when compared with that of legitimate infants.

The infantile mortality rate in 1932 in the Municipal Wards is given below, the average for the preceding ten years being shown for comparison :—

Ward.			1932.	Average 10 years, 1922-1931.
Banister	...	...	20.8	46.4
Newtown	...	...	32.2	47.1
Portswood	...	...	32.3	48.3
Woolston	...	...	38.2	53.7
Bevois	...	...	38.8	56.8
Trinity	...	...	41.7	66.2
All Saints	...	...	43.9	53.6
St. Denys	...	...	47.0	39.2
Northam	...	...	47.1	61.5
Bitterne and Sholing	...	...	47.2	52.1
Millbrook	...	...	47.4	52.5
Shirley	...	...	59.0	56.9
Town	...	...	59.2	85.1
Bitterne and Pear Tree	...	...	63.5	50.3
Freemantle	...	...	72.0	53.9
St. Nicholas	...	...	73.7	50.6
St. Mary's	...	...	93.3	74.7
Borough	...	...	<u>53.2</u>	<u>57.6</u>

The average rate is the index that should be taken of the infant mortality in the Wards. The rate varies considerably in a small area, such as a Municipal Ward, where a few additional deaths occurring in any one year may double the rate of infantile mortality.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1932.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	Small Pox
Influenza ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Chicken Pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	8
Diphtheria ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Other Tuberculosis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Meningitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ... ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	1	2	5	4	5	2	9	25
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	2	2	14
Gastritis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rickets ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Injury at birth	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Atelectasis	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Malformations	5	..	1	..	6	1	2	3	..	12
Premature Birth	45	2	1	..	48	2	2	..	..	52
Debility and Marasmus	3	1	4	2	2	8
Other Causes	1	2	2	3	8
Totals	69	4	3	3	79	18	26	15	23	161

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NAME	RESIDENCE	AGE	OCCUPATION	REMARKS

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There has been no material alteration in the method of administering the Maternity and Child Welfare Department during 1932.

The reorganised system of visiting children under 5 has worked well, but the shortage of Health Visitors to cope with the increased work is being acutely felt.

Several of the Welcomes are still overcrowded. Suitable accommodation for the one needed in Shirley Warren was not found, but a new centre was opened at the Rechabite Hall, St. James' Road.

Owing to the widespread poverty, the maternity services and grants of free milk and cod liver oil have had to be greatly increased.

The Dental Clinic at East Park Terrace is now open on Saturdays for expectant mothers and young children, both at East Park Terrace and Sydney House, and is of much value.

The Sun-ray Department in the new School Clinic is open for children under 5, on the recommendation of the Medical Officers. On attendance at the Clinic they come under the supervision of the Medical Officers. The majority of the children attending show a definite improvement, though epidemics hinder attendance. The Central Hall Sun-ray Clinic is also very helpful.

Orthopædic cases under 5 are referred to the Orthopædic Department in the New Clinic, at the old Vicarage premises, East Park Terrace.

The Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health having made its final report, request was made to Medical Officers of Health to continue reports on all maternal deaths in a simplified form. This is being done in Southampton. Fifteen cases have been reported on in 1932; five of these were due to the aggravation of disease by pregnancy, and several others to complications, the prevention of which is not yet understood. A much higher standard of health in women of child bearing age will be necessary to eliminate these deaths.

The work of the Department may be classified as follows :—

- (1) Provision for Maternity Services in the district.
 - (a) Insurance Scheme for medical aid.
 - (b) Inspection of Midwives.
 - (c) Provision of Home Helps.
 - (d) Inspection of Maternity and Nursing Homes.
 - (e) Report on notifications of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.
 - (f) Still Births.
 - (g) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
- (2) Ante-natal Clinic at 23, East Park Terrace.
- (3) Maternity Home at 2, East Park Terrace.
- (4) Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes.
- (5) Infant Clinic at 23, East Park Terrace.
- (6) General advice to Mothers at 23, East Park Terrace.
- (7) Clinic for Venereal Diseases at 23, East Park Terrace.
- (8) Sydney House Clinic for Mothers and Infants.
- (9) Health Visiting in the Homes.
- (10) Grant of free milk and sales at cost price or less.

I (a). MIDWIVES ACT, 1918. INSURANCE SCHEME.

Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, prescribes that in case of any emergency as defined in the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board, a midwife shall call in to her assistance a registered medical practitioner, and the Local Supervising Authority shall pay to such medical practitioner a fee in accordance with a scale fixed by the Ministry of Health.

The same section gives power to the Local Supervising Authority to recover the fee from the patient or from the husband or other person liable to maintain the patient, either summarily or otherwise as a civil debt, unless it be shown to their satisfaction that the patient or her husband or such other person is unable, by reason of poverty, to pay such fee.

Much difficulty is experienced in recovering the fee from the patient and, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, an Insurance Scheme was inaugurated in the Borough, under Section 2 (3) of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926.

Briefly, the scheme which came into operation on the 1st August, 1927, is as follows :—

An expectant mother, on booking her confinement with a midwife, may send the sum of 7/6 for a first pregnancy, and 6/- for any subsequent pregnancy to the Medical Officer of Health, which will insure her against any liability that may be incurred by the services of a doctor being requisitioned by the midwife in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board. The fee was increased to the present rate from a flat rate fee of 5/- at the end of 1931.

The number of cases from whom the insurance fee was received under the scheme during the year was 1,256, a decrease of 260 compared with the previous year.

The notifications received from midwives of sending for medical help totalled 986. The number of claims for fees received from medical practitioners during the year for insured patients was 650, and 193 for uninsured patients. In the latter cases 55 patients were unable to pay owing to poverty ; in the remaining 138 cases accounts were sent by the Local Authority for the recovery of the whole or part of the fee.

The following table shows the result of the working of the Insurance Scheme since its inception :—

FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Year ended 31st Dec.	Births and Stillbirths attended by Midwives.	Insured.		Number of.		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births.
		No.	Percent- age.	Form A. Notices Received.	Percent- age.	
1926	2,521	—	—	530	21.0	3.50
1927	2,400	413	5 months only	740	30.8	4.06
1928	2,265	1,024	45.2	779	34.4	3.94
1929	2,368	1,455	61.4	949	40.1	4.50
1930	2,420	1,636	67.6	1,008	41.7	4.60
1931	2,182	1,516	69.5	995	45.6	1.66
1932	2,342	1,256	53.6	986	42.1	3.96

FROM ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF BOROUGH TREASURER.

Year ended 31st Mar.	Receipts from Insured Cases.	Non-insured Cases.	Total.	Payments to Doctors.		Total.	Loss on Insurance Scheme.
				Insured Cases.	Non-insured Cases.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	—	20	20	—	253	253	—
1928	123	91	214	213	295	508	90
1929	294	58	352	577	164	741	283
1930	368	38	406	721	164	885	353
1931	391	59	450	706	126	832	315
1932	396	49	445	693	227	920	475

(b.) INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practice in the Borough was 45. The supervision is carried out by the Superintendent Health Visitor, who during the year made 130 routine inspections, in addition to special investigations. The standard of the midwives' work has been good, but the ante-natal work leaves much to be desired, and in a large number of cases this important work is not properly carried out. Irrigation of the nose and mouth of the midwives with a mild antiseptic has been carried out in many cases, and is specially advised to be done before attending any case for confinement. The wearing of gauze masks and rubber gloves at deliveries is also advocated.

A well-equipped bathroom is provided at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, for the bathing and disinfection of midwives after contact with infectious disease, a trained nurse being in attendance to supervise the disinfection of equipment and appliances.

Lectures have been arranged during the year by myself through the Secretary of the Local Midwives' Institute. The lectures were given by the medical staff of the Health Department on various subjects connected with pregnancy and parturition. In addition, two speakers from the Midwives' Institute in London have attended and given lectures.

The following table shows the number of women in childbirth attended by midwives, and the percentage of still births to total births attended during the last 10 years:—

Year.	Number of Live Births Registered.	Number of Live Births attended by Midwives.	Number of Still Births attended by Midwives.	Percentage of Live Births attended by Midwives to Births registered during same period.	Percentage of Still Births among Births attended by Midwives.
1923	3205	2504	83	78.1	3.3
1924	3204	2602	90	81.2	3.3
1925	3250	2485	66	76.5	2.6
1926	3141	2452	69	78.1	2.7
1927	2958	2332	68	78.8	2.8
1928	3077	2220	45	72.7	2.0
1929	3232	2300	68	71.2	2.4
1930	3294	2369	51	71.9	2.2
1931	3042	2118	64	69.6	2.9
1932	3056	2260	82	73.9	3.5

The following notifications from midwives were received by the Local Supervising Authority during the year:—

Notification of intention to practice (trained 43, untrained 2)	45
Notifications received of sending for medical aid (for mothers 807, for child 179) ...	986
Notification of Still Births	43
„ „ Artificial Feeding	11
„ „ Death of Infant	13
„ „ Death of Mother	2
„ „ contact with infectious disease	9
„ „ Puerperal Fever	14
„ „ Puerperal Pyrexia	32
„ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35
„ „ Pemphigus (notified by midwife)	1
„ „ Laying out dead body	2
Routine Inspection of Midwives	130
Special Visits of Enquiry	1789
Visits to Nursing Homes	82

The special visits of enquiry include those paid by the Health Visitors to assist in the investigation of special cases, and enquiries made in connection with claims under the Insurance Scheme.

The conditions for which medical aid was sought by midwives were :—

MOTHER.				
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	52
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	29
Premature, delayed and prolonged labour	...	...	...	147
Mal-presentation	...	...	...	37
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	10
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	160
Threatened Abortion or miscarriage	...	...	...	33
General Condition unsatisfactory—				
Ante-natal	...	...	...	239
Post-natal	...	...	...	16
				} 255
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	26
Albuminuria	...	...	...	32
Thrombosed and Varicose Veins	...	...	...	17
Vaginal discharge	...	...	...	9
				—— 807
INFANT.				
Premature Birth	...	...	...	17
Dangerous Feebleness	...	...	...	20
Malformation of Infant	...	...	...	7
Tongue Tie	...	...	...	1
Discharge from Eyes	...	...	...	70
Skin Trouble	...	...	...	8
General Condition unsatisfactory	...	...	...	49
Still Births	...	...	...	7
				—— 179
				——
Total	...	...	...	986
				——

MIDWIVES' FEES.

The payment of midwives' fees was granted in necessitous cases during the year where no maternity benefit was available, and no means of paying the fee.

In normal cases the midwives should attend for the confinement and for ten subsequent days, visiting twice daily for the first three days, and once a day afterwards for as long as necessary. The standard fees charged by the local midwives are : Primipara, £2 7s. od. ; multipara, £1 15s. od.

(c.) HOME HELPS.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, at a meeting held on the 31st March, considered a report from myself, recommending a scheme for the provision of home helps to lying-in women. After consideration it was decided to set up a sub-committee, and to formulate a set of rules and scale of charges for home helps, all cases to be considered by the Committee on their merits, and, where the patients' circumstances warranted, a contribution towards the cost of the home help, such contribution to be paid direct to the home help by the patient, and the balance by the Corporation. It was further decided that meetings of the full sub-committee, consisting of the lady members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, should be held once monthly. The following rules for home helps were drawn up and put into operation :—

- (1) The home help must attend daily at the home to which she is sent from 8 a.m. (half-day on Sundays). The usual period for which she will be required for each case will be 14 days. Free time during the afternoon can be arranged with the patient.
- (2) She must—
 - (a) Keep the house clean and tidy.
 - (b) Cook and prepare meals for the family.
 - (c) Care for any children there may be, and see that those attending school do so punctually, and are clean and tidy.
 - (d) Do the necessary washing (except arrears), including linen soiled during the confinement.

- (3) She must not interfere with the instructions of the doctor or midwife, and must recognise that she is not a nurse, but simply a domestic help.
- (4) Where a case of infectious disease occurs in the house of a home help, or in the family of the patient, or should the home help come in contact with infection, she must report at once to the Superintendent Health Visitor at the Clinic.
- (5) Application for payment will be made at the Maternity Clinic as soon as proof is obtained of satisfactory service. The rate of pay will be 15/- (less National Health Insurance where indicated) for a full week, including half-day on Sunday, extra for night duty when necessary. Where less than a full week is worked, a proportionate deduction be made.
- (6) The patient to contribute according to her means.
- (7) Any conduct on the part of the home help which is contrary to the interests of the household where she is employed will, if brought to the notice of the Clinic, lead to her name being removed from the list.
- (8) Home helps are specially warned that they must not in any circumstances gossip about the affairs of the families to which they have been sent.

SCALE OF INCOME OF APPLICANTS.

Man and wife	...	...	...	7/- per head, after deducting rent from income.
Man and wife and one or two children	...	...	...	Ditto.
Man and wife and three children	...			6/- ditto.
Man and wife and four children or more	...	...	...	5/- ditto.

A large number of applications have been received from women to act as home helps.

The selected women must be of the highest respectability, sound health, with good teeth, and those without young children, preferably widows. Their service has been much appreciated, and

the result of this service has led to increasing demand, marked improvement in the health of the mother, in rested nerves, and in improved breast feeding.

Home help was granted in 142 cases during the year.

(d). NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1927, made it an offence for any person to carry on a Nursing or Maternity Home unless registered under the Act.

The Registered Homes number 30. The standard of work and equipment, especially in the larger Homes, is high. The rules laid down for their guidance have been carried out.

NURSING OF CASES.

An annual grant is made by the Local Authority to the local branch of the Queen's Nurses, who have nursed 149 cases referred to them by the Health Department. The following is a record of the cases and number of visits made :—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	46
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	51
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	6
Confinement (nursed for midwives and doctors)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Confinements complicated with Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2
Impetigo...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6
Breast Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pemphigus (suspected cases)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	5
White Leg	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
Number of patients	...	...	...	...	...	149
						<hr/>
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	4,755
						<hr/>

The work of the Queen's Nurses has been of the utmost value to the department. The service rendered has been of the highest standard, and greatly appreciated by the patients. They have taken over cases referred to them by the Health Visitors from midwives and others at once without question, sometimes under very difficult conditions, but their work has been done in such a kindly and tactful manner that there has been no friction or trouble.

(e.) PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 14 cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year. Investigation was made at once in each case, and the following is a summary of the information obtained :—

Seven occurred in the practice of midwives. Four occurred in doctors' practice, with a midwife acting as maternity nurse in two of the cases. Three cases occurred in Hospital. Investigation was made at once in all cases.

In the 11 cases that occurred in doctors' and midwives' practice, 7 were transferred to Hospital after notification, and the remaining 4 were nursed at home, the Queen's Nurses assisting where necessary.

The cause of Sepsis and rise of temperature, as far as could be ascertained, was due to :—

In four cases severe laceration and ruptured Perineum after difficult delivery (two forceps delivery). In four cases normal labour, Influenza given as cause. In two cases severe Post-Partum Hæmorrhage and shock (post-mature—one baby weighed 15½lbs. and another 11½lbs.). In one case toxic absorption, due to constipation. In one case worry and fretting, due to infant developing Pemphigus after birth.

In the other two cases the predisposing cause is given as general unsatisfactory home conditions, and no ante-natal care.

One case followed premature still birth, and was subsequently removed to Hospital. The other case occurred in Hospital. Three of the cases proved fatal.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 32 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during 1932 :—

Eight occurred in the practice of doctors. At three of these the midwives assisted as maternity nurses. Ten occurred in the

practice of midwives. Eight occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home. Four occurred in other registered Nursing Homes. Two occurred in the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. No history obtainable.

Investigation was made, and the predisposing causes, as far as could be ascertained, were as follows :—

In ten cases difficult labour, forceps, extensive lacerations, and Post-Partum Hæmorrhage. In five cases Pyelitis and Albuminuria was present, before or after. In three cases Mastitis. In two cases Septic miscarriage. In eight cases Influenza. Pneumonia supervened in two of these cases. In two cases difficult twin delivery.

Of the above, there were three deaths, as follows :—

(1) Difficult premature twin delivery, due to Influenza, followed by Pneumonia. Death of twin within a few hours, and the mother later, in Hospital. (2) Lacerations, Albuminuria, removed to Borough Hospital, and died there. (3) Placenta Prævia, Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage. Removed to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, and died of Meningitis three days after.

In all the cases notified from the Municipal Maternity Home, the rise of temperature was due to slight causes, and yielded quickly to treatment. All made a good recovery.

Eight cases were sent to the Borough Hospital. In the other cases Queen's Nurses were supplied where necessary, and in one case a trained nurse was provided for night duty.

Another case was investigated in a private nursing home, but was not notified as Puerperal Pyrexia. Normal labour, but followed by Post-Partum Hæmorrhage. Died the same evening of an Embolism.

There was no cross-infection in either Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia, due in a great measure to early notification, which enabled quick action to be taken to obviate the spread of infection, also to supply trained nurses where necessary.

There were 38 midwives disinfected in connection with these cases, Health Visitors attending to disinfect bags and equipment. Where necessary, the homes of the patients and midwives were also done.

(f). STILL BIRTHS.

One hundred and eleven cases of still births came to the knowledge of the Department, of which 94 were notified. All of these were investigated during the year, and it was possible to obtain information in 106 cases. Eighty-two cases occurred in the practice of midwives. Twenty in Nursing Homes, doctors in attendance. Three in the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. Six in the Borough Hospital.

Form "A" of the rules of the Central Midwives' Board was rendered in 63 of the cases attended by midwives, and in 11 cases doctor was engaged, midwife acting as maternity nurse.

Investigation was made in 106 cases to ascertain the cause, with following result :—

CAUSES GIVEN.

Albuminuria and Toxæmia	...	...	...	27 cases.
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	12 „
Mal-presentation (5 of these cord strangulation)				18 „
Delay in delivery (11 of these forcep cases, 5 were elderly primipara)	...	...	...	21 „
Complicated breech (extended arms, legs, and delay in delivery of head)	...	...	...	11 „
Ill-health of mother—influenza, shock, and other complications	...	...	...	12 „
No cause assigned, but suspected V.D. history of still births	...	...	...	5 „
				—
Total	...	...	...	106 „
				—

Thirty-six of the above cases were premature. Twenty-six were reported as macerated at birth.

No information can be obtained of the other five cases.

(g.) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 30 cases notified during the year. The majority of these were treated at the Eye Hospital. A special table is appended, showing the present condition of the eyes. With the exception of those who had left the Borough, they were all visited in the early part of 1933, and, as far as could be ascertained, the vision was unimpaired. This good result is due mainly to early notification and prompt treatment.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. Particulars of cases notified.
(This Table is inserted by request of the Ministry of Health).

No.	Notified.	Treated		Vision Unimpaired.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
		At Home.	In Hospital.			
1	January 16th	Yes	...	Yes	Well	Treated at home. Cured 5/4/32.
2	February 19th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Cured 16/4/32.
3	March 7th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. 18/8/32. Eyes quite clear.
4	" 13th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. 13/4/32. Discharged from Hospital. Eyes clear.
5	" 13th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. 23/3/32. Discharged from Hospital, cured.
6	" 16th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Discharged from Hospital. 27/4/32. Clear.
7	" 28th	Yes	...	Yes	Well	Treated at home. 20/4/32. Cured.
8	April 17th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. Discharged from Hospital, 28/4/32, cured.
9	May 20th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. 2/1/33. Cured.
10	June 3rd	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. 22/7/32. Discharged.
11	" 14th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Attending Eye Hospital. Cured 7/10/32.
12	July 16th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated in Hospital. 12/8/32. Seen at Welcome. Apparently cured.
13	" 19th	Yes	...	Yes	Well	Treated at home. 14/11/32. Eyes satisfactory.
14	August 3rd	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and Hospital. 6/1/33. Cured.
15	September 14th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. 5/10/32. Discharged.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. Particulars of cases notified.—continued.

No.	Notified.	Treated		Vision Unimpaired.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
		At Home.	In Hospital.			
		16	October 4th ...				...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. 20/10/32. Discharged.
17	" 5th ...	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. 10/11/32. Discharged.
18	" 27th ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Attended Eye Hospital, once. 19/1/33. Eyes clear.
19	November 2nd	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. 9/12/32. Discharged cured. 16/12/32. Attended Welfare Clinic. Well.
20	" 4th	Yes	...	Yes	Well	Treated at home. 9/1/33. Eyes reported better.
21	" 5th	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and Hospital. 8/11/32. Now satisfactory.
22	" 9th	Yes	...	Yes	Well	Doctor attending. Doing well. 13/2/33. Cured.
23	" 11th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. Acute case. 9/12/32. Sight said to be saved. 19/1/33. Discharged. Clear.
24	" 21st	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. 17/1/33. Eyes better.
25	December 3rd	Yes	...	Yes	Well	Treated at home. 8/11/32. Discharged by doctor. Eyes clear.
26	" 5th	Yes	...	Yes	Well	Treated at home. 19/12/32. Eyes clear.
27	November 24th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Attended Eye Hospital day after birth, then daily for three days. 15/12/32. Discharged cured.
28 and 30	December 12th " 15th	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. 30/12/32. Discharged from Hospital. Cured.
29	" 13th	...	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital.

2. ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

This has again been well attended, and another session per week has been necessary at 23, East Park Terrace. Those who are to be admitted to the Municipal Maternity Home, cases sent to the Borough Hospital, and some who are going to private homes are supervised. Minor complications of pregnancy are common, some due to pre-existing or intercurrent disease, and their care may entail admission to an institution for treatment beforehand.

Distance is often a drawback to the attendance of women advanced in pregnancy, as is also the fact that midwives' cases will, in the event of their needing medical aid, be attended by a different doctor, whose identity is not known to the Medical Officer at the Clinic. The dental treatment now available has improved many cases.

3. MATERNITY HOME.

The Home has been working smoothly. It is registered for 19 beds, exclusive of labour, isolation, and emergency beds. Booking is still a difficulty, as patients' circumstances change so rapidly after the original application. Three hundred and sixteen cases were admitted for delivery, 10 cases were notified as Puerperal Pyrexia, several being due to intercurrent catarrhal infections. None required removal to Hospital, 15 still births and neo-natal deaths occurred, several premature twins causing a high rate. The average stay was $15\frac{1}{2}$ days.

4. MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOMES.

There are 8 in number, and most of them are overcrowded, but the present staff is insufficient to duplicate them. Some of the buildings are very unsuitable, being dark, cold, and unwelcoming. While primarily intended for the supervision of the well-baby and young child, a number of minor ailments have to be dealt with, where the case cannot, for economic reasons, be referred to the family doctor. There is rarely time for health talks. The voluntary helpers have been most devoted, and have carried out much useful and valuable work, which is much appreciated.

Total Attendances at Welcomes during 1932.

Welcome.	Ante-Natal.	Mothers.	Babies under 1 year.		Toddlers.			Weighings.	Consultations.	Lectures.
			Old.	New.	1—2 years. Old.	2—5 years. Old.	1—5 years. New.			
Vinton Street	—	3,128	2,752	198	674	359	31	2,014	2,692	1
Eastern ...	—	2,932	2,219	110	851	435	48	1,322	2,634	3
Chirley ...	—	3,046	1,951	160	1,288	1,086	60	1,681	2,234	—
Woolston ...	—	3,907	3,356	222	877	333	47	3,762	1,989	—
London Street ...	—	1,376	870	49	415	450	109	684	1,182	8
Portsmouth ...	42	6,299	4,666	318	1,489	2,185	37	4,350	4,285	10
Littleton ... (Sydney House)	2	2,297	2,074	139	515	197	36	2,119	1,529	—
Dechabite Hall	10	1,855	1,442	127	374	370	60	1,152	1,412	8
Totals ...	54	24,840	19,330	1,323	6,483	5,415	428	17,084	17,957	30

5. ANTE-NATAL, MATERNITY CENTRE AND CLINIC FOR INFANTS AT 23, EAST PARK TERRACE.

This is intended for minor ailments in children under five. Feeding troubles, skin disease, coughs, colds, mental defects, suspected Rheumatism, and convalescence from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Influenza form the bulk of the cases. Ear, nose, and throat conditions, unless trivial, are referred to other institutions. Dental cases are now treated by the school dentists, and general surgical cases are given letters to the Hospitals.

Some nursing mothers get general treatment to facilitate breast feeding. It is hoped to open a post-natal Clinic shortly.

The opening of the new Dispensary at the Vicarage, East Park Terrace, under a qualified Dispenser, has enabled the Clinic to work more smoothly and released the services of the nurses for other duties.

The following is a record of the work done :—

Number of medical consultations :—

New cases :	Ante-natal	...	...	612
	Mothers	...	...	32
	Children	...	...	382
Old cases :	Ante-natal	...	...	1,799
	Mothers	...	...	163
	Children	...	...	3,544
	Total	...	---	6,532
Number of babies weighed	...	...	...	2,043
Number of children who received medical intermediate treatment	...	...	...	3,979
Dispensing for Clinic and Branch Welcomes				12,145

6. GENERAL ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Under this heading is included a great deal of individual instruction in mothercraft, advice on conditions arising in the home or among the family. A number of medical and social emergencies must be considered, involving reference to private doctors or philanthropic agencies, recommendation of private midwives, of foster-mothers or nurses. The Superintendent of Health Visitors now sees her patients at the new Clinic, East Park Terrace.

In certain cases, where the Medical Officer considers that a further pregnancy would be injurious to the health of the mother, advice is given regarding birth control.

Number of general consultations by Medical Officer, Superintendent of Health Visitors, and the Sister in Charge at No. 2, East Park Terrace	...	...	...	...	3,438
Number of consultations for ante-natal and maternal advice	...	...	...	...	1,677

7. CLINIC FOR VENEREAL DISEASES IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

During the earlier part of the year this Clinic was carried on as in 1931. The appointment of a whole-time Medical Officer for Venereal Disease has led to extension of the facilities, and to the possibility of closer correlation between the male and female Clinics. Four cases were admitted to the Municipal Maternity Home with good results. Details of the work carried out in this Clinic are included in the section of this Report dealing with Venereal Disease.

All cases admitted to the Maternity Home are submitted to a Wassermann test.

8. SYDNEY HOUSE CLINIC.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is held on Monday afternoons at Sydney House. Ante-natal examination of expectant mothers is carried out and arrangements are made for Hospital or Maternity Home accommodation where required. Advice and treatment are given for the ailments of nursing mothers and children up to the age of 5 years.

Abnormal cases requiring further treatment or closer observation are referred from the Welcomes at Bitterne and Woolston to this Clinic.

Dispensing for these Welcome cases is also carried out at Sydney House.

The following gives the particulars of the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried out at Sydney House Clinic :—

Number of medical consultations :—

New cases :	Ante-natal	...	...	46	
	Mothers	...	...	9	
	Children	...	...	220	
Old cases :	Ante-natal	...	...	32	
	Mothers	...	...	14	
	Children	...	...	468	
					789
Number of children who received medical treatment	...	...	...	...	688
Number of interviews for general advice				...	181
Dispensing	...	...	...	...	1,421

9. HEALTH VISITING IN THE HOMES.

The Health Visitors carry out invaluable work in the following-up of cases in their homes. Each Health Visitor has a separate district, and is responsible for the visiting of all cases residing in her area.

The Scheme of Health Visiting is as follows :—

I. ON RECEIPT OF BIRTH NOTIFICATION.

- (a) Every case where a doctor is not in charge is visited by the Health Visitor as soon as possible before the roth day.
- (b) Where a doctor is in attendance at the birth—after he has ceased visiting.
- (c) The Health Visitor, on her first visit, leaves the address of the nearest Infant Welfare Centre, and endeavours to get the mother to attend.

2. CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Are re-visited once a month up to three months, then once every three months up to one year.

3. CHILDREN BETWEEN 1—2 YEARS.

Are visited once every six months.

4. CHILDREN BETWEEN 2—5 YEARS.

Are visited at least once a year.

The records are kept by the Health Visitors on cards, which, when the child reaches the age of five years, are passed on to the School Medical Department.

The above Scheme refers only to routine visiting and applies to those cases that appear to be running a normal course. Cases needing special treatment or showing any defect or deformity are kept under closer surveillance.

The following is a record of visits made by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	1,458
First visits to infants under one year of age	...			3,660
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	...			15,579
„ „ children over one year of age and under school age	...	...		6,503
Visits to cases under Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations	...	...	...	88
„ „ cases of Pneumonia, Measles, Chicken Pox and Mumps	...	...		638
Visits in connection with free milk	...	...		1,157
„ „ „ Orthopædic Clinic	...			157
Visits to nurse children under Children Act	...			598
Other visits...	...	...	...	954

10. GRANTS OF FREE MILK, AND SALE AT COST PRICE
OF DRIED MILK.

These have greatly increased, being more than double those of 1930. The system of keeping records of the supplies issued to each person has been reorganized and simplified.

The increase of unemployment entails a diet which, while usually adequate in quantity, is often inadequate in quality, so that milk and cod liver oil have to be added to the food of mothers and children, even breast-fed babies. Each child receiving milk or cod liver oil must be seen by a Medical Officer every few weeks.

The total free fresh milk granted during the year was 211,763 pints, compared with 115,923 pints in 1931; free dried milk 12,754lbs., compared with 10,366lbs. in 1931.

During the year the following grants of free fresh milk were made :—

	Average number on books.	Total amount supplied in pints.
Expectant mothers	56	18,193
Nursing mothers	229	84,474
Infants under 6 months	45	13,029
Infants between 6 months and 5 years of age	266	95,067

Grants of milk at less than cost price.

The following amounts were supplied :—

	Average number on books.	Total amount supplied in pints.
Expectant mothers	1	91
Nursing mothers	4	1,171
Infants under 6 months	1	235
Infants between 6 months and 5 years of age	4	1,249

The following grants of free dried milk, etc., were also made:

	Average number on books.	Total amount supplied in lbs.
Expectant mothers	1	100
Nursing mothers	4	283
Infants under 6 months	39	3,547
Infants between 6 months and 5 years	82	8,414
Ditto from Sydney House	—	410
Free grants of Malt and Cod Liver Oil	—	7,655
Ditto from Sydney House	—	632

The amount of dried milk issued at less than cost price was 249lbs.

The following figures give further particulars as to the distribution of free milk during 1932 :—

Number receiving fresh milk, December 31st, 1931	397	
“ “ dried milk “ “ “	117	
	—	514
“ “ fresh milk “ “ 1932	674	
“ “ dried milk “ “ “	119	
	—	793

The total number of new families who received milk during the year was 590, and the number of grants discontinued 698. The total number of families who received milk during the year was 1,491. Some of the families had milk at the beginning and at the end of the year, and some had milk throughout the year. Fresh or dried milk was interchanged according to medical prescription.

SALE OF DRIED MILK AT COST PRICE.

A number of persons who are known to the Department buy dried milk at cost price at the various centres. Also some of the nutrient preparations for children are sold at cost price. Three brands of dried milk are now on sale.

The total number of issues of dried milk was 10,786, and the weight in pounds 18,418. The total number of issues of malt and cod liver oil was 7,688, weight in pounds 8,360. In addition the following issues were made from Sydney House:—dried milk 387, weight in pounds 410; malt and cod liver oil 559, weight in pounds 632.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The Orthopædic Clinic was opened on the 11th June, 1930. One session is held each week on Wednesday afternoon. One of the Assistant Medical Officers is in attendance, and an Orthopædic Surgeon from Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, at Alton, attends the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

The Clinic was removed during the year from 23, East Park Terrace, to the Vicarage, in order to provide more suitable accommodation for carrying on the work. This removal has made it possible to provide a Remedial Room that has been equipped with wall bars, swarming ropes, balancing beam, and rope rings. This has proved most valuable in the treatment of early deformities to prevent them becoming permanent, and are especially valuable for the treatment of spinal deformities, which form the largest number of cases treated at the Clinic. A mirror has also been provided to assist and interest the patients in carrying out their exercises. The establishment of a Sunlight Clinic at the Vicarage has also been of the greatest value to the Orthopædic Clinic, especially in cases of rickets and bad posture due to inanition.

The Masseuse at the Borough Hospital attends at the Clinic on three sessions each week. Additional sessions were started during the year, and a radiant heat bath installed in order to

treat cases with massage and radiant heat. A Bristow coil has also been provided to give electrical treatment.

A room for carrying out plaster work is also provided on the premises. Splints, calipers, plaster jackets, and plaster sleeping shells have been supplied to patients, and special boots obtained for several cases.

The Clinic has been carried on in conjunction with Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, a Sister from the Hospital attending every week, and a Surgeon fortnightly. Cases recommended for Hospital treatment are admitted to Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital at Alton. The number of cases admitted during the year was 23.

The following is a record of the cases treated at the Clinic during the year :—

	Cases attending Clinic for first time during the year.	Total of all Attendances.
Tuberculous cases	13	100
Other diseases under 5 years of age	55	195
Other diseases of School age (5-16 years)	148	1,527
County cases	8	13
	—	—
Total	224	1,835
	—	—

The cases treated during the year were as follow :—

Amputation, Thigh	2
Anterior Poliomyelitis	14
Congenital—	
Abnormality of Foot	4
Abnormality of Mandible	1
Absence Pectoratic Major	1
Arthrogryphosis Multiplex	1
Deficiency of Radius	1
Deformity of Chest	1
Deformity of Spine	1
Deformity of Thumb	1
Dislocation of Hip	3
Flaccid Paralysis	1
Short Leg	1
Spastic Paralysis	15
Talipes Calcaneous	2
Talipes Equino Varus	12

Femur, old fracture of	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ganglion, Foot	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hallux Valgus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hallux Rigidus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hammer Toe	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injury, Finger	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury, Foot	...	...	...	...	...	1
Internal Derangement, Knee	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kohler's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myositis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Patella, fracture of	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pathological Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pes Cavus	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pes Planus—						
Simple	...	...	...	...	...	40
With Valgus	...	...	...	...	...	6
With Peronæal Spasm	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pseudocoxalgia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rickets—						
Bowed Tibia	...	...	...	...	...	6
General	...	...	...	...	...	20
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	...	15
Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spinal deformities—						
Kyphosis	...	...	...	...	...	41
Kypho-scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	19
Kypho-lordosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lordosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	37
Teno-synovitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Trapezius, Paralysis of	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of—						
Ankle	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hip	...	...	...	...	...	20
Knee	...	...	...	...	...	8
Metatarsus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spine	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Orthopædic—						
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nil Abnormal detected	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	337
						—

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a total of the notifications received during the year, also the rate per 1,000 of the population :—

	Notified.	Rate per 1000 of Population.	England and Wales.
Small Pox	0	0.00	0.05
Diphtheria	212	1.20	1.08
Erysipelas	58	0.33	—
Scarlet Fever	153	0.86	2.12
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever	9	0.5	0.06
*Puerperal Fever	14	4.48	3.3
*Puerperal Pyrexia	32	10.2	8.5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	8	0.05	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	0.03	—
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum	30	9.9	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	325	1.84	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	45	0.25	—
Pneumonia	114	6.4	—
Malaria	1	0.00	—
Poliomyelitis	2	0.01	—
Dysentery	0	0.00	—
	<u>1,008</u>		

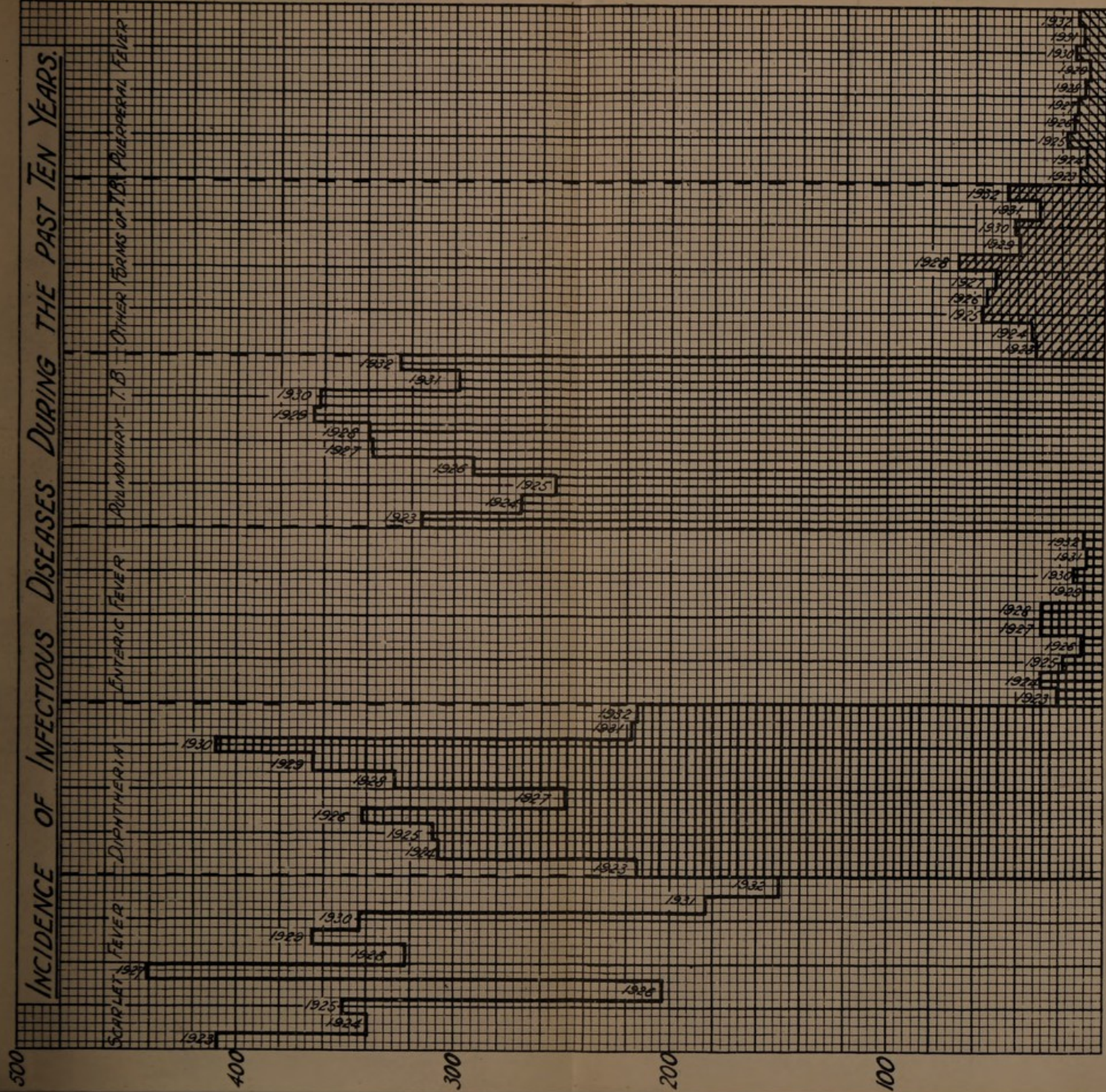
*The rate for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia is calculated on the number of births and still births registered, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum on registered births.

The death-rate from diseases usually classified as the chief epidemic diseases, namely : Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa, and Enteritis among children under two years of age, amounted to 0.248 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from the diseases specified above for the past five years is shown in the following table :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Small Pox ... ..	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.012	.017	.011	.006	.000
Diphtheria ... ..	.112	.139	.170	.069	.011
Enteric Fever ... ..	.035	.017	.011	.000	.000
Measles ... ..	.018	.006	.240	.006	.079
Whooping Cough ... ..	.059	.168	.023	.080	.073
Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age...	.083	.128	.091	.069	.085
Total Zymotic Death-rate	<u>.319</u>	<u>.475</u>	<u>.546</u>	<u>.230</u>	<u>.248</u>

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.



The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable disease recorded in the Borough during the past five years:—

DISEASE.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Small Pox	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	324	367	345	185	153
Diphtheria	329	368	410	215	212
Enteric Fever	18	7	14	8	9
Puerperal Fever	10	8	16	11	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	42	32	46	31	32
Erysipelas	68	62	80	58	58
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	2	1	2	8
Poliomyelitis	3	1	—	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32	37	38	37	30
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	340	365	356	299	325
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	67	40	42	31	45
Encephalitis Lethargica	9	2	1	3	5
Pneumonia	267	229	105	89	114
Malaria	1	1	2	—	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	—	—
Totals	1,514	1,522	1,457	971	1,008

Ophthalmia Neonatorum was made compulsorily notifiable on 1st April, 1914; Encephalitis Lethargica on the 1st January, 1919; Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery on 1st March, 1919, and Puerperal Pyrexia on the 1st October, 1926.

There were 423 visits and re-visits 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 disease, and in the case of Measles advice as to treatment and nursing of patients where a medical man was not in attendance.

Of the cases notified in the Borough under the various Acts and Regulations, 580 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found in 23 houses in which cases occurred.

SMALL POX.

No case of Small Pox was notified in the Borough during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year amounted to 153.

This number is a decrease of 32 compared with 1931, and is the lowest number ever recorded in the Borough.

No death occurred among cases notified during the year.

The disease was most prevalent in the Shirley, Bitterne and Pear Tree, and St. Nicholas Wards.

The number of cases notified and deaths resulting from the disease for the past five years were :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1928	...	...	...	324	2	0.62
1929	...	...	...	367	3	0.82
1930	...	...	...	345	2	0.58
1931	...	...	...	185	1	0.54
1932	...	...	...	153	0	0.00

One hundred and twenty-two of the cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital, which is equal to a percentage of 79.7, compared with 77.8 in 1931 and 76.2 in 1930.

In addition to the cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough, twelve from neighbouring districts, and eight from the Port, were admitted for treatment.

The following table gives particulars of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the Borough, showing the number treated in the Isolation Hospital, the period of detention and the number of "return" cases during the past six years :—

Year.	Cases notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. of "return" cases.	Cases treated at home.
1927	... 441	298	36.6	2	143
1928	... 324	205	38.0	2	119
1929	... 367	265	37.0	3	102
1930	... 345	263	33.0	2	82
1931	... 185	144	32.0	0	41
1932	... 153	122	34.3	1	31

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year amounted to 212, being a decrease of three compared with the previous year.

The disease was most prevalent in the Shirley and St. Nicholas Wards.

Only two deaths occurred from the disease during the year, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The percentage of cases to deaths was 0.94, compared with an average of 5.77 in the previous five years.

The number of cases notified and deaths recorded during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1928	...	...	...	329	19	5.77
1929	...	...	...	368	23	6.25
1930	...	...	...	410	30	7.32
1931	...	...	...	215	12	5.58
1932	...	...	...	212	2	0.94

One hundred and ninety-five of the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which is equal to a percentage of 92.0, compared with 90.7 in 1931 and 93.4 in 1930.

In addition to the number specified above, five cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Port, fourteen from neighbouring districts, and four military cases.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year amounted to nine, including one case of Para-Typhoid. All the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, five cases were admitted from the Port, and one from a neighbouring district.

No death occurred from the disease, being the second year in succession without any mortality among cases notified in the Borough. Two deaths occurred in the Isolation Hospital among cases admitted from the Port and neighbouring districts.

The number of cases notified, and the deaths that occurred amongst cases notified in the Borough for the past five years are given in the following table :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths amongst cases notified in the Borough.
1928	...	...	...	18	5	27.7
1929	...	...	...	7	2	28.5
1930	...	...	...	14	2	14.3
1931	...	...	...	8	0	0.0
1932	...	...	...	9	0	0.0

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Influenza was again prevalent during the early months of the year, 56 deaths being recorded, compared with 43 in the previous year, and 8 in 1930.

There was also an increase in the deaths from Pneumonia, 197 deaths being recorded, compared with 186 in 1931 and 124 in 1930.

The notifications received of cases of Pneumonia were 114, compared with 89 in 1931.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

During the months of February, March, and April eight cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever occurred in the town. Investigation was made into each case, but no evidence as to the origin of infection could be obtained. All the cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and one case for observation. Five of the cases proved fatal, a percentage of 62.5. The death of a seaman belonging to Southampton also occurred in a London Hospital, and is included in the total of deaths for the Borough.

The first case was reported in the State of New York in 1892. It was a case of acute meningitis in a young man who had been in the hospital for several weeks. The patient died on the 14th day of his illness.

The second case was reported in the State of New York in 1893. It was a case of acute meningitis in a young man who had been in the hospital for several weeks. The patient died on the 14th day of his illness.

The third case was reported in the State of New York in 1894. It was a case of acute meningitis in a young man who had been in the hospital for several weeks. The patient died on the 14th day of his illness.

INFLUENZA AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Influenza was first reported in the State of New York in 1892. It was a case of acute influenza in a young man who had been in the hospital for several weeks. The patient died on the 14th day of his illness.

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The second case of influenza was reported in the State of New York in 1893. It was a case of acute influenza in a young man who had been in the hospital for several weeks. The patient died on the 14th day of his illness.

CENTRO-SPINAL FEVER

The first case of centro-spinal fever was reported in the State of New York in 1892. It was a case of acute centro-spinal fever in a young man who had been in the hospital for several weeks. The patient died on the 14th day of his illness.

The second case of centro-spinal fever was reported in the State of New York in 1893. It was a case of acute centro-spinal fever in a young man who had been in the hospital for several weeks. The patient died on the 14th day of his illness.

The third case of centro-spinal fever was reported in the State of New York in 1894. It was a case of acute centro-spinal fever in a young man who had been in the hospital for several weeks. The patient died on the 14th day of his illness.

Venereal Diseases.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases has become a more important branch of Public Health administration in the County Borough of Southampton during the past two years. In 1931 the treatment centre at the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital was closed and all treatment carried out at the Municipal Clinics. In view of this the space available proved inadequate, and an up-to-date Male Treatment Centre was built at the corner of East Park Terrace and New Road. In addition there has been appointed a full-time Venereal Diseases Officer and Pathologist. This officer commenced duties in October, 1932.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1932 at each of the Clinics provided by the Local Authority for the treatment of Venereal Diseases :—

	Males.	Females & Children.
Number of persons under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1932 ...	1,273	77
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during 1932 at the Out-Patient Clinics	333	145
Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinics during 1932 ...	11,110	2,522
Aggregate number of In-Patient days of treatment given to persons :		
Maternity Home	—	130
Borough Hospital	3,451	1,715

The above figures show that 478 persons were dealt with for the first time during the year 1932. The total includes 131 persons who attended for conditions other than Venereal.

The total attendances at the Out-Patient Clinics amounted to 13,632, compared with 13,900 in the previous year, and 14,484 in 1930.

The number of persons suffering from Venereal Disease, discharged from the Out-Patient Clinics after completion of treatment and observation, was 214. One hundred and sixty-seven persons ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinics before completion of treatment.

Two wards at the Borough Hospital are provided for the treatment of Venereal Disease, containing 32 beds for men, 15 for women, and five for children. The number of beds occupied during the year was 19, and the patients discharged 82.

TREATMENT.

At both the male and female Clinics the most up-to-date anti-specific treatment is available. In Syphilis various types of arsenicals are utilised, in addition, for the most part, to bismuth. In the case of general paralysis of the insane, locomotor ataxy, and other manifestations of Syphilis of the central nervous system, a new drug, tryparsamide, which has given excellent results for a number of years in other communities, has been introduced, and it is hoped thereby to considerably alleviate the suffering of the unfortunate victims, and at the same time make the need for medical control and supervision very much less than has been necessary during the past 10 or 15 years. The essentials of success are early diagnosis and full treatment of all cases of Venereal Disease, and these facilities are at the disposal of all medical practitioners within the County Borough. In a town of the nature of Southampton, the defaulter rate is necessarily high and every endeavour is being made to persuade defaulters to return and complete the treatment advocated. In the case of the male patients this has been attempted by letter to the individual defaulters urging their return, and, where the patient has been located, there has been a good response. In a great many instances the patient has left the town and cannot be traced. In the case of the female cases, one of the Health Visitors, who is trained in this work, visits the house and in nearly every instance has been able to persuade the defaulter to return. This branch of the work is essential both from the point of view of the individual and of the community.

By the co-operation of other sections of the Public Health service, and consultations with the respective Medical Officers, the ascertainment of cases which might otherwise have been missed has been greatly facilitated.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified in the course of the year. As a result of early notification and treatment the infection was aborted in each case and, so far as can be judged at present, in no instance has permanent damage been done to the eyes. This is one of the most important branches of preventive medicine, both from the individual standpoint and that of the community in general.

LABORATORY.

The laboratory work of the department has been greatly increased, particularly by the installation of a Wassermann service for the County Borough. This places at the disposal of all general practitioners in the neighbourhood the advantage of repeated blood examinations in suspicious cases, where it is not possible to send the patients to one of the Clinics for examination. In view of the gross harm conveyed by parental Syphilis, every patient reporting for ante-natal supervision will, in future, have a blood Wassermann carried out whether there are symptoms leading to suspicion or not, as the latency of the disease is so marked that its presence is frequently not suspected until grave eye changes, bone disease, mental deficiency, and many other manifestations make their appearance in the growing child. If Syphilis is found in any pregnant woman and treatment can be instituted at a reasonably early date, the prospect of the child being born in a healthy condition is much increased, with the result that in later years there will be less child blindness or interstitial keratitis, etc., and fewer children admitted to mental hospitals as the result of syphilitic manifestations in the brain.

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The specimens submitted for Wassermann reaction were 393 from Nos. 1 and 23, East Park Terrace.

The number of specimens examined at the Municipal Laboratory for Spirochetes was 2, and for Gonococci 2,192.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than venereal.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	715	56	...	...	558	20	1273	77	1350	...	...
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	8	2	...	...	33	1	41	3	44	...	...
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :— Syphilis, primary	44	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44	...	...
" secondary	3	5	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...
" latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
" all later stages	34	10	...	...	...	...	34	10	44	...	...
" congenital	8	7	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	...	...
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	193	25	193	25	218	...	...
" later ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	95	131	...	...
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	15	5	...	...	30	4	45	9	54	...	...
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4	827	88	5	...	824	50	1692	234	1926	...	...
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	15	5	3	...	59	5	113	101	214	...	...
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :— Syphilis, primary	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...
" secondary	9	2	...	...	...	...	9	2	11	...	...
" latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" all later stages	12	2	...	...	...	...	12	2	14	...	...
" congenital	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	114	7	114	7	121	...	...
" later ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	8	10	...	...	1	10	9	20	29	...	...
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	9	8	...	...	14	2	23	10	33	...	...
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	754	60	2	...	636	26	1392	91	1483	...	...
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	827	88	5	...	824	50	1692	234	1926	...	...

Return relating to all Persons at the Treatment Centres at Nos. 1 and 23 East Park Terrace, Southampton.—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancere.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than venereal.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—										
Syphilis, primary	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
" secondary	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" latent in 1st year of infection	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" all later stages	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Number of attendances:—										
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	1468	1482	6	...	4304	602	41	150	5819	2234
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	150	...	...	...	5140	288	1	...	5291	288
Total attendances	1618	1482	6	...	9444	890	42	150	11110	2522
12. In-patients:—										
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year—										
Borough Hospital	18	7	2	...	36	13	5	...	61	20
Maternity Home	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given—										
Maternity Home	...	61	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	130
Borough Hospital	1460	478	67	...	1747	1237	177	...	3451	1715
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods										
Under 1 year.										
M.	1	2	...	1	7	4	...	...	8	7
F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and under 5 years.										
M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under 15 years.										
M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 years and over.										
M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of syphilis:—										
(a) Names of preparations	Arsenobenzene Compounds.		Mercury.		Bismuth.					
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	1177		...		...		
(c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this	1177		...		...		
	{ Neokharsivan, Novarsenobenzene, Novastab, Stabilsan, Sulphostab, Acetylarsan, Tryparsinide.		{ Mercurial Ointments and Powders for local treatment. Hydrag creta for yo'ng infis.		{ Bismostab, Chlorostab, Bivatol, Stabismol.					

16. PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—

- (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...
 (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...

	Microscopical.		Serum Tests.			
	For Spirochetes.	For Gonococci.	Wassermann.	Others for Syphilis.	For Gonorrhœa.	
2	2192	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	393	...	...	...	...

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

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	South- ampton	Hamp- shire.	London	Wilt- shire.	Sunder- land.	Scot- land.	Nor'un- derland	Liver- pool.	Corn- wall.	N. Wales.	Somer- set.	Suffolk.	Kent.	York- shire.	Man- chester.	Dur- ham.	Total.
	A. Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—																
Syphilis ...	107	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Soft Chancre ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Gonorrhœa ...	215	38	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	262
Conditions other than venereal ...	113	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Total ...	437	76	9	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	532
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	12504	990	51	14	1	9	1	7	15	2	14	1	20	1	1	1	13632
C. Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and in-patient Department to patients residing in each area ...	1039	115	7	2	1	...	...	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1177

There are several copies of this manuscript in the University of Toronto and the University of Michigan.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the summer of 1902.

No.	Date	Time	Temp.	Wind	Clouds	Remarks
1	July 1st	8:00	75	SW	1/4	Clear sky
2	July 2nd	8:00	78	SW	1/4	Clear sky
3	July 3rd	8:00	80	SW	1/4	Clear sky
4	July 4th	8:00	82	SW	1/4	Clear sky
5	July 5th	8:00	85	SW	1/4	Clear sky
6	July 6th	8:00	88	SW	1/4	Clear sky
7	July 7th	8:00	90	SW	1/4	Clear sky
8	July 8th	8:00	92	SW	1/4	Clear sky
9	July 9th	8:00	95	SW	1/4	Clear sky
10	July 10th	8:00	98	SW	1/4	Clear sky

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the summer of 1902. The data indicates a steady increase in temperature over the period, with a consistent wind direction from the southwest and minimal cloud cover.

Tuberculosis and Cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a considerable increase in the mortality from Tuberculosis in Southampton during the year, the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which had fallen from 197 in 1930 to 154 in 1931, increased again last year to a total of 187, and the deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased from 16 to 25.

The deaths occurred from the following forms of the disease :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	187
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	14
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines				5
Tuberculosis of Spine	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis of Sacro Iliac Joint			...	1
Tuberculosis of Tibia	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Testicles	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Skin	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				212
				<hr/>

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis amounted to 1.06 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is 0.18 higher than in the previous year, and equals the average of the past ten years.

The increase in the number of deaths was chiefly among males, the total being 116, compared with 87 in the previous year. The deaths of females were 71, compared with 67 in 1931.

The death-rate for the year per 1,000 of the population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was males 1.35, females 0.78, both sexes 1.06.

The percentage of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year to cases notified during the same period was males 58.3, females 56.3, both sexes 57.5.

Compulsory notification of all cases of Tuberculosis first came into operation on the 1st January, 1912.

Of the cases dying in 1932, the following table shows the years in which the primary notifications were received:—

1918	...	...	...	1	1928	...	...	...	10
1920	...	...	...	1	1929	...	...	...	11
1921	...	...	...	1	1930	...	...	...	17
1922	...	...	...	2	1931	...	...	...	30
1923	...	...	...	1	1932	...	...	...	67
1925	...	...	...	1	Not notified	...	...	...	24
1926	...	...	...	1	Transferable Deaths	...	...	...	11
1927	...	...	...	9					
									<hr/>
									187
									<hr/>

The mortality from Tuberculous Diseases other than Pulmonary was equal to a rate of 0.14 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0.05 above the previous year.

The deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis numbered fourteen, seven more than in the previous year.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930, DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

Primary Notifications	...	...	...	...	406
Notification of Admission to Hospital	...	...	...	...	260
Ditto Discharged	...	...	...	...	286
					<hr/>
					952
					<hr/>

Of the above total 370 were notifications of new cases. In addition to the above, 63 cases came to the knowledge of the Tuberculosis Officer otherwise than by notification.

The localisation of the disease of the notified cases was:—

Lungs	...	...	...	325	Cervical Glands	...	...	12
Meninges of Brain	...	...	...	3	Foot	...	...	1
Peritoneum and Intestines	...	...	...	4	Ankle	...	...	1
Spine	...	...	...	4	Wrist	...	...	2
Sacro Iliac Joint	...	...	...	1	Metacarpal	...	...	1
Hip	...	...	...	7	Elbow	...	...	1
Knee	...	...	...	1	Humerus	...	...	1
Tibia	...	...	...	1	Epiphysis	...	...	1
Kidney	...	...	...	1	Skin	...	...	1
Bladder	...	...	...	1	Testicles	...	...	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Part 1.—Summary of Notifications during the Period from the
3rd January, 1932, to the 31st December, 1932, in the
Area of the County Borough of Southampton.

Age Periods.	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifications.
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up-w'rds	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary—													
Males ...	—	1	3	3	12	30	54	36	31	24	5	199	220
Females ...	—	1	3	9	24	26	32	18	6	4	3	126	143
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males ...	—	2	7	3	5	3	4	—	1	—	—	25	25
Females ...	1	2	3	3	5	3	1	1	1	—	—	20	20

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

Part II.—New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up-w'rds	Total cases.
Pulmonary—												
Males... ...	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	5	2	22
Females ...	2	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	2	5	1	18
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males... ...	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	13
Females ...	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN—Continued.

The source or sources from which information as to the before-mentioned cases was obtained are stated below:—

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns from Local Registrars	23	20
Ditto Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	11	1
Posthumous Notifications	2	—
“Transfers” from other Areas (other than transferable deaths)	4	2
Other Sources—Referred by Medical Practitioners	—	—

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Part III.

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1932, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health	675	465	1140	92	86	178	1318
Number of Cases removed from the Register during the year by reason, <i>inter alia</i> , of:—							
1.—Revision of Register	152	167	319	11	20	31	350
2.—Recovery from the Disease	76	70	146	11	3	14	160
3.—Death	108	65	173	3	2	5	178

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1932.

Including cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

(Inserted by request of the Ministry of Health.)

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	1	2	4	2	1	...	4	1
1—5	1	1	4	5	...	3	2	3
5—10	4	4	9	5	...	...	2	1
10—15	4	9	4	5	...	2	2	1
15—20	13	24	6	5	5	5	1	...
20—25	31	31	3	3	8	14	1	...
25—35	57	34	4	1	22	24	...	...
35—45	40	18	...	1	26	6	...	...
45—55	34	8	3	1	28	5	4	...
55—65	29	9	...	2	20	9	...	2
65 and up'ds.)	7	4	1	...	6	3	1	...
Totals	221	144	38	30	116	71	17	8

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE showing case-rates, deaths, and death-rates from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards during the year 1932.

WARD.	CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1. Town	29	2.91	3	0.30	32	3.21	20	2.02	2	0.20	22	2.21
2. St. Mary's	25	2.37	5	0.48	30	2.85	19	1.81	2	0.19	21	2.00
3. Northam	19	1.95	7	0.72	26	2.67	14	1.44	2	0.21	16	1.65
4. Trinity	21	2.63	1	0.13	22	2.76	12	1.51	1	0.13	13	1.64
5. Newtown	16	2.00	1	0.12	17	2.12	2	0.25	2	0.25	4	0.50
6. All Saints	15	1.82	1	0.12	16	1.94	12	1.46	1	0.12	13	1.58
7. Bevois	18	2.41	1	0.13	19	2.54	6	0.80	1	0.13	7	0.93
8. Banister	10	1.14	—	—	10	1.14	6	0.68	—	—	6	0.68
9. Freemantle	11	1.51	2	0.28	13	1.79	14	1.93	2	0.28	16	2.21
10. Millbrook	24	1.80	3	0.22	27	2.02	13	0.97	2	0.15	15	1.12
11. Shirley	23	1.30	2	0.11	25	1.41	12	0.68	2	0.11	14	0.79
12. Portswold	15	1.30	2	0.18	17	1.48	6	0.52	1	0.09	7	0.61
13. St. Denys	13	1.34	2	0.21	15	1.55	12	1.24	—	—	12	1.24
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree...	19	1.65	4	0.35	23	2.00	11	0.96	—	—	11	0.96
15. Bitterne and Sholing	20	1.54	5	0.38	25	1.92	5	0.38	3	0.23	8	0.61
16. Woolston	11	1.40	3	0.38	14	1.78	8	1.02	1	0.13	9	1.15
17. St. Nicholas	36	2.44	3	0.20	39	2.64	15	1.02	3	0.20	18	1.22
Borough	325	1.84	45	0.25	370	2.09	187	1.06	25	0.14	212	1.20

TUBERCULOSIS.

Average case-rates and death-rates per 1,000 of the population from Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards during the ten years 1923—1932.

WARD.	CASE-RATE.			DEATH RATE.		
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1. Town	3.29	0.36	3.65	2.03	0.24	2.27
2. St. Mary's	2.30	0.43	2.73	1.20	0.18	1.38
3. Northam	2.16	0.55	2.71	1.31	0.23	1.54
4. Trinity	2.13	0.35	2.48	1.20	0.27	1.47
5. Newtown	1.62	0.18	1.80	0.88	0.10	0.98
6. All Saints	1.67	0.20	1.87	0.86	0.10	0.96
7. Bevois	1.66	0.21	1.87	0.89	0.07	0.96
8. Banister	1.19	0.10	1.29	0.66	0.07	0.73
9. Freemantle	1.58	0.18	1.76	0.97	0.21	1.18
10. Millbrook	1.86	0.26	2.12	1.01	0.20	1.21
11. Shirley	1.68	0.17	1.85	0.90	0.15	1.05
12. Portwood	1.34	0.18	1.52	0.62	0.10	0.72
13. St. Denys	1.67	0.23	1.90	1.02	0.08	1.10
14. Bitterne & Pear Tree	1.85	0.15	2.00	1.10	0.13	1.23
15. Bitterne & Sholing ...	1.49	0.34	1.84	0.91	0.27	1.18
16. Woolston	1.24	0.22	1.46	0.87	0.10	0.97
17. St. Nicholas	2.11	0.21	2.32	1.00	0.24	1.24
Borough	1.85	0.27	2.12	1.04	0.17	1.21

Steady progress can be noted in the Tuberculosis work in the Borough. As in former years, the Tuberculosis Officer is responsible for the clinical work at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, 1, East Park Terrace, where sessions are now held on five mornings and one evening weekly.

During the year a similar Clinic, consisting of Waiting Room, Health Visitors' Office, and Consulting Room, has been fully equipped as a separate unit, apart from other Clinics held on the same premises, at Sydney House, Bitterne.

The Tuberculosis Officer attends this Clinic on one morning and one evening weekly, and an increasing number of patients are being seen there, 49 new cases and 391 attendances being recorded during the last six months of the year.

New patients are seen at all sessions at both Clinics, and are usually sent up by their own medical attendants for specialist opinion, 350 out of the 530 new cases examined during the year having been practitioners' cases.

With the general advance in scientific methods of investigation, a far greater precision in the accuracy of diagnosis is now possible than was the case when Tuberculosis schemes were first initiated, and this is of paramount importance in the detection of the disease in its early and curable stages.

In addition to detailed clinical examination, the sputum is examined for Tubercle Bacilli, and also for the presence of albumen, the latter being significant of the existence of some lung lesion, and its absence a decidedly favourable sign.

A Radiological examination is also undertaken, and on completion a full report on the case, together with the appropriate recommendation, is forwarded to the patient's medical practitioner.

Visits to patients' homes are made by the Tuberculosis Officer at the request of the patient's own medical attendant. Last year 89 of these visits were made, and generally in consultation.

The total number of attendances at the Clinics was 4,588.

One hundred and twenty-five contact cases were also examined, and 11 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, 4 were indefinite and remained under observation, while the remainder were found to be healthy.

Each Health Visitor is supplied with a weekly list of ten cases to be visited in her area, and in every notified case she ascertains the names and ages of all contacts, that is people of any age living in the same house, and any who are at all delicate or of whose health the Visitor is at all doubtful are advised to attend the Clinic to see the Tuberculosis Officer for a thorough investigation.

During the year 5,626 visits to homes of patients were made by the Health Visitors, and it is on these visits that so much good work can be done in advising the patient as to the practical details of methods to be adopted both for his own good and for the protection of those with whom he is living in contact.

The Isolation Hospital provides two pavilions for Sanatorium treatment of cases of Tuberculosis, in which there are 32 and 16 beds for males and females respectively.

A workshop has recently been added for the use of the male patients, and has been greatly appreciated, and some useful work has been done there.

The provision of a day room separate from the wards and verandahs for the use of bed patients are matters requiring further consideration.

Of the 199 cases admitted during the year, 172 were definitely Tuberculous, and 26 were admitted for observation. Artificial Pneumothorax was induced or attempted in 52 cases during the year. This form of treatment is commenced in the Sanatorium, and the refills are continued at the Borough Hospital by the Tuberculosis Officer after the patient's discharge from the Sanatorium. In all, 746 refills were carried out during 1932.

It is worthy of note that the Pneumothorax cases have been able to return to their work in a larger proportion and in a shorter time that would have been possible under other forms of treatment.

Phrenic evulsion has been carried out in five cases in which other treatment was precluded, and the results have been quite good. These operations were performed either at the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital or in a Nursing Home.

Crisalbine, a gold preparation similar to sanocrysin, has been used in several cases, and, with careful watching and in small doses, has been helpful where other treatment has been impossible.

The X-Ray Department has proved invaluable, both in the diagnosis of the disease and in the control of Artificial Pneumothorax treatment, 930 radiographic examinations being carried out for the department during the year under review. This figure represents a considerable increase over previous years, and is partly accounted for by the repeated checks necessary in cases which are being treated by Artificial Pneumothorax.

The Radiological work is carried out at the Borough Hospital, which also provides 48 beds for more advanced cases.

A revision of the Register has been undertaken during the year.

The continuance of the high Tuberculosis mortality rate in the Borough is a matter for regret, and indicates the necessity of renewed efforts for the prevention of the disease.

Undoubtedly the present economic depression has been a factor tending to keep up this rate. Other matters to which attention must be directed include measures to improve housing conditions, measures to safeguard the health of contacts, and the limitation of infection from "open" cases of the disease.

The last requirement is partly met by the instructions given by the Health Visitors on visiting the homes with regard to the proper destruction of sputum, but the provision of a suitable institution for the segregation of dangerously infective cases is a matter requiring consideration.

The provision of an open-air day School within the Borough might also be expected to lessen the incidence of the disease.

It may be said that 1.3% of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the majority of cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are due to infection by the Bovine Bacillus, which is responsible for 6% of all human Tuberculosis.

The provision of a naturally Tubercle-free milk supply is not at present practicable, but every household which cannot obtain Certified, Grade A (Tuberculin tested) or pasteurised milk can boil it, a procedure which does not appreciably interfere with its nutritional value.

SUMMARY OF PNEUMOTHORAX CASES.

The following table shows the complications which occurred, together with after results of cases dealt with in 1930, 1931, and 1932 :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	Total.
Number given inductions ...	16	33	52	101
Number with positive sputum ...	16	29	43	88
Patients with—				
(a) Adhesions ...	10	25	21	56
(b) Effusions ...	1	4	4	9
Phrenic evulsion performed ...	1	1	3	5
Number still receiving treatment	3	7	31	41
Number being treated at Borough				
Hospital ...	3	7	28	38
Number still in Sanatorium ...	—	—	14	14
Left area ...	—	3	2	5
Dead ...	3	7	4	14
 Total number of refills ...	 104	 588	 746	 1,438

GENERAL SUMMARY OF WORK.

Number of cases under supervision, 1st January, 1933	...	...	930
Examined by Tuberculosis Officer at—			
Patients' Homes	...	...	89
Clinic	...	...	655
Attendances at the Dispensary	...	...	4,588
Attendances for A.P. Treatment	...	...	746
Visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Isolation and Borough Hospital	...	...	92
Visits of Health Visitors to Homes of Patients	...	...	5,626
Cases referred by Medical Practitioners	...	...	377
Sputum examinations	...	...	444
X-Ray examinations	...	...	930
Number of contacts examined	...	...	125
Number of contacts found tuberculous	...	...	11

Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931.

The Home Office issued the above Scheme under which every employer engaged in an industry or process included in the First Schedule to the Scheme is required to arrange for the initial examination of any workman newly engaged by him within two months of his commencing to be employed in the industry or process, and any workman found at such examination to be suffering from Tuberculosis or otherwise failing to reach the standard of health and physique prescribed must be suspended from employment in the industry or process; and enquiring whether the Council would be willing to arrange for one of their Officers to undertake the initial examinations, at a fee of 6/-, to be paid in respect of each examination made by the Tuberculosis Officer.

The Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer was authorised to carry out the work at the fee stated. One case was examined during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These Regulations give local authorities power to require Tuberculous employees, who are in an infectious state, engaged in the milk trade, to discontinue their employment or occupation.

It was not necessary to take any action under these Regulations during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925—Section 62.

This section gives power to local authorities to enforce any person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who is in an

infectious state, without proper lodging or accommodation, and is a serious risk of infection to other persons, to be removed to a suitable hospital or institution.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

For statistical purposes, cases are divided up according to the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health :—

- I. All patients are grouped according to sex and age, those under 15 years of age being classed as children.
- II. Classification as to whether the disease is (a) Pulmonary or (b) Non-Pulmonary.
- III. Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are divided into :—

Class T.B. minus—viz., those in which Tubercle Bacilli have not been discovered in the sputum.

Class T.B. plus—viz., cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found in the sputum.

This latter class is further sub-divided into :—

Group 1. Cases with slight constitutional disturbance and with the disease limited to the apex of one lobe only, with slight exceptions.

Group 3. Cases with profound systemic disturbance with marked impairment of function, and with little chance of recovery.

Group 2. All cases which cannot be included in the above groups.

- IV. Patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis classified according to the site of lesion.

The tables given are also those suggested by the Ministry of Health, and adopted for the sake of uniformity throughout the service.

The results of treatment are described by the following terms :—

Quiescent.—Cases which have no signs or symptoms of disease left.

Arrested.—Cases which have been quiescent for at least two years.

Cured.—Those in which the disease has been “ arrested ” for three years.

Improved.—Cases in which their general condition is better.

No material improvement.—All other patients who are alive.

The following Tables are prepared in the form required by the Ministry of Health. They show the work carried out at the Dispensaries, at No. 1, East Park Terrace, and Sydney House, and a record of patients admitted to, and the results of treatment of patients discharged from the Borough Sanatorium and the Borough Hospital during the year 1932 :—

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1932.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	108	63	5	6	2	1	1	2	110	64	6	8	188	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	11	4	32	
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	124	38	49	310	
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	1	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	3	11	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	34	35	31	110	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	20	9	8	7	1	—	4	—	21	9	8	11	49	
(b) Non-Tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	196	85	97	537	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES ON DISPENSARY REGISTER ON DECEMBER 31ST:—														
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	418	279	14	16	11	9	12	6	429	288	26	22	765	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	12	6	36	

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1932.—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	930	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	21
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	112	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	107
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	4,588	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	32
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal... ..	27	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations)	89
(b) Other	350	10. Number of— (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined... ..	444
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary Purposes	5,626	(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work	930
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) on previous page	9	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	368

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council ... ..	...	...	2
Provided by Voluntary Bodies ... ..	...	...	Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

(C) Number of Beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Southampton County Borough Sanatorium	48	—	—	—	48
Southampton Borough Hospital	45	—	—	—	45

Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are admitted to Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital at Alton.

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation in the Borough Sanatorium during the year.

		In Institution on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institution. (4)	In Institution on Dec. 31st. (5)
Number of doubtfully Tuberculous Cases admitted for observation	Adult Males	—	6	6	—	—
	Adult Females	4	13	12	—	5
	Children	—	7	6	—	1
	Total	4	26	24	—	6
Number of definitely Tuberculous Patients admitted for treatment	Adult Males	23	95	96	2	20
	Adult Females	9	69	72	1	5
	Children	1	9	8	1	1
	Total	33	173	176	4	26
GRAND TOTAL		37	199	200	4	32

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation in the Borough Hospital during the year.

		In Institution on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institution. (4)	In Institution on Dec. 31st. (5)
Number of doubtfully Tuberculous Cases admitted for observation	Adult Males	4	3	4	—	3
	Adult Females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	4	3	4	—	3
Number of definitely Tuberculous Patients admitted for treatment	Adult Males	29	116	75	48	22
	Adult Females	9	41	22	16	12
	Children	3	3	2	3	1
	Total	41	160	99	67	35
GRAND TOTAL		45	163	103	67	38

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully Tuberculous cases discharged during the year from the Borough Sanatorium.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Non-Tuberculous	4	5	1	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	6
Doubtful	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	4	6	1	2	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	6

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer amounted to 305, of which 148 were males and 157 females.

This number is an increase of 54 compared with previous year, and is equal to a death-rate of 1.72 per 1,000 of the population. The rate is an increase of 0.29 compared with the previous year, and is 0.22 above the average for 10 years.

The following table shows the death-rate from Cancer in the Municipal Wards during the year 1932, and, for comparison, the average death-rate from the disease for the previous ten years :—

Ward.	Death-rate, 1932.	Average Death-rate, 10 years, 1922—1931.
1. Town	2.32	1.91
2. St. Mary's	1.52	1.35
3. Northam	1.13	1.33
4. Trinity	2.51	1.39
5. Newtown	2.01	1.59
6. All Saints	2.19	1.55
7. Bevois	2.43	1.78
8. Banister	2.05	1.47
9. Freemantle	2.21	1.77
10. Millbrook	1.65	1.38
11. Shirley	1.36	1.66
12. Portswood	1.39	1.44
13. St. Denys	2.18	1.46
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree	1.74	1.29
15. Bitterne and Sholing ...	0.92	1.26
16. Woolston	2.54	1.35
17. St. Nicholas	0.95	1.56
Borough	1.72	1.50

TABLE

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide in the presence of various metal ions as catalysts. The reaction was measured by the volume of oxygen gas evolved over a period of 10 minutes at different temperatures.

Temperature (°C)	Rate of Reaction (ml O ₂ /min)	Catalyst
10	0.5	None
10	1.5	Fe ²⁺
10	2.5	Fe ³⁺
10	3.5	Cu ²⁺
10	4.5	Mn ²⁺
10	5.5	Ni ²⁺
10	6.5	Zn ²⁺
10	7.5	Co ²⁺
10	8.5	Pb ²⁺
10	9.5	Ag ⁺
10	10.5	Hg ²⁺
20	1.5	None
20	2.5	Fe ²⁺
20	3.5	Fe ³⁺
20	4.5	Cu ²⁺
20	5.5	Mn ²⁺
20	6.5	Ni ²⁺
20	7.5	Zn ²⁺
20	8.5	Co ²⁺
20	9.5	Pb ²⁺
20	10.5	Ag ⁺
20	11.5	Hg ²⁺
30	2.5	None
30	3.5	Fe ²⁺
30	4.5	Fe ³⁺
30	5.5	Cu ²⁺
30	6.5	Mn ²⁺
30	7.5	Ni ²⁺
30	8.5	Zn ²⁺
30	9.5	Co ²⁺
30	10.5	Pb ²⁺
30	11.5	Ag ⁺
30	12.5	Hg ²⁺
40	3.5	None
40	4.5	Fe ²⁺
40	5.5	Fe ³⁺
40	6.5	Cu ²⁺
40	7.5	Mn ²⁺
40	8.5	Ni ²⁺
40	9.5	Zn ²⁺
40	10.5	Co ²⁺
40	11.5	Pb ²⁺
40	12.5	Ag ⁺
40	13.5	Hg ²⁺
50	4.5	None
50	5.5	Fe ²⁺
50	6.5	Fe ³⁺
50	7.5	Cu ²⁺
50	8.5	Mn ²⁺
50	9.5	Ni ²⁺
50	10.5	Zn ²⁺
50	11.5	Co ²⁺
50	12.5	Pb ²⁺
50	13.5	Ag ⁺
50	14.5	Hg ²⁺

Municipal Hospitals
and
Municipal Laboratories.

BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

The Borough Hospital, previously the Shirley Warren Poor Law Infirmary, was appropriated under the Local Government Act as a General Hospital under the Public Health Acts, and the administration transferred to the Health Committee.

The Hospital consists of four Male Pavilions of eight wards, and four Female Pavilions of seven wards. In addition there are in each Pavilion, on an average, four Side Wards containing three or four beds.

On the male side of the Hospital, ST. MICHAEL'S PAVILION consists of a Lower Ward in which acute surgical cases are exclusively treated, the Side Wards being devoted to the treatment of boys over 5 and under 16 years of age, and an Upper Ward, to which chronic or inoperable surgical cases are periodically drafted from the Lower Ward. These Wards are visited on three days a week by the Visiting Surgeon. SHIRLEY PAVILION consists of a Lower Ward in which acute medical cases are treated, and an Upper Ward to which chronic medical cases are drafted as occasion arises. In the Side Wards, boys of over 5 and under 16 years of age are treated for acute medical conditions. The Visiting Physician controls the treatment of patients in these Wards on his visits three days a week. PORTSWOOD PAVILION consists of a Lower Ward in which senile and bed-ridden patients are treated. The patients in this Ward are almost all over 70 years of age. The Upper Ward is exclusively confined to the treatment of advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the majority of which cases have at some time or another been under the care of the Tuberculosis Officer and have therefore received treatment at the Municipal Dispensary. Finally, in ST. JOHN'S PAVILION, the Lower Ward is now in full working order as a Tonsils and Adenoids Ward. The Day Room has been converted into a well-equipped Theatre, and the Ward is exclusively used for these cases. They are admitted on a Monday afternoon, operated upon on Tuesday morning by Dr. MacKeith, and discharged on the following afternoon. This arrangement has worked admirably. The Upper Ward is reserved for male Venereal cases requiring Hospital treatment, and Skin Diseases. The Clinics are held by the Resident Medical Superintendent on four days a week in a well-equipped and up-to-date Treatment Room. Since his appointment as

Venereal Disease Officer, Dr. Campbell visits the Hospital one afternoon a week, when he reviews the cases and works in co-operation with the Resident Medical Superintendent.

On the female side of the Hospital, HOLYROOD PAVILION consists of one Ward containing eight Maternity beds, and a Labour Room where the cases are confined. This Maternity unit is well equipped, but the number of beds is inadequate to the needs of the Hospital, and requires extension. The Ward is under the charge of a Sister who is a certified Midwife, and also an approved Lecturer in practical midwifery to the pupil Midwives, who are senior nurses specially selected for this work. ST. LAWRENCE PAVILION is the Female Surgical unit and on the Lower Ward acute surgical and gynaecological cases are treated. This section is under the care of the Visiting Surgeon. The Upper Ward is devoted to the treatment of female Venereal cases and Skin Diseases. The Clinic is under the charge of the Resident Medical Superintendent, who works in co-operation with the Venereal Disease Officer who reviews these cases once a week. It also has a well-equipped Treatment Room similar to that on Upper St. John's Ward. ALL SAINTS PAVILION is devoted to the treatment of acute medical cases in the Lower Ward, while the Upper Ward is used for chronic medical cases. This Pavilion is under the charge of the Visiting Physician. The Lower Side Wards are reserved for female staff patients. ST. MARY'S PAVILION consists of a Lower Ward for the treatment of children up to 5 years of age and an Upper Ward, separated by a partition into two Wards, the first of which is used for female senile cases, while the Back Ward (with enclosed balcony) is reserved for advanced female phthisical cases.

Finally, there are well-equipped Operating Theatre, X-Ray, and Massage Departments. The chief operating day is on Wednesday morning, but urgent operations may prove necessary on any day and at any time during the week. Two sessions for X-Ray examinations are held by the Visiting Radiologist on Monday and Thursday afternoons. The patients undergoing X-Ray examination are selected partly from Hospital In-Patients and partly from Tuberculous Out-Patients selected by the Tuberculosis Officer from his Dispensary patients. On the same afternoon the Tuberculosis Officer visits the Hospital and makes

use of the Operating Theatre, where he operates on the chests of selected Tuberculous cases, working in conjunction with the Radiologist.

Apart from the visits of the Visiting Physician and Surgeon on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, the Hospital is also visited every Friday morning by the Consulting Surgeon, who sees selected cases in consultation. He also operates in the absence of the Visiting Surgeon.

MESSAGE DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the charge of a competent Masseuse, who treats cases of fracture, dislocation, palsy, contracture, etc., selected by the Medical Officers. She also gives remedial exercises to convalescent patients. A certain number of Out-Patients are also treated in this department.

OPERATIVE SURGERY.

As will be seen from Table E, 374 operations were successfully performed during the year. The Operating Theatre has recently been fitted out with an up-to-date shadowless lamp, and a St. Bartholomew's Hospital Operating Table of the very latest pattern, both of which are giving satisfaction. The former Operating Table has been transferred to the Tonsils and Adenoids Theatre.

SENILE PATIENTS.

During 1932, out of 2,097 admissions (including 120 births), 252 patients over the age of 70 were admitted into the Hospital. Out of a total number of 440 deaths, 153 were over the age of 70 years, and 231 over the age of 60 years. On the other hand, between the age periods of 1 and 20 only 14 patients died.

NURSING STAFF.

In order to meet the inadequacy of the Nursing Staff, a scheme is under consideration for an increase in the Nurses' Home which will permit of an addition of 30 nurses. This should go far in relieving the situation, which for some time past has been causing considerable anxiety.

HEALTH OF THE STAFF.

With regard to the indoor Staff, this has been very good. There has, however, been a considerable amount of illness among the outdoor Staff.

TABLE A.—Table showing the classification of the accommodation for sick, maternity and mental cases, and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1932.

Classification of Wards.	Number of Wards.	BEDS.									
		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age).		Total.			
		Provided (3)	Occupied (4)	Provided (5)	Occupied (6)	Provided (7)	Occupied (8)	Provided (9)	Occupied (10)		
1. Medical ...	2	32	24	32	26	...	...	64	50
2. Surgical ...	2	31	21	28	25	...	...	59	46
3. Chronic sick *	5	112	90	56	53	...	...	168	143
4. Children ...	1	...	...	...	...	54	34	54	34
5. Venereal ...	2	32	14	15	5	5	...	52	19		
6. Tuberculosis	2	31	26	14	12	...	...	45	38
7. Isolation ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Maternity ...	1	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	8
9. Mental ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	238	175	153	129	59	34	450	338		

* Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

TABLE B.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1932.

(i).—IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	2,097
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	131
3.	Number of live births	120
4.	Number of still births	16
5.	Number of deaths among the newly born (<i>i.e.</i> , under 4 weeks of age)	12
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	24
7.	Number of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital	1
8.	Total number of deaths	440
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	1,614
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in Nos. 8 and 9 above, whose stay was for the following periods—	
	(a) Four weeks or less	1,127
	(b) Exceeding four weeks, but not exceeding 13 weeks	662
	(c) Exceeding 13 weeks	265
11.	Number of beds occupied during the year:—	
	(a) Average, 319; (b) highest, 353, on 13th March, 1932; (c) lowest, 287, on 18th October, 1932.	
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	352
13.	Number of abdominal sections	69

(ii).—OUT-PATIENTS.

1.	Nature and scope of the Out-Patient provision for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations, or otherwise:— There is no surgical or medical Out-Patient Department. Out-Patients are admitted to the X-Ray and Massage Departments.	
2.	Total number of persons seen in the Out-Patient Department	983
3.	Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for In-Patient treatment in the Institution	0
4.	Number of these persons who had received In-Patient treatment in the Institution	5
5.	Total number of attendances in the Out-Patient Department	1,030

TABLE C.

Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or who died in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1932.

DISEASE GROUPS.	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A. Acute infectious disease	19	1	27	13
B. Influenza	3	...	20	6
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	2	2	88	61
Non-pulmonary ... ..	...	1	13	3
D. Malignant disease ... ..	...	...	42	78
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea ...	1	...	10	...
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (mus- cular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica) ...	...	...	4	...
(3) Chronic arthritis ... ..	...	...	7	...
F. Venereal disease	2	...	80	...
G. Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	...	...	4	...
H. Puerperal fever—				
(a) Women confined in hospital ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Admitted from outside ...	...	...	5	...
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth ...	...	...	58	2
J. Mental diseases—				
(a) Senile dementia ... ..	...	...	4	...
(b) Other ... ..	...	...	14	...
K. Senile decay ... ..	...	...	12	2
L. Accidental injury and violence ...	4	...	66	18
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	10	4	75	31
N. " " Respiratory System ...	102	5	124	52
O. " " Circulatory System ...	...	3	70	99
P. " " Digestive System ...	47	4	147	12
Q. " " Genito-urinary System	5	...	83	23
R. " " Skin	67	...	116	3
S. Other diseases	2	12	56	5
T. Mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards, and not included in above figures—				
Mothers ... ..	...	...	117	...
Infants	108	...		
Totals	372	32	1242	408

TABLE D.

Classification of number of deaths occurring at the different age periods between 1st January and 31st December, 1932.

1.	Above 90 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2.	Between 80 and 90 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
3.	" 70 " 80 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
4.	" 60 " 70 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
5.	" 50 " 60 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
6.	" 40 " 50 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
7.	" 30 " 40 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
8.	" 20 " 30 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
9.	" 10 " 20 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10.	" 5 " 10 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11.	" 1 " 5 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
12.	Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
13.	" 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
							Total	440

There is an increase of 76 deaths as compared with the previous year.

TABLE E.

Operations performed at the Borough Hospital from 1st January to 31st December, 1932.

1.	Abdominal sections (not including those under No. 2)	65
2.	Gynæcological Operations	64
3.	Genito-urinary Operations	39
4.	Operations on Ear, Nose, and Throat—	
	(a) Tonsils and Adenoids	59
	(b) Mastoid	4
	(c) Nasal	2
5.	Operations on Bones and Joints	28
6.	Dental Operations	22
7.	Miscellaneous and minor Operations, including Skin grafts, incision, and drainage of abscesses, etc.	91
	Total	374

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Alterations and additions to the administrative block were completed during the year. The additional accommodation provided is :—

GROUND FLOOR.—Matron's sitting room and bedroom ; Head Sister's bedroom ; three Nurses' bedrooms ; lecture room ; Nurses' recreation room ; Housemaids' pantry ; and one bathroom, one w.c., two lavatories, and cloak room with five basins.

It is proposed to increase the size of the present Nurses' dining room by adding the existing sewing room. The new sewing room is proposed elsewhere on the ground floor.

FIRST FLOOR.—Twelve Nurses' bedrooms ; one Housemaids' pantry ; and one bathroom, one w.c., one lavatory and cloak room with two basins.

SECOND FLOOR.—Ten Nurses' bedrooms ; one bathroom, one w.c., and a box room is allowed for in roof, approximately 9 feet by 42 feet.

Seven hundred and forty-six cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and Millbrook Marsh Hospital during the year. This is an increase of 106 patients, compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the number and description of the cases admitted in each year since 1923 :—

Disease Admitted.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Small Pox	*2	1	1	—	1	4	—	*1	—	1
Scarlet Fever	322	284	281	220	354	252	320	303	180	142
Diphtheria	210	260	261	321	250	311	373	418	230	214
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	4	9	3	3	1	3	—	1	3	3
Enteric Fever	21	26	16	16	21	39	19	24	11	15
Tuberculosis	133	112	111	208	216	213	224	222	178	197
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	4	3	2	1	2	4	4	10
Measles and German Measles	98	40	99	90	68	45	74	65	6	66
Chicken Pox	11	9	24	64	19	37	25	11	22	3
Mumps	4	33	14	13	8	7	12	2	3	5
Erysipelas	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	24
Pneumonia... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Influenza	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Diseases	17	3	5	2	6	5	14	4	3	8
Totals	829	778	820	941	947	917	1066	1055	643	746

* For observation.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Cases Isolated for Treatment during the Year 1932.

This Table shows all admissions to the Isolation Hospital, and Millbrook Marsh Hospital, and includes all Cases admitted from Vessels in the Port, Cases admitted from neighbouring Districts, and Naval and Military Cases

DISEASE NOTIFIED OR SUSPECTED.	Cases Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1932.	Total number of Admissions.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Discharged	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1932.	Average number of Days in Hospital (Cases treated to a Conclusion)	Case Mortality. Per cent.
Small Pox ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	142	137	119	—	25	34.3	—
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ...	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Contact Scarlet Fever ...	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	22	214	202	215	4	17	31	1.98
Measles ...	—	61	60	58	3	—	—	5.0
Enteric Fever... ..	—	15	14	11	2	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	39	197	197	200	4	32	71	2.0
Erysipelas ...	1	24	21	19	4	2	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	10	9	5	5	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	30	28	26	5	—	—	—
Parotitis ...	—	5	4	5	—	—	—	—
Rubella ...	—	5	5	4	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	3	3	1	1	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	14	14	—	—	14	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
Tonsillitis ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Rheumatism ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Observation Case ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	65	746	713	679	29	103	—	—

SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred and forty-two cases were admitted, compared with one hundred and seventy-seven the previous year. The general character of the disease was mild, and there were no deaths. One operation was performed for single mastoid disease. Five of the admissions were not found to be suffering from Scarlet Fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

Two hundred and fourteen cases were admitted, as compared with two hundred and twenty-eight the year before. Although there were a large number of severely inflamed throats which passed on to peritonsillar abscess, the disease on the whole was of a mild type. The age grouping showed a tendency to rise, there being a considerable number of young adults in the total. There were four deaths (two of which occurred among patients admitted from outside the Borough), as compared with eight in 1931. Two of the deaths occurred in adults aged 25 and 56 years respectively, one of whom had been ill for over a week previous to admission, and was in a semi-comatose state, and the other admitted suffering also from Uræmia. The remaining two were in males, aged 8 and 28 years, both of whom had been ill for a week. The boy was one of a family of nine, including father and mother, who were all admitted, and of whom five were very severely ill. Several operations were performed during the year, namely, one for mastoid disease, one for empyemia thoracis, and three paracentesis tympani. Twelve of the total were not found to be suffering from the notified disease.

MEASLES.

During the year there were several sporadic outbreaks in the Borough, and sixty-one cases were admitted to Hospital, compared with five the year previous. The type was rather severe, with a considerable amount of chest complications, and there were three deaths from broncho-pneumonia. One boy was operated upon for bilateral mastoid disease, and he progressed subsequently in a satisfactory manner.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Owing to the prevalence of this disease throughout the year, and the degree of lung involvement in a considerable number of children, cases to the number of thirty were admitted, compared with one the year before. There were five deaths from broncho-pneumonia and cerebral hæmorrhage.

ERYSIPELAS.

During the past year there was a considerable increase in the number of admission of cases of the disease from two to twenty-four. There were four deaths. The types were severe, mainly involving the face and scalp with a considerable degree of toxæmia. The deaths occurred in children of four and eleven months from the "wandering" type, and in adults of 46 and 75 years with severe cardiac trouble.

ENTERIC FEVER.

In 1932 there were fifteen admissions with two deaths, compared with eleven and two deaths in 1931. The deaths occurred in a woman of 45 with continual intestinal hæmorrhage, and in a boy of 17 with double pneumonia.

INFLUENZA.

In the last months of the year there was an outbreak of Influenza in the Borough, and a special ward was opened to receive severe cases or those with pulmonary involvement. Up to the end of the year twenty-three had been admitted.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

During 1932 there were ten cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever admitted, compared with four in 1931. Of the ten, nine were proven to be so, and there were five deaths. The ages varied from 18 months to 46 years, and, with the exception of the youngest, all were males. Two of the deaths occurred within twenty hours of admission, while two more lived for several weeks. The tenth case died from acute spontaneous subarachnoid hæmorrhage after three weeks in Hospital.

The following Table shows the districts from which cases were admitted during the year 1932 :—

Disease Notified or Suspected.	Boro'.	Port.	New Forest Rural.	S. Stoneham Rural.	Romsey Rural & Romsey Boro'.	Eastleigh.	Other Districts.	Military Cases.	Total.
Small Pox	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	122	8	4	1	6	1	—	—	142
Do. (Contacts)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Do. and Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria	195	5	6	1	3	—	—	4	214
Enteric Fever	9	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	15
Tuberculosis	196	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	197
Chicken Pox	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Measles	41	13	1	3	—	—	—	3	61
Rubella	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Mumps	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
Erysipelas	19	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	24
Whooping Cough	28	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	30
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tonsillitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Influenza	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rheumatism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Observation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	660	42	12	5	12	1	3	11	746

MUNICIPAL LABORATORIES.

The following report shows the amount of work carried out during the year at the Bacteriological Laboratories at No. 23, East Park Terrace, and at the Isolation Hospital :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY, 23, EAST PARK TERRACE.

DIPHTHERIA—

Specimens from Doctors 1045

SPUTA—

Specimens from Doctors 757

T. B. Dispensary 402

„ „ Sydney House 42

Estimation of Albumen 377

TYPHOID GROUP—

Agglutination test for T.A.B.	...	...	22
Fæces	...	...	84

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER—

Fluid	...	...	19
Contacts (Throat Swabs)	...	...	84

VINCENT'S ANGINA—

Throat Swabs	6
--------------	-----	-----	---

RINGWORM—

Cases from Doctors	...	...	25
„ „ School Clinic	...	...	145

URINE EXAMINATIONS—

Chemical	...	...	5
Microscopic	...	...	145

GONORRHŒA—

Urine Examinations—Bacteriological	...	309
Examinations of Pus, etc.	...	1,502
Specimens from Doctors	...	102

ANÆMIA—

Blood Films Examined	...	10
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MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS—

including Bacteriological tests on samples of Milk	...	43
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BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following Bacteriological Examinations were made at the Laboratory at the Isolation Hospital:—

Specimens from patients in Hospital	...	1,893
Number positive	...	243
Specimens submitted by medical practitioners	216	
Number positive	...	18
Gonorrhœa examinations of Pus	...	42
Sputa examination of specimens	...	65

Mental Deficiency
and
Mental Treatment Clinic.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVES.

Under an Agreement dated the 12th June, 1931, between the County Council of Hampshire and the Councils of the County Boroughs of Southampton and Bournemouth, provision is made both for mental hospital accommodation under the Lunacy Acts, and for the provision of institutional accommodation for cases under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

By the Joint Agreement the Hampshire County Council are allotted 6/10ths of the accommodation available, the County Borough of Southampton 3/10ths, and the County Borough of Bournemouth 1/10th.

Two Colonies for mentally defectives have been provided, namely :—

COLDEAST COLONY.

This Colony was acquired by the Hants County Council in April, 1925. It is situated at Sarisbury, not far from Bursledon Bridge, and stands 100 feet above sea level. The Colony, which extends to about 172 acres, was opened for 60 female adult patients in 1928. One villa was subsequently built and opened in July, 1931, to accommodate 50 low grade mentally defective boys under the age of 16 years. Seven further villas are in course of erection and plans for three other villas have been approved by the Board of Control to accommodate various grades of defectives.

The Colony is planned for 500 beds and so arranged that it can readily be extended to accommodate 1,000 patients.

TATCHBURY MOUNT COLONY.

This Colony was acquired by the Southampton Borough Council in 1930, as an Institution for mentally defectives, and is a most suitable building for this purpose. The Colony is situated about 1½ miles north-west of Totton and extends to about 177 acres. The site is that of an Old British Earthworks, and stands high, with views over Southampton Water and the New Forest. It comprises a Mansion House, a large walled

Garden, Lodge, and two Farms—a Home Farm of 63 acres comprises farm house, buildings, and two cottages; and Hazel Farm of 92 acres, farm house, buildings, and two cottages. The Colony was opened in November, 1931, for 56 male patients over the age of 16 years. The patients are at present accommodated in the Mansion, the old stables having been converted to useful workshops. Water, electricity, and gas are supplied from the Borough of Southampton.

It is proposed that eventually Coldeast Colony should be primarily used for female patients and children, and Tatchbury Mount Colony developed as a Colony for male patients.

At the end of the year the number of cases from the County Borough of Southampton in Colonies, Certified Institutions, or under Guardianship were :—

Institution.	IN INSTITUTIONS.					Total.
	Under 16 years.		Over 16 years.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Coldeast Colony	11	—	—	17	28	
Tatchbury Mount Colony	2	—	20	—	22	
Stoke Park Colony	—	1	2	6	9	
Princess Christian Farm Colony	—	—	2	3	5	
Besford Court	—	—	3	—	3	
St. Mary's Home, Pains- wick	—	—	—	1	1	
Basingstoke Certified In- stitution	—	—	—	2	2	
Worcester Public Assis- tance Institution	—	—	1	—	1	
Walsham How Home	—	—	—	1	1	
Rampton State Institution	—	—	1	1	2	

UNDER GUARDIANSHIP.

Brighton Guardianship Society	1	2	2	3	8
Faith Cottage	—	—	—	1	1

Two male defectives from Royal Western Counties Institution, Starcross, Devon, are on licence and working on Farms.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1931, is designed to bring within the range of treatment cases in the earliest stages of mental illness. The Act is largely based on the findings of the Royal Commission, and the main principles embodied in it may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) The preventive treatment of incipient mental illness by the provision of Out-Patient Clinics, and extended facilities for voluntary treatment.
- (2) To assimilate the treatment of mental illness to that of other forms of illness by—
 - (a) Provision under which certain cases may be temporarily placed under care and treatment without certification.
 - (b) The opportunities afforded by associating the General Hospitals (Municipal and Voluntary) in the treatment of mental illness.
- (3) Extended provision for after care, and for systematised research into mental illness.
- (4) Dissociation of the treatment of mental illness from the Poor Law.
- (5) Various alterations in terminology, reflecting the more enlightened view now taken in regard to mental illness.

The duties and powers of a Local Authority include :—

- (1) To investigate the needs of their area, and to take such steps as they think necessary to provide and maintain suitable accommodation for the reception of temporary patients.
- (2) To provide Out-Patient Clinics for treatment either gratuitously, or on such terms as they think fit, of persons suffering from mental illness.

- (3) To make provision for after-care of patients who have undergone treatment, and to contribute to the funds of Voluntary Associations formed for that purpose.
- (4) To undertake research, and to make contributions towards bodies engaged in research in relation to mental illness and treatment.

Section I of the Act provides that any person who is desirous of voluntarily submitting himself to treatment for mental illness, and who makes an application in writing for the purpose to the person in charge of an Institution, may, without a Reception Order, be received as a voluntary patient into any Hospital, Nursing Home, or place approved by the Board of Control. In the case of minors under the age of 16 years, a medical recommendation by an approved medical practitioner is required.

Section 5 of the Act provides that a person who is suffering from mental illness and is likely to benefit by temporary treatment, but is for the time being incapable of expressing himself as willing or unwilling to receive such treatment may, on the written application of the husband or wife, or by a relative of the person to whom it relates, or, on the request of the husband or wife or a relative, by a duly authorised officer of the Local Authority, be received as a temporary patient for the purpose of treatment.

An application for temporary treatment of a patient under Section 5 must be accompanied by a recommendation signed by two medical practitioners, one of whom must be approved by the Board of Control, and the other must be the usual medical attendant of the patient.

During the year arrangements were made for the establishing of a Mental Treatment Clinic at the Vicarage, East Park Terrace. It was arranged that a weekly Clinic should be held on Mondays, at which a Mental Specialist from Knowle Mental Hospital would be in attendance. The first Clinic was held on the 25th April.

Arrangements were made that two small wards of three beds each, one for males and one for females, should be available at the Borough Hospital for patients referred for treatment. It was also recommended that patients whose mental condition required more stringent supervision could be admitted to either Knowle Mental Hospital or Park Prewett Mental Hospital.

The following were the number of attendances of patients at the Clinic from April 25th to the end of the year :—

New cases	...	...	...	41
Old cases	...	...	...	97
				—
Total attendances	...			138
				—

From the date of the opening of the Clinic until the end of the year, eight cases were admitted to Knowle Mental Hospital as voluntary patients for the treatment of mental illness.

One case was discharged with relief of the mental symptoms, two left the Hospital not improved, and five were still in the Hospital at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Under this Act all the existing powers and duties of the Board of Guardians were transferred to the County and County Borough Councils.

Under Section 2 of the Act, functions of Poor Law Authorities relating to infant life protection and vaccination were placed under the following Committees, and Administrative Schemes provided under the Act did not apply thereto, namely:—

- (a) Functions under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
- (b) Functions relating to Vaccination by the Health Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE SCHEME.

Section 5 of the Act prescribed that, as soon as circumstances permit, all assistance which can be provided otherwise than by poor relief shall be so provided in order that the existing duplication of powers may be brought to an end, and that each form of assistance shall be in the hands of not more than one branch of the Council's organization.

The Council had to declare, therefore, in preparing their Scheme, whether they were able to provide adequate resources for carrying out the functions transferred by any appropriate Special Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE SCHEME UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT. APPROPRIATION OF SHIRLEY WARREN INFIRMARY.

In the Administrative Scheme for the County Borough of Southampton, the Borough Council appropriated the Parish Infirmary at Chilworth Road, Shirley Warren, for the purpose of a General Hospital and for the reception of sick under the Public Health Acts.

A declaration was made in the Scheme that all assistance to necessitous persons should be provided exclusively by virtue of

the appropriate Special Act or Acts, and not by way of poor relief, namely :—

- (1) The provision for the use of inhabitants of the County Borough of hospitals for the reception of persons suffering from notifiable infectious disease (other than Tuberculosis).
- (2) The provision of hospital treatment of pregnant women.
- (3) The provision of sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE BY OTHER COMMITTEES.

It was further declared in the Scheme that the following functions of the Public Assistance Committee shall be discharged by the Committee named below :—

- (a) The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

The provision of the services of a midwife and medical assistance under the Midwives Act.

- (b) The Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees :

The provision of nursing in the home for expectant mothers and women suffering from Puerperal Fever, and for children suffering from Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Poliomyelitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, or any other disease, the nursing of which is included in arrangements made by the Council under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

- (c) The Health Committee :

The provision in the home of any other medical, surgical, or nursing treatment required by any poor person.

CHILDREN ACTS, 1908-1932.

Under the Local Government Act the functions under Part I (Infant Life Protection) of the Children Act, 1908, which were previously carried out by the Board of Guardians, were transferred to the Health Department from the 1st April, 1930.

Under this section of the Act any person undertaking for reward the nursing and maintenance of any infant under 7 years of age, shall, within 48 hours of receiving such child, give notice to the Local Authority.

During the year an Act entitled the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, was passed, which makes further and better provision for the protection and welfare of the young, and amends in several particulars the Children Act, 1908. This Act, which comes into operation on the 1st January, 1933, extends the age under which the reception of children for reward must be notified from seven to nine years.

The period of notification of the reception of the child, instead of being within 48 hours under the Act of 1908, has been amended as follows :—

- (a) In the case of the first child proposed to be received, not less than seven days before its reception.
- (b) In the case of any other child, not less than 48 hours before reception.
- (c) In the case of a child already received without reward within 48 hours after the undertaking to receive for reward.

Notification of change of residence is also increased from 48 hours to at least seven days prior to the change. Notification of the death or transfer of the child, instead of being given within 48 hours, must now be given within 24 hours.

Power is also given to enable the advice and direction of the Infant Life Protection Visitor to extend not only to the nursing, but also to the general health and well being of the child.

The Authority is empowered to limit the number of children in a foster-home, and enables them to impose conditions so long as the total number of children kept in the dwelling exceeds the specified number.

The powers of the Authority to secure the removal of children kept on unsuitable premises, or by unsuitable persons, are extended to prevent their reception in such premises, or by such persons.

The class of persons described as unfit to have care of such children is also extended to cover unfitness by reason of old age, infirmity, or ill-health.

The duties of the Local Authority are the ascertainment of all persons receiving children for reward ; to satisfy themselves that proper nursing and maintenance is provided ; to carry out the proper inspection of houses in which children are kept, and of persons under whose care they are placed ; to keep a register of persons giving notice under the Act, and to give notice of all children removed to another district.

Prior to the Local Government Act coming into operation, the duties of Infant Life Protection Visitors were carried out by three part-time officers appointed by the late Board of Guardians. The appointment of these three visitors was terminated during the year, and the duties which they had been carrying out transferred to the Health Visitors of the Corporation.

During the year the work under the Act has again received special attention. The Register was revised and the visiting and inspection of the children and the homes in which they are maintained extended and improved.

The number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year was 68, and the number of children on the Register was 86. Three deaths occurred, on one of whom an inquest was held. One order was issued under Section 5, 1 (a) the child being kept in premises which were considered dangerous to the health of the child.

VACCINATION.

The whole of the duties under the Vaccination Acts, together with all officers engaged in the work, were transferred to the Health Department in accordance with Section 2 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The Borough is divided into nine vaccination districts, a Public Vaccinator (doctor) being appointed to each district, with the exception of districts Nos. 3 and 4 which are combined. Separate Public Vaccinators are also appointed for the St. Mary Street Institution, Borough Hospital, and Children's Homes. There are three Vaccination Officers appointed, each having a separate district.

Dr. Whichello resigned his position as Public Vaccinator of No. 1 District in February, and Dr. E. A. Saunders was appointed to the vacancy.

The following table is a record of the Vaccinations carried out in Southampton since 1910 :—

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Died Unvaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Declarations of Conscientious objection	Postponed and whereabouts unknown or removed to other districts.	Percentage successfully Vaccinated.
1910	2931	1863	187	5	651	225	63.6
1911	2851	1630	263	9	771	178	57.2
1912	2823	1524	164	8	908	219	54.0
1913	2886	1364	187	6	1055	274	47.3
1914	2972	1294	209	7	1176	286	43.5
1915	2559	1230	157	8	961	203	48.1
1916	2773	1243	189	6	1083	252	44.8
1917	2430	1057	161	3	983	226	43.5
1918	2532	1002	172	12	1000	346	39.6
1919	2565	1062	157	10	1034	302	41.4
1920	3210	1283	165	8	1413	341	40.0
1921	†2871	1117	155	14	1320	265	38.9
1922	†2601	1082	148	9	1161	201	41.6
1923	†2474	1231	113	4	905	221	49.8
1924	3166	1502	163	7	1202	292	47.4
1925	3262	1440	156	4	1401	261	44.1
1926	3153	1354	139	11	1373	276	42.9
1927	3003	1283	125	15	1317	263	42.7
1928	3096	1391	113	9	1398	185	44.9
1929	3145	1311	147	19	1499	169	41.7
1930	3205	1466	146	7	1514	182	42.1
1931	3073	1370	110	9	1433	151	44.5
1932	3078	1393†	*	*	1458†	*	*

* Figures not available.

† Old Borough only.

‡ These figures do not relate to the births registered in 1932, but are the numbers of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14, and declarations of conscientious objection actually received in 1932, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to whom they relate.

SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM.

The Southampton Municipal Crematorium was opened in July last.

The building consists of a Chapel, flanked by Waiting Room, Vestry and Lavatories on the one side, and a Columbarium on the other, with a block at the rear giving accommodation for the furnace and meter rooms, store, etc. No particular style has been followed, and aim being to provide a Crematorium of quiet appearance and pleasing proportions. Externally the buildings are of brickwork, cement-rendered throughout.

A Garden of Rest has been laid out, having a large plateau, pergola, rose beds, lily pool, rockery, shrubbery and walks, the endeavour being to give tranquillity to the bereaved and to provide a fitting resting place for the remains of those who have passed beyond.

The extension of the practice of cremation reflects the marked change which is taking place in public opinion, and is to be commended on grounds of hygiene.

Safeguards against the method being used as a means of concealing crime are contained in the Cremation Regulations, 1930, made by the Home Secretary under Section 7 of the Cremation Act, 1902, and Section 10 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926. These regulations require a statutory declaration to be made by the person effecting the disposal of the remains, together with a certificate from the medical practitioner in attendance during the last illness, and a confirmatory certificate from an independent practitioner of at least five years' standing.

No cremation can take place without the written authority of the Medical Referee and this authority is not granted until he is satisfied that all the requirements of the Cremation Act have been met and that no reason for further enquiry exists.

The Southampton Crematorium serves the needs not only of this Borough, but of the Counties of Hampshire, Wiltshire, parts of Sussex and Dorset.

Increasing use has been made of the facilities provided, the number of cremations up to the end of 1932 was 77.

PUBLIC WASH HOUSE.

Although not the direct concern of the Health Department, the provision of a Public Wash House by the Corporation during the year is a matter concerning the Public Health worthy of record in this Report.

The new Public Wash House, Chapel Street, was opened on March 14th, 1932, and provides modern laundering facilities for dwellers in the more congested areas who have to do their own laundry work.

An inclusive charge of 1/- is made to cover the use of one washing machine for one load, the use of hydro extractor, drying horses, electric iron and mangles, together with the use of one washing trough for woollen and coloured articles, etc., and a laundry truck, the necessary soap, soda and blue being supplied free.

During the first year 9,006 persons took advantage of the facilities offered.

Housing.

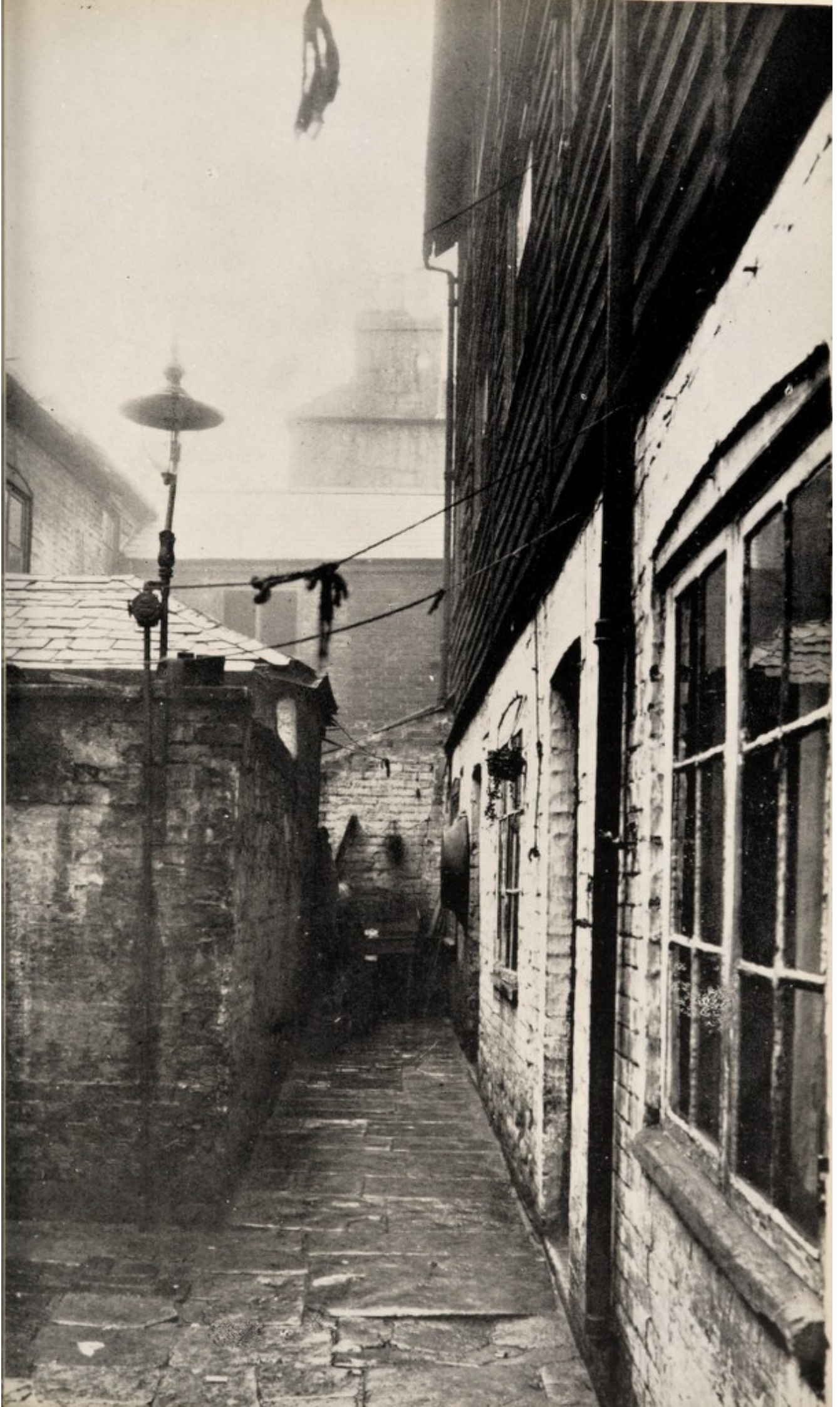
HOUSING.

Under the five years' programme drawn up under the Housing Act, 1930, nine clearance areas remained to be dealt with at the beginning of the year. The Local Authority became responsible for four of these areas, two of which, Southampton Place and Fives Court, have already been dealt with. The other two areas will be closed when alternative accommodation is provided for displaced tenants. Thus of the nine areas mentioned, five remain to be dealt with by Clearance Orders. These could not be proceeded with until suitable accommodation had been provided for the displaced tenants.

The Council, being satisfied that such accommodation would be available as required, passed on the 21st September, 1932, resolutions making clearance orders for the following areas:—

**The Southampton (Victoria Court) Clearance Order
No. 1, 1932.**

This area comprises 4 houses, 3 wash-houses, and water closets, and is approached through a narrow archway leading off Vyse Lane. One is back to back, and the remaining three are chiefly constructed of wood, and without through ventilation. All the houses in the area are without yards, with the exception of a small forecourt, and are damp and dilapidated. They are exceedingly old, probably 250 to 300 years.







**The Southampton (St. George's Place) Clearance Order
No. 2, 1932.**

This area comprises 14 houses, overshadowed by 3 storied houses in Oriental Terrace, situated on an average only 7 feet away; on dull days artificial light has to be kept burning all day. All the houses are damp, owing to the absence of a damp-proof course. In 12 of the houses all the rooms are below 7 feet in height, and all the houses are without proper facilities for the storage of food. Every house is characterised by numerous major structural and sanitary defects.



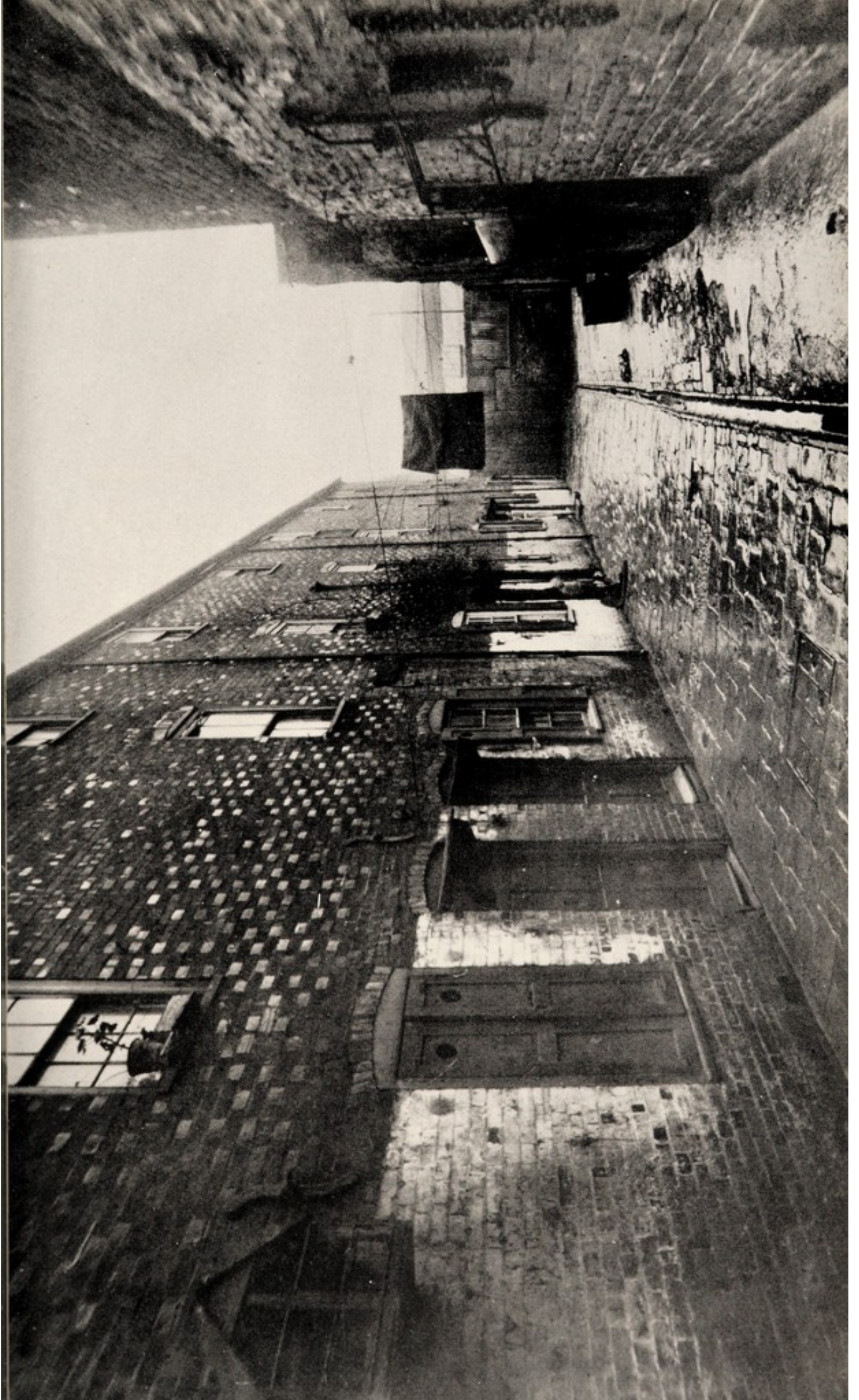




**The Southampton (Brewhouse Court) Clearance Order
No. 3, 1932.**

This area comprises 8 houses, 3 of which have no through ventilation, and 5 obtain through ventilation by skylights or windows on the upper staircase. The houses are damp, owing to the absence of damp-proof courses, and in many instances the walls are bulging. There is no adequate accommodation for the storage of food, or facilities for washing. Two taps and 5 water closets are provided for the use of 9 houses, and the waste water is thrown into the court and gravitates along a channel to the lower end; the paving is defective, allowing water to accumulate.

Objections to the Clearance Orders having been made by persons upon whom notice thereof was served, the Council is awaiting a local enquiry by the Ministry of Health on the three areas referred to, the date of this enquiry having been fixed for the 2nd January, 1933.





The following is a summary of houses completed for occupation from the date of the Armistice to the end of the year 1932 :—

Year.	Erected by		Total.
	Council.	Private Enterprise.	
1918 to date of Census, June, 1921	209	90	299
1921 June to end of year	... 232	112	344
1922 ... ..	... 178	261	439
1923 ... ..	... 50	383	433
1924 ... ..	... —	636	636
1925 ... ..	... —	821	821
1926 ... ..	... 71	776	847
1927 ... ..	... 437	568	1,005
1928 ... ..	... 196	836	1,032
1929 ... ..	... 644	896	1,540
1930 ... ..	... 503	901	1,404
1931 ... ..	... 614	712	1,326
1932 ... ..	... 430	616	1,046
	3,564	7,608	11,172

Total number of houses erected from 1918 to date of Census 1921—299; since the Census—10,873.

From the summary it will be seen that since the Census of June, 1921, to the 31st December, 1932, the number of new houses in the Borough completed for occupation, including those erected by the Corporation under their various Housing Schemes, totals 10,873.

Systematic inspection has been carried out in various parts of the Borough during the year, both under the Housing Acts and under the Public Health Acts, the particulars of which are shown in the following tabular statement :—

Housing Statistics.

The following particulars are given in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,554
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	20,515
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	332
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,260
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	24
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,103

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	241
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

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

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after Service of formal Notices :—	
	(a) By owners	3
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	862
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after Service of formal Notices :—	
	(a) By owners	854
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		nil
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made		nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit		nil
E. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs ...		nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after Service of formal Notices :—		
(a) By owners		nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close		nil
F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative		nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit		1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative ...		nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		nil

Of the 24 houses referred to in Section 1 (3) upon which representation was made, the following action was taken : Closing Orders were made in respect of 3 of these houses ; 7 Demolition Orders were made ; 4 were demolished voluntarily without the making of a Demolition Order ; 4 were dealt with under Section 17 of the Act ; and in 6 cases action was deferred, and they will be dealt with during the coming year.

In one instance, where a notice under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, was served, the owner appealed to the County Court on the grounds that the premises could not be made habitable at a reasonable expense. This appeal was allowed.

DETAILED LIST OF INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.

During the year 332 houses were inspected under the provisions of the above Act.

The following is a list of Roads, Streets, etc., in which systematic inspection was carried out, the number of houses inspected, and the number of notices served:—

Street or Road.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Number of Notices served under Housing Act.	Number of Notices served under Public Health Acts.
Anderson's Road	46	—	19
Bell's Court (Queen Street) ...	7	—	5
Belvidere Terrace (part of) ...	8	—	3
Bitterne Road	1	—	—
Burgess Road	4	2	—
Charlotte Street	14	—	12
Coxford Road	1	—	—
Dean Road	4	—	—
Duke's Road	2	—	—
Guildford Street	32	—	17
Hill Street	23	—	9
High Road	11	—	9
Johnson Street	1	1	—
Lansdowne Hill	13	—	9
Merry Oak Road	1	—	—
Mousehole Lane	1	—	—
Nelson Street	25	—	12
Peel Street... ..	27	—	23
Portswood Road	6	—	—
Queen Street (part of)	29	—	17
Rochester Street	36	—	23
Sidford Street	11	—	5
Sidford Terrace	6	—	—
Western Terrace	17	—	—
Wheeler's Court (Queen Street)	5	—	5
Winton Street	1	1	—
Totals	332	4	168

Sanitary Services
and
Food and Drugs Acts.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following summary shows the particular work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department, and nuisances abated during the year :—

General Inspection of Houses and re-visits	...	...	...	...	19,987
Inspections on Complaint	...	...	...	...	1,075
" under the Housing Act	...	...	...	...	332
Re-visits under the Housing Act	...	...	...	...	2,260
Inspections of Factories	...	...	...	...	111
" of Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	1,454
" of Laundries	...	...	...	...	41
" of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	538
" under the Shops Act	...	...	...	...	2,183
" of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	3,637
" of Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	2,496
" of Sausage Factories	...	...	...	...	279
" of Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,180
" of Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	269
" of Horse Flesh Shops	...	...	...	...	49
" of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	1,157
" of Ice Cream Factories	...	...	...	...	366
" of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	1,497
" of Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	190
" of Courts and Alleys	...	...	...	...	368
" of Stable Yards, Mews, etc.	...	...	...	...	85
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	423
Preliminary Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	862
Legal Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	168
Nuisances Abated by Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	641
Drains Tested with Smoke	...	...	...	...	23
" Tested with Water	...	...	...	...	79
" found Defective	...	...	...	...	12
Premises Drained to the Public Sewer	...	...	...	...	44
Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	...	...	445
" reconstructed	...	...	...	...	38
" retrapped	...	...	...	...	85
" intercepted and ventilated from Sewer	...	...	...	...	129
Inspection chambers provided to house drains	...	...	...	...	112
New soil pipes fixed on external walls of houses	...	...	...	...	14
Water-closets reconstructed	...	...	...	...	110
Urinals reconstructed and provided with means of flushing	...	...	...	...	11
New water-closet pans fixed	...	...	...	...	148
Water laid on to closets for flushing	...	...	...	...	147
Bath, sink wastepipes, etc., disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	36

Sanitary sinks fixed in houses	87
Damp walls of houses remedied	285
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	279
Roofs of houses repaired	422
Eaves, guttering and stackpipe repaired	208
Window sashes made to open	48
Flooring, windows, etc., repaired	850
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms ...	35
Means of light and ventilation provided to water-closets	14
Yards paved and drained	38
Yard paving repaired	106
Sanitary dustbins provided to houses	850
Overcrowding in houses abated	10
Courts re-limewashed	22
Nuisances from keeping animals, etc., abated ...	9
Manure and offensive matter removed	73
Cesspools abolished	6
Cesspools emptied	0
Privies abolished	35

DISINFECTING STATION.

The following is a list of articles disinfected at the steam disinfecter, West Quay :—

Beds and Mattresses	1,192
Bolsters and Pillows	2,311
Blankets and Quilts	4,283
Sheets	1,475
Counterpanes	699
Books	290
Sundries	7,846
Total	<u>18,096</u>

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

In connection with the duties imposed under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, a total of 458 visits was made by the Sanitary Inspectors to farms, stores, refuse tips, and all possible places likely to be infested with rats.

The number of rats found and destroyed was 1,696.

NATIONAL "RAT WEEK."

The annual National "Rat Week" was held from the 7th to 12th November, and the following methods were adopted for the extermination of rats :—

Notices were published in the local newspaper drawing the attention of the public to their liability under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act for the destruction of rats and mice, and inviting those concerned to apply to the Health Department for advice and assistance ; many communications were received.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries bulletin on "Rat Extermination" was available to anyone seeking information, and was also distributed. Rat poisons were in some instances supplied, and the persons desiring to use these instructed in their effective use. Gassing by "cyanogas gas" was carried out in dealing with harbourages isolated from dwelling-houses, on private refuse tips, and any premises where this method of destruction could be used with safety. As in the previous year, the co-operation of the Borough Engineer has resulted in the laying of poison baits in the sewers, and the gassing of public refuse dumps.

I have every reason to believe that the "Rat Week" has been very effective. The actual number of rats known to have been destroyed as the result of trapping, gassing, and from poisons is 307. In addition, there are the baits known to have been taken from the sewers, and to this number must be credited those destroyed in refuse dumps by "cyanogas gas" by the Borough Engineer's Department.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Seven hundred and thirty-three visits were made to shops, markets and hawkers' trucks, to see that the provisions of the Acts were carried out, and in three instances it was found necessary to take proceedings.

Date.	Initials.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
Mar. 1	W.C. ...	Exposing imported Apples for sale without an indication of origin	Dismissed upon payment of costs.
" 1	C.R. ...	Exposing raw imported Tomatoes without an indication of origin	Dismissed upon payment of costs.
May 6	G.C. ...	Exposing raw imported Tomatoes and Fresh Apples without an indication of origin.	Fined 20/-.

WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS.

No samples of water were taken for analysis, but eight wells were closed and water supplies laid on from the main. A total of 31 houses were connected to the Southampton public supply.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades are carried on in the Borough : Gut Scraper 1, Tallow Melter 1, Tripe Boiler 1, Dealers in Rags, Bones, etc., 8, Fish Friers 54, Dealers in Animal Skins 2.

During the year 10 applications were received to establish the trade of Fish Frier ; 3 were granted and 7 refused.

TALLOW FACTORY, COSSACK STREET.

Proceedings were taken against the owner of the above factory, under Section 114 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in respect of the nuisance caused by emitting an offensive effluvia from his premises.

The case came before the Magistrates on the 2nd August, and was defended. A number of witnesses were called, and, after a lengthy hearing, the Magistrates considered the case proved. The defendant was fined the maximum penalty allowed under the Act, viz., £5 and costs amounting to £3 10s. 1d.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1931.

A person was summoned for permitting caravans to stand on land without first obtaining permission from the Local Authority, as required by Section 117 of the above Act. The defendant was fined 10/-.

An application was made to allow caravans used for human habitation to stand in a yard at the rear of business premises. The application was refused.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 7 Registered and 22 Licensed Slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven visits were made, and the premises generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

During the year one Registered and three Licensed Slaughterhouses, owing to disuse for a period exceeding that authorised by Section 128 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931, forfeited the right to be used as such.

One private Abattoir was built at Portswood and licensed.

Plans were submitted and approved for the erection of two Slaughterhouses for the slaughtering of pigs. Applications for them to be licensed were granted, and they are now in use. Both are situated in districts where pig-keeping is carried on by cottagers, and slaughtering outside licensed premises is now unnecessary, and is prohibited.

FOOD.

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

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	3,637
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	2,496
Sausage Factories	...	...	...	...	279
Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,180
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	269
Ice Cream Factories	...	...	...	...	366

MEAT AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	In Slaughterhouses.	In Shops.	Weight.
Carcases of Beef	43	—	24,676 lbs.
„ Pork	44	—	5,069 lbs.
Part carcases of Beef	47	—	5,744 lbs.
„ „ Pork	135	—	3,001 lbs.

The following is a summary of the diseased and unsound food destroyed during the year :—

BEEF.

Whole Carcases 48, Quarters 56, Livers 162, Lungs 87, Offals 69, Heads 69, Tongues 58, Hearts 6, Tripes 7, Mesenteries 8, Skirts 22, Sundry pieces 2,672 lbs.

Total weight of Beef, 46,230 lbs.

PORK.

Whole Carcases 57, Quarters 25, Offals 118, Heads 110, Plucks 174, Sundry pieces 1,166 lbs.

Total weight of Pork, 11,224 lbs.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Whole Carcases 10, Offals 14, Sundry pieces 58 lbs.
Total weight, 608 lbs.

VEAL.

Whole Carcases 3, Offals 3, Sundry pieces 9 lbs.
Total weight of Veal, 118 lbs.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Fifteen crates of Apricots, 5 boxes of Apples, 4 boxes of Pears, 74 Turkeys, 106 Geese, 15 Ducks, 8 Fowls, 200 Rabbits, 143 tins of Corned Beef, 583 tins of Fruit, 141 tins of Milk, 7 tins of Fish, 3 cwt. of Bacon.

Total weight, 4,626 lbs.

FISH.

Two hundred and thirty boxes of Haddock, 97 boxes of Fillets, 32 boxes of Bloaters, 75 boxes of Kippers, 72 stone of Herrings, 91 stone of Plaice, 61 stone of Whiting, 32 stone of Roes, 50 stone of Megrims, 236 stone of Cod, 14 stone of Skate, 94 stone of Sprats, 205 stone of Mackerel, 16 stone of Pollock, 81 stone of Mixed Fish, 7 dozen Escallops, 268 Lobsters, 280 Crabs, 73 tins of Prawns, 25 gallons of Shrimps.

Total weight of Fish, 21,249 lbs.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1925.

One hundred and ninety-one carcasses were marked in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

OUTBREAK OF FOOD POISONING.

On May 16th, 1932, an outbreak of food poisoning occurred within the Borough, in a Roman Catholic Institution in which a Laundry business is conducted.

At the time of the outbreak 40 sisters and 78 girls were resident in the Institution, there being no non-resident workers.

On the night of May 16th, nineteen of the girls were seized with severe abdominal pain and gastro-intestinal disturbance with temperatures ranging from 100.5° to 103.6° F. Two further cases of less severity occurred the next morning.

In the majority of cases the illness lasted from 4 to 5 days, though in a few cases it was prolonged for some few days more.

The outbreak was reported to me by the medical practitioner in attendance, and full investigation was carried out.

Careful enquiry regarding every article of food consumed revealed that the only article of food consumed by the above patients, which had not also been partaken of by the rest of the community, was a pudding consisting of rhubarb dumpling spread over with boiled rice and custard.

This pudding had been served when freshly made to the 40 sisters two days previously with no ill effect, but had been put aside for the intervening two days and was served cold to the sufferers at the mid-day meal on May 16th.

Thorough inspection of the kitchen, larder, and dairy (in which the pudding was stored) showed these to be satisfactory, except that an ashpit harbouring flies was in close proximity to the dairy. No residue of the pudding was available for analysis, though samples of ingredients from which the pudding was made were taken and proved satisfactory.

Clinical specimens from the patients were submitted to the Bacteriologist, whose report confirmed bacterial food-poisoning due to the *Bacillus Aertricke*.

The weight of evidence overwhelmingly incriminated the pudding as the article by which the infection was introduced, and, as this was known to have been wholesome when freshly prepared, it is probable that it was itself contaminated by flies from the adjacent ashpit.

As a result of advice given, a more suitable place was secured for the storage of house refuse, and the ashpit cleansed. No further cases occurred.

This outbreak was somewhat unusual in that the food responsible was not unsound meat, but it serves as a useful reminder of the dangers associated with fly contamination, and the special care required during warm weather in the proper storage of food.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Five hundred and twenty-eight samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst.

Two hundred and seventy-five were formally purchased in accordance with the Act, and 253 were informal or test samples, 50 of the latter being milk samples.

Twelve, including nine informal samples, were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in two cases and convictions obtained, and in one other case the defendant died before the service of the summons.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Arrowroot	3	3	...
Aspirins	3	3	...
Baking Powder	4	4	...
Bicarbonate of Soda	7	7	...
Butter	29	29	...
Camphorated Oil	3	3	...
Castor Oil	1	1	...
Cheese	11	11	...
Cocoa	5	5	...
Coffee	3	3	...
Cooking Fat	1	1	...
Cream	6	6	...
Cream of Tartar	3	3	...
Cream of Bismuth... ..	1	1	...
Custard	4	4	...
Epsom Salts	1	1	...
Fish Sausage	1	1	...
Flour	4	4	...
Glauber Salts	3	3	...
Gregory Powder	4	4	...
Ground Ginger	2	2	...
Ground Almonds	3	3	...
Iodine	3	3	...
Jam	3	3	...
Lard	19	19	...
Liquorice Powder	3	3	...
Margarine	24	24	...
Meat Paste	3	3	...
Mustard	3	3	...
Milk	302	296	6
„ Condensed	6	6	...
„ Dried	5	5	...
Non-Alcoholic Wine	3	3	...
Olive Oil	2	2	...
Pepper	7	7	...
Pearl Barley	2	2	...
Sausages	11	11	...
Seidlitz Powder	3	1	2
Slab Cake	3	3	...
Sponge Cake	8	8	...
Suet	1	1	...
Tartaric Acid	3	3	...
Tea	3	3	...
Tinned Pears	1	1	...
Vinegar	3	3	...
Whisky	5	1	4
Totals	528	516	12

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.
102	Mar. 4	Milk ...	4.7% added water ...	Fined £5
152	Apr. 7	Whiskey	40.1° under proof	} Test samples; see sample No. 169
153	„ 7	Whiskey	39.0° under proof	
154	„ 8	Seidlitz Powder	Incorrectly labelled	} Test samples; vendors cautioned
155	„ 8	Seidlitz Powder	Incorrectly labelled	
165	„ 8	Milk ...	4.7% added water ...	Test sample. Subsequent sample genuine
169	„ 9	Whiskey	10.32% added water ...	Defendant died before the service of summons
182	„ 25	Milk ...	6.82% added water ...	Test sample. Subsequent sample found genuine
184	„ 25	Whiskey	37.5° under proof ...	Test sample
255	June 15	Milk ...	1.66% deficient in fat...	Test sample. Subsequent samples found genuine
271	„ 20	Milk ...	5.0% deficient in fat ...	Test sample. Subsequent sample found genuine
311	Aug. 10	Milk ...	26.66% deficient in fat	Fined £2

**MILK AND DAIRIES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1915, and
THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.**

There are now 199 purveyors of milk, including 14 cowkeepers, registered in the Borough.

The total includes 36 purveyors of milk who reside outside the Borough. During the year one cowkeeper ceased to keep cows, and his name has been removed from the Register.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook.	Portwood and Bitterne Park.	Bassett and Swaything.	Woolston, Itchen and Bitterne.	Outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of Cowkeepers on Register	...	4	...	5	5	...	14
Number of Purveyors of Milk on Register	68	42	10	5	24	36	185
Number of Purveyors of Milk registered during the year ...	6	12	...	...	...	2	20
Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**NUISANCES ABATED IN DAIRIES, COWSHEDS
AND MILKSHOPS.**

Milkshops cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	230
Dairies	„	„	68
Cowsheds	„	„	56
Dairies constructed	...	...	1
Dairies paved	...	...	3
Dairies' paving repaired	...	...	8
Cowsheds repaved	...	...	1
Drains repaired	...	...	1
Eaves, guttering and stackpipe repaired	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	3
Total	...	...	<u>376</u>

During the year six applications were received from purveyors of milk for licences to use the designation "Certified Milk," two to use the designation "Grade A" (Tuberculin Tested Milk), and three to use the designation "Pasteurized Milk."

During the year, an outbreak of Cow Pox occurred on a farm outside the Borough, supplying milk within the Borough. A personal visit was made to the farm and the milk supply stopped until the herd was free from infection.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 14 houses in the Borough registered under the Bye-laws relating to Houses Let in Lodgings.

One hundred and ninety-nine visits were made, and the houses generally kept in conformity with the Bye-laws.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 13 common lodging houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 502 persons.

Applications for the registration of all 13 houses were made previous to the 31st December, by the registered keepers, in accordance with the provisions of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1910.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven visits were made during the year, and the premises generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

SUMMARY OF VISITS DURING YEAR 1932.

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454
Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	538
Laundries (including Factory Laundries)	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Visits <i>re</i> Sanitary Matters...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,859

Reports received from H.M. Factory Inspector during the year, viz. :—

Nature of Report.	No. Sent in.	Action Taken.
New Workrooms and Change of Address	2	Workrooms Inspected, Measured, &c.
Workshops Notified (already on L.A. Register or re-notified after Notice from Local Authority)	2	No Action Taken.
Sanitary Defects	7	Notices served and Defects Remedied.
Total	11	

Nine notifications^r have been sent to H.M. Factory Inspector during the year, respecting new Workshops, change of address, or infringements of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

Seventeen new^u Workrooms have been measured during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 111 Bakehouses on the Register, 65 being Factories and 46 Workshops. Ninety of these were in use at the end of the year, and 20 were unoccupied.

They give employment to 398 males and 39 females, in addition to those employed in delivery and as shop assistants.

Five hundred and thirty-eight visits of inspection were made during the year, and 28 nuisances abated.

All occupied Bakehouses were re-limewashed twice during the year in accordance with the Regulations.

Two new Bakehouses were constructed during the year, and one old Bakehouse lapsed.

LAUNDRIES.

There are 32 Laundries on the Register, 17 of which use mechanical power and 15 manual labour.

Forty-one visits of inspection have been made during the year, and three nuisances abated.

In addition to the foregoing, 715 visits have been made during the year, comprising re-visits to Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses and Laundries, serving notices, investigating complaints of nuisances, overcrowding and various other matters.

HOMEWORK.

During February 39 lists were sent in containing the names and addresses of 91 Outworkers, and during August 40 lists containing the names and addresses of 76 Outworkers.

Of the 76 names received in August, three reside outside the district, 18 occupy premises registered as workshops, and the remainder (55) work on wearing apparel.

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

One hundred and twenty visits of inspection have been made during the year, and two nuisances abated.

NUISANCES ABATED.

The number of nuisances abated during the year were 102, viz. :—Factories 6; Workshops and Workplaces 65; Bakehouses 28; and Laundries 3.

NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR.

	Factories.	Workshops.	Bakehouses.	Laundries.	Totals.
Drains cleared and repaired	1	...	1
Sanit'ry conveniences provided to premises	4	2	...	...	6
" " cleansed & limewashed	...	1	...	...	1
" " screened to secure	...	2	...	...	2
" " privacy	...	1	...	...	1
" " provided (separate	...	1	...	...	1
" " for sexes)	...	1	1	...	2
" " re-constructed	1	...	1
" " new pans fixed	...	1	...	2	3
" " lighted and ventilated	...	2	1	...	3
" " cisterns, flush pipes,	...	3	2	...	5
" " etc., fixed	...	5	5	...	10
" " new seats, doors,	...	29	3	1	33
" " etc., fixed	...	2	4	...	6
Defective roofs repaired	1	...	...	1
" " floors, walls, etc., repaired	...	1	...	...	1
Workshops cleansed and limewashed	...	1	...	...	1
Yards paved or repaired	1	...	...	1
Eaves, guttering and stack-pipes repaired	...	1	...	...	1
New hoods fixed over Smithy forges	...	1	...	...	1
" " gas heater, to	...	1	...	...	1
" " carry off fumes	...	2	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated	2	2	...	...	4
Smoke nuisances abated	3	...	3
Manure vaults provided or repaired	...	9	5	...	14
Accumulations of trade refuse, manure,
etc., removed
Totals ...	6	65	28	3	102

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOMES OF EMPLOYEES OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Two cases of Scarlet Fever, and three cases of Diphtheria occurred in the homes of employees of Factories and Workshops during the year.

All were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

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

The premises in which cases occurred were disinfected, and bedding removed for disinfection after the removal of patients to Hospital.

THE RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district in which rag flock is manufactured. Bedding manufacturers and upholsterers obtain their supplies from factories outside the Borough. Inspections are made and samples taken of these supplies by the Workshop Inspector.

Eight samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst, the result being as follows :—

No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.
1	Chlorine as Chlorides, 15.0 parts per 100,000
2	„ „ 10.0 „ „
3	„ „ 3.75 „ „
4	„ „ 7.5 „ „
5	„ „ 10.0 „ „
6	„ „ 7.5 „ „
7	„ „ 7.5 „ „
8	„ „ 6.3 „ „

NOTE.—The limit of Chlorine permitted by the Act is 30 parts per 100,000.

SHOPS ACT, 1912 to 1928.

During the year 2,085 visits of inspection were made under the Act, and the following prosecutions were taken for contraventions:—

Date.	Initials of Defendants.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
Jan. 5	R.A.F.	Selling non-exempted articles after hours	Fined 10/-
" 5	H.T.	Ditto ditto	Fined 10/-
Apr. 8	W.G.	Ditto ditto	Fined 20/-
" 8	L.A.B.	Ditto ditto	Fined 5/-
July 7	R.A.F.	Ditto ditto	Fined 10/-
Aug. 29	J.J.M.	Ditto ditto	Fined 10/-
Oct. 20	H.F.	Ditto ditto	Fined 10/-
" 20	H.B.	Ditto ditto	Case withdrawn
Nov. 8	E.S.	Ditto ditto	Warned and Fined Costs of Court, 4/-

In addition, two letters of warning were sent for infringements of the Act.

The two following Tables are inserted by request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	122	2	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,287	14	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	197	1	...
Totals	1,606	17	...

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

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect to which Pro- secutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—*				
Want of Cleanliness	33	33	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding	2	2	...	...
Want of drainage of floors... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	47	47	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	6	6	...	...
{ unsuitable or	12	12	...	...
{ defective	1	1	...	...
{ not separate for				
{ sexes				
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	...	...	...	...
Totals	102	102	...	...

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, Section 108.

NIL.

ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT for the Year 1922

Analyst's Department.

ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT for the Year 1932.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit herewith a summary of the work carried out by this Department during the year 1932.

Section 1.—Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Samples submitted by Inspectors	...	...	...	528
„ „ Privately	...	...	...	61
„ „ by Isle of Wight County Council...				137
„ „ by Winchester City Council			...	50

Table I shows the articles examined under the above Act (excluding samples submitted by the Isle of Wight and Winchester Authorities and private samples from outside the Borough), and the number of adulterated samples submitted by Corporation Inspectors and private residents in the Borough.

TABLE I.

Name of Article.	Number of Samples.		Number of Adulterated Samples.	
	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.
Arrowroot	3	—	—	—
Aspirin	3	—	—	—
Baking Powder	4	—	—	—
Barley	2	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	7	—	—	—
Butter	29	—	—	—
Cake	3	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	3	—	—	—
Castor Oil	1	—	—	—
Cheese	11	—	—	—
Cheese (Cream)	—	1	—	1
Cocoa	5	—	—	—
Coffee	3	—	—	—
Cream	6	—	—	—
Cream of Bismuth	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	3	—	—	—
Custard Powder	4	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	1	—	—	—
Fat	1	—	—	—
Flour	4	—	—	—
Ginger	2	—	—	—
Glauber Salts	3	—	—	—
Gregory Powder	4	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	3	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	3	—	—
Jam	3	—	—	—
Kipper Sausage... ..	1	—	—	—
Lard	19	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	3	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder	3	—	—	—
Margarine	24	—	—	—
Meat Paste	3	—	—	—
Milk	302	43	6	10
Milk (Dried)	5	—	—	—
Milk (Condensed)	6	—	—	—
Mustard	3	—	—	—
Olive Oil	2	—	—	—
Pastry Dough	—	1	—	—
Pepper	7	—	—	—
Sausages... ..	11	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powders	3	—	2	—
Sponge Cakes	8	—	—	—
Suet	1	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	3	—	—	—
Tea	3	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	3	—	—	—
Tinned Peas	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	3	—	—	—
Whiskey	5	—	4	—
Totals	528	48	12	11

Table II shows the nature and amount of adulteration, and the action taken by the Local Authority, with the result of the proceedings.

This table applies only to samples submitted by Inspectors of the Southampton Sanitary Authority, under the above Act.

TABLE II.

Article Analysed.	No. on Register	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result of Proceedings.
Milk ...	102	4.7% added water ...	Summoned	Fined £5
" ...	165	4.7% " " ...	Informal	—
" ...	182	6.8% " " ...	"	—
" ...	255	1.66% deficient in fat ...	"	—
" ...	271	5.0% " " ...	"	—
" ...	311	26.6% " " ...	Summoned	Fined 40/-
Seidlitz Powder	154	Incorrectly labelled...	Vendor cautioned	—
" "	155	" " ...	Vendor cautioned	—
Whiskey ...	152	40.1° under proof ...	Informal	—
" ...	153	39.0° " " ...	"	—
" ...	169	Contained 10.3% added water	Summons withdrawn	—
" ...	184	37.5° under proof ...	Informal	—

MILK SUPPLY.

The percentage of adulterated samples taken by Inspectors was 2.02%, against 7.88% in 1931, 2.09% in 1930, 6.45% in 1929, and 10.4% in 1928. This is a very satisfactory figure, as the percentage for England and Wales in 1930 was 6.6. Although the number of milk samples taken by Inspectors was increased to 296, as against 203 for 1931, the number of samples falling below the standard was only six.

The monthly averages of genuine official samples are given below :—

	Fat %	Non-fatty Solids %	Total Solids %
January	3.81	9.00	12.81
February	3.74	8.93	12.67
March	3.63	8.79	12.42
April	3.60	8.81	12.41
May	3.55	8.84	12.39
June	3.50	8.89	12.39
July	3.87	9.07	12.94
August	3.81	8.83	12.64
September	3.90	8.82	12.72
October	3.85	8.87	12.72
November	3.87	8.82	12.69
December	3.96	8.91	12.87

TABLE III.

Showing the average composition of Milk received from Inspectors during the past seven years.

Year.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Fat %	3.59	3.65	3.56	3.54	3.63	3.73	3.75
Non-fatty Solids % ...	8.92	8.91	8.99	9.02	9.07	8.91	8.88
Total Solids % ...	12.51	12.56	12.55	12.56	12.70	12.64	12.63

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Ten samples of certified milk were submitted by the Inspector in accordance with the schedule drawn up by the Ministry of Health. One sample only did not attain the required standard. Several samples of certified milk and Grade A milk have been submitted privately and by the Isle of Wight County Council. The results generally have been very satisfactory.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1927.

The Public Health Regulations, with regard to preservatives in food, continue to be well observed. The following of the samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act were examined for preservatives, with negative results :—Milk, butter, margarine, slab cake, sponge cakes, cream, ice cream, ground ginger, custard

powder, meat paste, tinned pears, jam, kipper sausage, and pastry dough. Three out of three samples of lime juice cordial and two out of eleven samples of sausages were preserved with sulphur dioxide in permissible amounts.

Section II.—Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

These samples comprised foodstuffs imported into the Docks for home consumption. Thirty-nine samples were examined and reported upon to the Medical Officer of Health, consisting of one or more of the following :—Oranges, apples, apple extract, drinking water, tallow, butter, canned cream, raspberry pulp, canned apricots, tomatoes, and peaches, Chinese egg yolk, and liver.

Two samples of drinking water were not satisfactory. The apple extract and raspberry pulp contained sulphur dioxide preservative.

Section III.—Gas Regulation Act, 1920.

Official testing under this Act commenced on October 27th, 1922, and the gas has been systematically tested by daily tests ever since. The Fairweather Recording Calorimeter is now in use, by means of which the actual calorific power of the gas is recorded continuously throughout the day and night. During the past year the Gas Company has fulfilled its statutory obligations which refer to the calorific power of the gas, its freedom from sulphuretted hydrogen, and the maintenance of a pressure of not less than two inches of water. The following table gives a summary of the quarterly results for the year 1932 :—

TABLE IV.

Quarter.	Number of tests.	Highest test. B. Th. U.	Lowest test. B. Th. U.	Average test. B. Th. U.	No. of times below 460 B. Th. U.	Sulphuretted hydrogen.
1st	91	475.2	452.2	462.9	15	Absent.
2nd	91	473.8	456.8	463.2	14	..
3rd	88	473.8	455.4	462.7	17	..
4th	90	474.7	453.6	462.1	22	..

N.B.—The Gas Company undertakes to supply gas of an average calorific value of not less than 460 British thermal units per cubic foot, at a minimum pressure of two inches of water, and free from sulphuretted hydrogen.

Section IV.—Rag Flock Act, 1926.

Eight official samples were submitted by the Inspector, which all conformed with the requirements of the Act as regards cleanliness. Of the two private samples submitted, one did not reach the required standard.

Section V.—General.

During the year 1932 the following samples of a general kind have been examined for Corporation Departments and for private individuals, and the details have been given in the Quarterly Reports submitted to the Health Committee.

Health Department	...	...	...	61	samples
Waterworks Department	...	...	...	41	„
Engineer's Department	...	...	...	18	„
Electrical Engineer's Department	...	...	...	1	sample
Police	...	...	...	4	samples
Baths Department	...	...	...	1	sample
Borough Coroner	...	...	...	4	samples
Private	...	...	...	19	„
Determinations of Water Hardness	1,098				„

The above samples include routine samples taken to inspect the town water supply, baths water, and sewage.

Water Softening.

The Town Water Supply has a natural hardness of about 16° (Clark's Scale), and the following table gives a summary of the results obtained by the softening process carried out at the Corporation Waterworks, one sample having been taken daily from each of the sources:—

TABLE V.

Hardness of the Borough Water Supply for the Year 1932.

Source of Sample.	Hardness.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
French Street (Otterbourne)	14.5°	7.25°	8.8°
Isolation Hospital (Twyford)	13.5°	4.0°	6.6°
Redbridge (Timsbury)	11.75°	5.25°	8.1°

TABLE VI.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932.

	Number of Samples.
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act ...	770
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 ...	10
Public Health Regulations ...	39
Gas Regulation Act ...	360
Rag Flock Act... ..	8
General	149
Determinations of Water Hardness ...	1,098
	—
Total ...	2,434
	—

Fees received for private analyses £198 1s. od.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the work done by my assistant, Mr. R. Watridge. In dealing with the largely increased work now being done by the Department, he continues to be an invaluable aid.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. EMSLEY,

Public Analyst.

Southampton
Port Sanitary Authority.

SOUTHAMPTON
PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The Port and Harbour of Southampton are controlled by the Southampton Harbour Board as constituted by the Southampton Harbour Act, 1913.

The Port Sanitary Authority, which was permanently constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated June 8th, 1893, is "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Southampton acting by the Council." It exercises Port functions in waters abutting upon the Urban Sanitary District of Southampton, and upon the Rural Sanitary Districts of New Forest, South Stoneham, and Fareham.

LIMITS OF JURISDICTION.

The limits of jurisdiction are "so much of the said Port of Southampton as is comprised within the following lines; that is to say:—

"A straight line following and coincident with the common boundary of the Customs Ports of Southampton and Portsmouth, and drawn from Hill Head to that point in the said common boundary which is nearest to the Bramble Buoy; a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the most northerly point of Calshot Castle, and a line coincident with the boundary of the said Port of Southampton, and drawn from the last-mentioned point up the stream called the Southampton Water, and following the said boundary to Hill Head aforesaid, together with the waters of the said Port of Southampton within such limits, and the place or places for the time being appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said Port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and the docks, basins, quays, wharves, rivers, creeks, streams, channels, roads, bays, and harbours within the aforesaid limits."

PART I.

Sections I to VII, Tables A to J, are prepared in the form and sequence requested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1049.

Part II gives in further detail the work connected with Port Sanitary Administration.

Section I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1932.

TABLE A.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entering the Port during the year, and the number inspected.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign—							
Steamers...	2,195	6,621,872	770	1,529	55	46	128
Motor ...	327	1,835,495	111	249	3	3	49
Sailing ...	6	204	...	5	...	...	...
Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign...	2,528	8,457,571	881	1,783	58	49	177
Coastwise—							
Steamers...	7,033	1,305,663	3	787	51	39	4
Motor ...	3,677	285,205	...	205	5	2	...
Sailing ...	1,737	67,840	...	86	1	...	...
Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Coastwise	12,447	1,658,708	3	1,078	57	41	4
Total Foreign & Coastwise	14,975	10,116,279	884	2,861	115	90	181

NOTE.—Of the 884 vessels visited by the Medical Officer of Health, 108 were boarded by the Medical Officer of Health alone, and 776 were boarded by both Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector.

Section II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(A) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1932.

Number of Passengers.	Places out of Europe.				Continent of Europe.	Channel Islands.	Trans-migrants.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Tourist Class.	3rd Class.			
Inwards	25,358	11,881	31,867	22,721	59,181	89,461	5,228
Outwards	24,345	16,199	34,739	15,570	75,247	85,531	4,110

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH PASSENGERS PRINCIPALLY ARRIVE.

Passengers arrive in the Port from practically all countries in the world, but principally from the continent of Europe, North and South America, South, East and West Africa, Egypt, India, China, and Australia.

(B) CARGO TRAFFIC.

Principal Imports : Meat, butter, cheese, cocoa, coffee, grain, sugar, fruit and vegetables, hides, skin, and wool.

Principal Exports : Manufactured articles, machinery, etc.

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE PORT PRINCIPALLY TRADES.

Continent of Europe, North and South America, Africa, Australia.

Section III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(A) AND (B). FOR THE PORT AND SHIPPING.

The water supply to the Docks and vessels at this Port forms part of the supply to the Borough of Southampton, and is directly controlled by the Corporation, and is obtained from deep wells sunk in the chalk at Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury.

The water supply has a natural hardness of about 16 % (Clarke's Scale), which is reduced by softening process to an average of about 8 %.

The water is subjected to regular chemical and bacteriological examination by the Public Analyst, to ensure its constant purity.

The majority of vessels take on water direct from the Dock mains. The following ten water boats are used to transport fresh water to vessels anchored outside the Docks:—

Ariel	... 20 tons	Flying Kestrel	... 154 tons
Aquator	... 200 tons	Haulier	... 60 tons
Beaulieu	... 18 tons	Lucy and Emma	50 tons
Bonaparte	... 20 tons	Romsey	... 100 tons
Erni	... 100 tons	Test	... 80 tons

These boats have been regularly inspected throughout the year by the Port Sanitary Staff, samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst being satisfactory.

With regard to vessels entering the Port, samples of water were submitted to the Public Analyst, and in six instances adverse reports were received. In these cases the tanks were cleansed and cement washed, as the result of the instructions of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Section IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague Regulations, 1907.

Port Sanitary Authority (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1920.

I. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DETECTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE ON INWARD VESSELS.

All inward vessels are boarded on arrival, and enquiries are made regarding the state of health of those on board, and the Bills of Health of ports touched at during the voyage are inspected, and ports where water was taken on board noted.

A Declaration of Health, signed by the Master and countersigned by the Surgeon (where one is carried), is received.

This Declaration of Health embodies particulars of any case of infectious disease (actual or suspected), cases with enlarged glands, or Diarrhœa, which have occurred, and also information regarding any unusual mortality or sickness among rats.

Where sickness of any nature has occurred, the circumstances are investigated by the Medical Officer before passengers are allowed to land, sick persons and contacts being subjected to medical examination.

2. ARRANGEMENTS FOR NOTIFICATION TO THE PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE ARRIVAL OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION.

By arrangement with the various Shipping Companies and agents, vessels regularly using this Port, where equipped with wireless apparatus, notify the Port Sanitary Authority in advance of the presence of infectious disease. In other cases notification is received from His Majesty's Customs, pilots, or agents.

Close co-operation exists between H.M. Customs and the Port Sanitary Authority, lists of infected ports, based on the weekly list received from the Ministry of Health, being regularly forwarded to the Customs Authority.

During the three months February 13th to May 12th, 1932, at the request of the Ministry of Health, and with the co-operation of the majority of the Shipping Companies, an experimental system of Wireless Declaration of Health on board incoming vessels was carried out in this Port. By this system the agents forwarded on a prescribed form particulars, based on wireless information prior to arrival, as to the state of health of all persons on board incoming vessels. The results of this experiment proved satisfactory, and the information gained from the analysis of data obtained is likely to be reflected in future Port Sanitary Regulations.

3. BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL.

All vessels from infected or non-infected ports are boarded by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority. The Port Medical Officer visits vessels from infected ports, and any vessel on which sickness has occurred. An increasing proportion of vessels now anchor in Southampton Water and Cowes Roads, disembarking their passengers by tender. These vessels are visited by the Port Sanitary Officers, together with H.M. Customs, before transference of passengers or baggage is permitted. A motor launch provided by the Port Sanitary Authority is used for boarding oil tankers, troop-ships, etc., which anchor in Southampton Water.

4. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, AND FOR OBSERVATION OR SURVEILLANCE OF CONTACTS.

The Corporation Isolation Hospital is available for the reception of cases of infectious disease—other than Small Pox—at any hour, and also provides accommodation for observation of suspected cases if required.

Cases of Small Pox are admitted to the Borough Small Pox Hospital, at Millbrook, and cases of infectious disease among troops landing at this Port are taken to Military or Naval Hospitals.

Address lists are obtained from the Shipping Companies of all passengers and crew landing, and the names and addresses of contacts are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are proceeding, for necessary surveillance, after disinfection has been carried out to the satisfaction of the Port Sanitary Authority.

When satisfied that adequate isolation and treatment can be obtained at home, permission is sometimes given for cases of the minor infectious diseases to proceed to their own homes in private vehicles, which are required to be disinfected on completion of the journey.

The procedure with regard to Small Pox is described later in this Report.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION OF INFECTED QUARTERS, BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.

It is our practice to require disinfection of quarters, bedding, and clothing in all cases where infectious disease has occurred, this being carried out by the Port Sanitary Authority or by the Shipping Company under our direct supervision.

In cases where the vessel was sailing immediately, the infected quarters were sealed for disinfection at the next port of call, notification being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of that port.

Bedding, clothing, etc., are removed to the Municipal Disinfection Station, West Quay, for disinfection by steam.

The most satisfactory means of disinfecting cabins has been found to be by formalin spray, this method being exclusively used during the year under review.

6. ARRANGEMENTS FOR CLEANSING OF PERSONS.

Facilities exist for cleansing of persons at the Municipal Disinfecting Station, West Quay, disinfection of clothes by steam being carried out simultaneously with the administration of disinfecting baths.

7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR AMBULANCE TRANSPORT.

In this connection the Port shares in the facilities provided for ambulance transport in the Borough as a whole. For infectious cases or contacts, one of the three ambulances reserved for this class of case is always available; for cases removed to Borough Hospital, one of the ambulances under the control of the Public Assistance Committee is utilised.

With the passing of the Local Government Act, 1929, and the appropriation of the Borough Hospital as a General Hospital under the control of the Health Committee, closer co-operation between this Hospital and the Port Sanitary Authority has matured.

Cases of accident and non-infectious sickness occurring on ships are now admitted direct to this Hospital, on the authority of the Port Medical Officer.

8. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONGST SAILORS.

Facilities for the treatment of Venereal Disease have been greatly enhanced during the year by the opening of a new Venereal Diseases Centre, in charge of a full-time Venereal Diseases Officer, and arrangements whereby the Clinic is open for treatment purposes daily.

Co-operation between the Port Medical Officers and Ships' Surgeons ensures that all cases of Venereal Disease on incoming vessels are referred to this Clinic for treatment.

Public notices are displayed in the lavatories about the Docks, and periodical propaganda film demonstrations and lectures are arranged within easy access for seamen. These have been well attended by both the general public and seafarers.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF RATS.

All rats caught on vessels and about the Docks are subjected to post-mortem examination, and smears from the liver, spleen, and any enlarged lymphatic glands are forwarded to the Municipal Laboratory.

These examinations have shown that the rat population has been free from Plague or other disease throughout the year.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from vessels.

Disease.	Number of cases during 1932.		Number of Vessels concerned.	Average number of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Chicken Pox	4	...	3	21.2
Diphtheria	5	4	8	9.0
Dysentery	16	2	10	26.2
Enteric Fever and Para- Typhoid Fever	10	4	10	29.4
Encephalitis	3	...	2	1.4
Erysipelas	1	2	1	1.6
German Measles	2	...	2	1.0
Influenza	6	5	8	29.0
Malaria	26	3	15	19.6
Measles	21	1	10	17.2
Mumps	6	2	5	6.8
Pneumonia	24	5	19	25.0
Pharyngitis	2	...	2	2.6
Scarlet Fever	7	1	6	6.6
Small Pox	1	...	1	0.6
Tuberculosis	110	12	40	151.2
Tonsillitis	13	5	18	10.6
Venereal	40	54	51	69.4
Whooping Cough	5	...	4	10.0

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	Number of cases during 1932.		Number of Vessels concerned.	Average number of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Chicken Pox	2	1	3	5.0
Diphtheria	2	...	2	1.0
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	2.4
Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid Fever	2	...	2	5.4
Encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	0.4
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	0.4
German Measels ... ..	...	...	...	0.8
Influenza	4	...	1	4.0
Malaria	11	1	7	11.4
Measles	4	...	4	10.8
Mumps	1	...	1	3.0
Pneumonia	11	1	9	12.8
Pharyngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	2	1.4
Small Pox	1	2	3	...
Tuberculosis	33	...	16	23.8
Tonsillitis	1	...	1	...
Venereal ... ..	...	...	...	1.0
Whooping Cough	1	...	1	1.2

PSITTACOSIS.**The Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.**

These Regulations, which prohibit the importation of any bird of the parrot species, unless for consignment to the London Zoological Society, or by special permission of the Ministry of Health, have been rigidly enforced during the year. Investigations are made as to the presence of any such bird on board of incoming vessels by the Port Sanitary staff. Notifications are received from the Customs Officers of any cases coming to their notice.

The following table shows the action taken during the year under these Regulations :—

Twenty-five notices were served in respect of 542 parrots, of which 501 were in transit to other countries.

Twenty-five proceeded in vessels to other ports, whilst three were imported under licence from the Ministry of Health. Three parrots are remaining on yachts laid up in this Port, whilst ten were destroyed under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Authority.

There is also one parrot under detention in this Port which arrived in 1930.

PLAGUE.

No case of Plague or suspected Plague occurred amongst passengers or members of crew on any vessel arriving at this Port, nor was there any sickness or death, suggesting Plague infection, reported or detected among rats on any incoming vessel or on shore about the Docks.

As Plague-infected rats are the chief cause of the spread of the disease to human beings, the infection being conveyed by fleas from an infected rat, strict investigation and enquiry is made by the Port Sanitary Authority regarding rats on all incoming vessels, especially those from Plague-infected ports; and all possible steps are taken to prevent the entrance of Plague into this country in this way.

Such steps include :—

- (1) Surveillance on board all vessels regarding rat sickness or mortality, also regarding the rat population.
- (2) Measures to prevent rats from coming ashore from such vessels.
- (3) Measures to keep down the numbers of rats to a minimum by the employment of rat-catchers and by fumigation when this is considered necessary.
- (4) The post-mortem and bacteriological examination of any diseased or dead rats discovered on board or on shore, also the periodical bacteriological examination of specimens of rats caught on such vessels or on shore.
- (5) The final destruction of all rats caught by burning.

Section V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

I. STEPS TAKEN FOR DETECTION OF RODENT PLAGUE.

Careful enquiries are made on all incoming boats regarding mortality or sickness amongst rats, inspection for rat traces is carried out by the Port Sanitary staff, and Deratisation or Exemption certificates are reviewed. Rat catchers, employed by the Southern Railway Company and Shipping Companies, bring all rats caught, together with any dead rats found either on ships or about the Docks, to the Port Sanitary Authority for examination, as described in the previous section.

2. MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF RATS BETWEEN SHIPS AND THE SHORE.

All ships from "infected" ports, together with ships on which there is evidence of rats, are required to conform to the following Regulations :—

- (1) That the ship be so moored that at no point is she less than six feet from the quay or wharf.
- (2) That all ropes, warps, etc., used for mooring the ships be fitted with canvas rat-guards, two feet long, the same to be daily coated with tar, or fitted with shields or discs ; all such

rat-guards when fitted to be clear of ship and quay, and readjusted with rise and fall of the tide.

(3) That no gangway, shoot, plank, etc., connecting the ship with the shore, except that which is in actual use, be permitted; and that any gangway, shoot, plank, etc., while connecting the ship with the shore, and not in constant use, shall have a man in attendance day and night. The gangway shall be provided with a light from sunset to sunrise.

(4) Booms and other appliances provided for the purpose of keeping the ship in position, and connecting the ship with the quay, shall be kept coated with tar parcelling at least three feet in length, and the tar renewed daily.

Supervision is maintained by the Port Sanitary staff to ensure that these Regulations are observed.

3. METHODS OF DERATISATION.

(a) *Ships.*

The measures employed at this Port during the year consist of:—

(1) Trapping and poisoning. This method is used when only a small number of rats is found to be present. It is carried out by the rat-catchers employed by the Shipping Companies, supervised by the Port Sanitary Authority, and is insisted upon whenever rat indications are found, unless the vessel is to be fumigated.

(2) Fumigation. This method is employed wherever indications show that the rat population is not kept down to a minimum, and in certain other cases where the Company elect to carry out this procedure because of cockroaches or other vermin. In every case where a Deratisation Certificate is sought in accordance with the Deratisation of Ships Regulations, 1929, the process is carried out under the immediate supervision of the Port Sanitary Authority by contractors who specialise in this class of work, and no certificate is issued unless satisfied that efficient deratisation has been secured. During the year fifteen fumigations were carried out, the fumigants employed being: Sulphur 1, Hydrocyanic Acid preparations (Discoids 3, Liquid H.C.N. 10, Zyklon B 1).

(b) Trapping is the method employed in the vicinity of docks and quays.

4. MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DETECTION OF RAT PREVALENCE IN SHIPS AND ON SHORE.

Inspections are made of all vessels entering the Port for rat traces, runs, etc. ; and similar inspections are made by the Port Sanitary Authority in wharves, warehouses, etc., and measures are required to be taken for destruction of rats where evidence is discovered. A significant indication of the reduction in the prevalence of rats, as a result of measures taken in this Port, is provided by the figures given below of the total number of rats caught for the last five years :—

1928	...	...	...	...	5,999
1929	...	...	...	...	4,178
1930	...	...	...	...	2,515
1931	...	...	...	...	1,793
1932	...	...	...	...	1,206

5. RAT-PROOFING.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out to the sheds, warehouses, etc., in the Docks to render them rat-proof as far as possible by the removal of all unnecessary woodwork, and providing concrete floors to the sheds. All repairs and reconstruction work are executed on this principle, thus reducing rat harbourage to a minimum.

The quays, wharves, and buildings on the new Dock extension, which was opened towards the end of the year, have been constructed on the most modern principles to prevent rat harbourage.

When vessels are inspected for rat infestation, the Port Sanitary Authority make careful note of any rat runs, harbourage, etc., and in fifty-three instances during the year Shipping Companies were supplied with schedules of rat-proofing work required, on the completion of which Deratisation Exemption Certificates were issued.

RATS DESTROYED DURING 1932. TABLE E.
(1) ON VESSELS.

NUMBER OF RATS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black ...	52	15	21	12	15	31	23	26	39	27	113	32	406
Brown ...	...	...	3	1	4	11	10	...	5	6	7	2	49
Species not recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Examined ...	52	15	24	12	19	11	33	26	34	33	120	34	*455
Infected with Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE F.
(2) IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES.

NUMBER OF RATS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black ...	...	...	2	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Brown ...	75	51	43	55	63	65	56	73	40	68	80	71	740
Species not recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Examined ...	75	51	45	56	70	66	56	73	40	68	80	71	*751
Infected with Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The totals in E and F of Rats examined include 155 Bacteriologically examined.

TABLE G.

Particulars relating to Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" vessels arriving in the Port during 1932.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Whether "infected" or "suspected."	Methods of Rat Destruction employed.	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Whether a Certificate of Deratisation was issued.	Remarks.
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE H.

Measures of Rat Destruction on vessels from Plague-infected ports (other than those included in Table G) arriving in the Port during 1932, and number of Certificates issued in respect of such vessels.

Total Number of Vessels arriving from Plague-infected ports.	Number of such Vessels fumigated by SO ₂ .	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out.	Number of Fumigation Certificates issued on Form "Port II."		Number of other Certificates issued.
								Deratisation.	Exemption.	
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
221	—	—	4	—	55	91	162	4	11	—

TABLE I.

Measures of Rat Destruction on vessels (other than those included in Tables G and H) and number of Certificates issued in respect of such vessels during 1932.

Number of Vessels fumigated by SO ₂ .	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Number of Vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Number of Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of dead Rats recovered.	Number of Certificates issued on Form "Port II."*		Number of other Certificates issued.
						Deratisation.	Exemption.	
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
I	13	10	12	247	339	11	111	—

* Forty-seven of these Certificates were issued on Form "Port II" by reason of rat-proofing work having been efficiently carried out, or to the fact that there were no indications of Rats on board. These Vessels were not subjected to fumigation or trapping. The Vessels were chiefly small Freighters which trade with this Port.

Section VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

Inspections have been regularly carried out throughout the year regarding the sanitary conditions on vessels in this Port. Where nuisances or structural defects are found to exist, a notice is served on the Master requiring him to take such procedure as necessary to abate the condition complained of within a specified time.

In cases where the vessels sail for other ports before such notice is complied with, a letter giving particulars is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the port to which the vessel is proceeding, in order that he may take any necessary steps to secure compliance, and notify us on completion.

The table embodying particulars of inspection during the year is given below :—

	Defects found.	Complied with.
Accumulation of rubbish, stagnant water, etc.	23	23
Insanitary condition of crews' quarters ...	15	14
" " galleys and pantries ...	2	2
" or defective food lockers ...	2	2
" or choked w.c.s, urinals and wash-places ...	57	51
Defective port lights ...	12	8
" doors to crews' quarters ...	2	—
" seats to w.c.s ...	11	7
" decks, cable casings, hawse pipes, etc.	20	16
" or dirty fresh water tanks ...	10	8
" stoves in crews' quarters ...	3	2
" flushing cisterns to w.c.s ...	4	2
Ship's gear in crews' quarters and w.c.s ...	1	1
Verminous quarters and bedding ...	7	3
Totals ...	169	139

on 115 Vessels. on 90 Vessels.

TABLE J.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number Inspected during 1932.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin, and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British ...	2,154	—	59	80
Other nations ...	815	—	2	28

Section VII.—FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT.

Report on the Working of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927, for the Year 1932.

The inspection of the food stuffs landing in the Port is carried out under the above Regulations, and, as in previous years, the valuable assistance rendered by the Officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, the Southern Railway Company, Shipping Companies, Shipping Agents, Meat and Fruit Importing Companies, has considerably facilitated the carrying out of the varied duties appertaining to the Regulations.

The amount of food stuffs landed in the Port during the year consisted of the following articles :—

FRUIT.—Country of origin : Canary Islands, West Indies, New Zealand, Levant, North and South America, South Africa, Continent, and Channel Islands.

	Tons.		Tons.
Apricots	63	Oranges	65,257
Apples	21,390	Pears	9,348
Bananas	17,332	Peaches	1,750
Cherries	2	Pineapples	436
Currants	49	Plums	3,287
Grapes	7,204	Pomegranates	48
Grape Fruit	7,385	Tomatoes	26,849
Lemons	954	Fruit, not otherwise specified	502
Melons	375		
Mandarins	119		
Naartjes	308	Total	162,835
Nectarines	177		

VEGETABLES.—Country of origin : South Africa, Continent, Spain, and Canary Islands.

	Tons.		Tons.
Beans	676	Peas	174
Broccoli	1,066	Vegetables, not otherwise specified	517
Carrots	195		
Lettuce	36	Total	6,610
Onions	3,939		
Parsnips	7		

POTATOES.—Country of origin : Continent and Channel Isles.

Total 33,058 Tons.

MEAT.—Country of origin: South America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

	Tons.		Tons.
Beef	25,300	Meat, not otherwise specified	96
Beef Cuts	393		
Offal	641		
Pork Cuts... ..	31		
Sheep and Lamb	10,285		
		Total	36,746

PROVISIONS.—Country of origin: North and South America, South Africa, Continent, Spain, and Canada.

	Tons.		Tons.
Apple Pomace	426	Macaroni	90
Apricot Kernels	69	Mineral Waters	47
Bacon	74	Muffets	3
Beers	149	Milk, Canned	1,029
Coffee	1,434	Oil, Coconut	1,082
Cheese	1,298	„ Olive	22
Cider	525	„ not otherwise specified	18
Chicory	24	Oatmeal	50
Corn Flakes	75	Provisions, not otherwise specified	347
Confectionery	162	Preserves	91
Cereals	549	Poultry	304
Chestnuts	46	Quaker Oats	394
Canned Goods, not otherwise specified	3,561	Spirits	350
Canned Fruit	902	Sugar	232
Dried Fruit	5,343	Tea	752
Eggs	4,911	Tomato Puree	17
Fruit Pulp	140	Walnuts	52
Force	168	Wines	1,213
Fat	1,037		
Grape Juice	26		
Lard	2,541	Total	29,750
Meats, Boxed and Canned	197		

BUTTER.—Country of origin: South America, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia.

Total 6,337 Tons.

GRAIN AND GRAIN OFFALS.—Country of origin: North and South America, Egypt, Australia, Turkey, Russia, Continent, etc.

	Tons.		Tons.
Bran	3,045	Middlings	5,638
Barley	9,299	Oats	5,551
Cotton Seed	6,000	Pollards	4,216
Flour	2,783	Rice	339
Grits	249	Seed	884
Groats	28	Shorts	510
Hominy Chops	556	Wheat	18,446
Linseed Cake	189	Wheat Germ	178
Linseed	2,480	Grain, not otherwise specified	39
Maize	16,963		
Maize Flakes	27	Total	82,838
Maize Meal	1,199		
Meal	4,219		

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE PUBLIC
HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Form A (Notice to Surrender)	108
„ C (Notice to Sort)	3
„ E (Notice for Special Examination) ...	91
Permission to Remove	96
Condemnation Notices	108
	406

Quantities of beef, mutton, lamb, pork carcasses, beef and pork cuts landed during the year:—

Whence.	Quarters Chilled Beef.	Quarters Frozen Beef.	Carcases Mutton.	Carcases Lamb.	Carcases Pork.	Packages Beef Cuts.	Packages Pork Cuts.
Australia ... ..	...	22,105	745	17,135	...	...	...
New Zealand ... ..	...	2,397	90,308	358,051	399	...	...
South Africa	5,774	530	1,209	...	...	...	...
South America	285,617	1,213	24,983	83,205	...	11,132	792
	291,391	26,245	117,245	458,391	399	11,132	792

BACON.

The undermentioned packages were landed during the year:

Whence.	Number of Packages.	Number of Packages packed in Preservatives.
Canada	33	No consignment arrived which had to be dealt with according to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.
Holland	330	
Irish Free State	604	
United States of America	161	
Other Ports	58	
	1,186	

OFFAL.

The customary practice of defrosting a small percentage has been carried out, and 5% of all consignments of beef tongues have been defrosted for the detection of Actinomycosis, etc.

In all instances, the examinations have revealed no trace of disease.

Importations for the year :—

Australia ...	...	595	packages
New Zealand	...	754	„
South Africa	...	3,581	„
South America	...	19,375	„
Total ...	...	<u>24,305</u>	„

CANNED GOODS.

The importation of canned foods for the year amounted to 170,490 packages.

The examination of canned foods is usually carried out in the presence of an officer of H.M. Customs and Excise, as numerous consignments are of dutiable value, and this facilitates the working of the Customs and Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926.

There have been no importations of milk during the year.

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS.

Owing to the marked diminution of carcasses entering the ports showing Caseous Lymphadenitis—the direct result of rigid inspection—it has now been possible, as from July last, to reduce the percentage of carcasses subjected to routine examination to a uniform 5%. The practice of sending forward notices to places of destination has also been discontinued, but should the 5% detained show bad results on examination, a subsequent consignment would be held up *in toto* until all necessary examinations had been completed. This procedure applies to whole carcasses only, routine examination of pieces remaining as formerly—100%. Ten thousand four hundred and fifty-four carcasses of mutton and lamb have been examined during the year, these carcasses having been discharged from vessels arriving in the Port, or having been conveyed from some other English port by rail or road transport. Twenty-four carcasses were condemned by reason of their being affected with the disease, and were destroyed by burning, or permitted to be used for non-edible refining purposes.

All carcasses which appear to have had deliberately removed any of the prescapular, precrural, inguinal or mammary glands, are condemned in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Health.

The following tables give the country of origin, the number of carcasses landed, examined and condemned, with the percentage affected:—

SOUTH AMERICA. (Sea-borne).

10% examination of consignments of mutton and lamb (42 lbs. in weight and over) to the end of July, 5% examination afterwards.

1932.	Carcasses of Mutton.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.	Carcasses of Lamb.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.
Jan. ...	1,201	120	1	.91	8,870	51	...	...
Feb. ...	1,329	135	...	...	6,633	86	...	...
Mar. ...	4,019	403	1	.24	11,717	282	...	...
April ...	1,493	150	2	1.33	7,958	102	...	...
May ...	4,055	492	2	.40	14,374	353	...	...
June ...	2,200	490	6	1.22	4,760	158	...	...
July ...	1,200	120	...	...	1,153	120	...	...
Aug. ...	2,978	460	9	1.95	6,024	78	...	...
Sept. ...	2,586	132	...	...	3,133	41	...	...
Oct. ...	1,492	75	...	...	6,953	48	...	...
Nov. ...	1,000	50	...	...	6,073	16	...	...
Dec. ...	1,450	75	...	...	5,557	16	...	...
	25,003	2,702	21	...	83,205	1,351	...	...

SOUTH AMERICA. (Rail or road transport).

10% examination of consignments of mutton and lamb (42 lbs. in weight and over).

1932.	Carcasses of Mutton.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.	Carcasses of Lamb.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.
Jan. ...	333	42	...	...	1,239	125	...	...
Feb. ...	488	58	...	...	1,745	176	...	...
Mar. ...	88	18	...	...	811	85	...	...
April ...	478	57	...	...	284	28	...	...
May ...	1,287	150	...	...	125	13	...	...
June ...	359	36	...	...	150	15	...	...
July ...	389	39	...	...	1,190	119	...	...
Aug. ...	115	11	...	...	136	91	2	2.19
	3,537	411	...	...	5,680	652	2	.30

No further examinations to be carried out, per instructions received from the Ministry of Health.

SOUTH AFRICA. (Sea-borne).

5 % examination of consignments of mutton and lamb
(42 lbs. in weight and over).

1932.	Carcases of Mutton.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.	Carcases of Lamb.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
April
May
June ...	1,209	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
	1,209	60	..	..	..	..	..	..

NEW ZEALAND. (Sea-borne).

5% examination of consignments of mutton and lamb
(42 lbs. in weight and over).

1932.	Carcases of Mutton.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.	Carcases of Lamb.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.
Jan. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar. ...	15,742	827	..	..	56,907	45	..	..
April ...	11,031	558	..	..	55,966	60	..	..
May ...	12,018	605	1	.16	32,501	25	..	..
June ...	10,201	510	..	..	41,035	43	..	..
July ...	15,124	760	..	..	63,115	48	..	..
Aug. ...	6,714	330	..	..	30,625	25	..	..
Sept. ...	16,279	821	..	..	58,693	72	..	..
Oct. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov. ...	3,199	162	..	..	19,209	38	..	..
Dec. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	90,308	4,573	1	.02	358,051	356	..	..

NEW ZEALAND. (Rail or road transport).

5% examination of consignments of mutton and lamb
(42 lbs. in weight and over).

1932.	Carcases of Mutton.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.	Carcases of Lamb.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.
Jan. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb. ...	218	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mar. ...	...	...	...	...	150	8	...	...
April ...	525	27	...	...	50	3	...	...
May ...	920	46	...	...	100	5	...	...
June ...	800	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	639	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,102	157	...	...	300	16	...	...

No further examinations to be carried out, per instructions received from the Ministry of Health.

AUSTRALIA. (Sea-borne).

5% examination of consignments of mutton and lamb
(42 lbs. in weight and over).

1932.	Carcases of Mutton.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.	Carcases of Lamb.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
April
May ...	745	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.	8,885	73	...	...
Nov.	3,500	...	...	...
Dec.	4,750	...	...	...
	745	37	...	...	17,135	73	...	...

AUSTRALIA. (Rail or road transport).
5% examination of consignments of mutton and lamb
(42 lbs. in weight and over).

1932.	Carcases of Mutton.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.	Carcases of Lamb.	Examined.	Condemned.	% Affected.
Jan. ...	...	...	...	...	100	5	...	...
Feb. ...	150	8	...	...	375	21	...	...
Mar. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	200	10	...	...	50	3	...	...
May ...	200	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	100	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	650	33	...	...	525	29	...	...

No further examinations to be carried out, per instructions received from the Ministry of Health.

SAMPLES.

The following samples of food stuffs were taken during the year for analysis under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927:—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.
1	Canned Peaches...	Free from preservatives. 0.75 grains of Tin per pound.
2	Canned Pineapple	Free from preservatives. 0.13 grains of Tin per pound.
3	Apple extract ...	448 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. 1,500 parts per million permitted.
4	Oranges ...	Free from preservatives.
5	Oranges ...	Free from preservatives.
6	Butter ...	Free from Boric Acid. 9.52% moisture.
7	Oranges ...	Free from preservatives.
8	Canned Cream ...	Free from Boric Acid. 25.4% Fat.
9	Oranges ...	Free from preservatives.
10	Tallow ...	Genuine. Free from preservatives.
11	Raspberry Pulp	993 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. 2,000 parts per million permitted.
12	Canned Apricots	Free from preservatives. 0.11 parts per 1,000 of Tin.
13	Canned Tomatoes	Free from preservatives. 0.6 parts per 1,000 of Tin.
14	Butter ...	Genuine. Free from preservatives. 3.83% Moisture.
15	Apples ...	Arsenic, 0.07 parts per million. 1.4 parts per million permitted.
16	Canned Lambs' Livers	White colonies. Yeast.
17	Canned Lambs' Livers	White colonies. Yeast.
18	Oranges ...	Free from preservatives.
19	Oranges ...	Free from preservatives.
20	Tallow ...	Genuine. Free from preservatives.
21	Oranges ...	Free from preservatives.
22	Butter ...	Genuine. Free from preservatives. 12.32% Moisture.
23	Tallow ...	Genuine. Free from preservatives.
24	Egg Yolk ...	12.5% Mineral Ash, indicating about 10% Common Salt used for preserving.
25	Oranges ...	Free from preservatives.
26	Oranges ...	Free from preservatives.
27	Tallow ...	Free from preservatives. Genuine.
28	Apples ...	Contaminated with Crude Petroleum.

CONDEMNED FOOD.

The total amount of food condemned for the year=230 tons 4 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lbs., and in all instances surrenders have been voluntary.

Description.	Original Packages.		Loose Articles.	Approximate weight of Goods Condemned.			
	No.	Description.	Description.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples	2	Boxes	— —			2	24
Apricots	12	Boxes	— —		2	1	12
Bananas	2755	Stalks	quantity of loose	50	9	0	13
Bacon	1	Case	— —			2	2
Beef	4	Crops	cuts and joints		3	1	2
Carrots	11	Sacks	— —		11	0	0
Cherries	5	Sieves	— —			1	22
Grape Fruit ...	109	Boxes	quantity of loose	4	7	3	0
Grapes	15	Boxes	— —			3	4
Lambs	13	Carcases	cuts and joints		5	1	2
Milk (Condensed)	—	—	loose tins				5
Mutton	25	Carcases	cuts and joints	1	3	2	17
Mangoes	1	Box	— —				27
Melons	112	Cases	quantity of loose	2	17	0	0
OFFAL—							
Beef Livers ...	1	Case	— —			2	14
Beef Kidneys ...	2	Bags	quantity of loose			3	2
Lambs' Livers	25	Pails	— —		2	0	26
Oranges	11	Cases	quantity of loose		18	3	0
Potatoes	3093	Sacks	— —	154	13	0	0
Plums	1178	Boxes	— —	11	2	3	17
Peaches	10	Boxes	— —			2	24
Pears	203	Boxes	— —	3	2	3	26
Pineapples ...	1	Crate	— —			1	11
Total ... ..	...	...	...	230	4	1	26

METHOD OF DISPOSAL.

Method of Disposal.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dumped at sea	45	10	3	8
Burned	42	18	3	7
Sold for non-edible refining purposes	1	1	1	11
Sold for pig food	129	7	0	0
Sold for manure	11	6	2	0
Total	230	4	1	26

PART II.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1932.

The number of vessels entering the Port of Southampton during the year was 14,975, being a decrease of 304 compared with the previous year. The net tonnage of these vessels amounted to 10,116,279 tons, compared with 11,153,185 in the year 1931.

The number of passengers arriving in the Port from countries outside Europe was 91,827, an increase of 5,618 compared with the previous year, and the number embarking was 90,853, a decrease of 1,943 compared with the total in 1931.

In addition to the above, 479 vessels arrived in Southampton Water and Cowes Roads to embark and disembark passengers.

The number of passengers and crews landed by tender in the Docks from these vessels amounted to 22,290 during the year.

Seventeen transports also arrived in the Port, and landed 3,404 crew and 23,311 military passengers and troops; the statistics relating to these vessels not being included above.

The passenger traffic during the years 1931 and 1932 between ports in England and places outside Europe, and not within the Mediterranean Sea, is given in the Board of Trade Journal as follows :—

TABLE I.
NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

Port.	Outward.		Inward.		Total.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Bristol ...	2,303	1,747	2,262	1,654	4,565	3,401
Plymouth ...	3,621	3,360	27,587	23,954	31,208	27,314
Liverpool ...	53,858	58,819	54,823	63,913	108,681	122,732
London ...	35,813	41,910	50,045	53,793	85,858	95,703
Southampton .	92,796	90,853	86,209	91,827	179,005	182,680

The Board of Trade returns (from which the following particulars and tables are obtained) of the passenger movement to and from the United Kingdom, show that the total number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe during the year 1932 amounted to 276,856, an increase of 21,088 compared with the year 1931. The number of passengers who arrived at the Port of Southampton from places out of Europe during the same period amounted to 91,827, an increase of 5,618 compared with the previous year.

The total number of passengers who left various ports in the United Kingdom for places out of Europe amounted to 222,184, an increase of 9,127 compared with 1931. The number of outward passengers who left Southampton for places out of Europe amounted to 90,853, a decrease of 1,943 compared with 1931.

The following table shows the total number of passengers who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe, during the years 1931 and 1932 :—

TABLE II.

Passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe, distinguishing the class of travel, during the years 1931 and 1932 :—

Ports.	Inward.					
	First Class.	Second Class.	Tourist Class.	Third Class.	Total.	
Liverpool	{ 1932	7,960	11,759	19,154	25,040	63,913
	{ 1931	6,878	12,256	12,678	23,011	54,823
London	{ 1932	16,157	9,714	13,006	14,916	53,793
	{ 1931	16,072	10,752	5,187	18,034	50,045
Plymouth	{ 1932	8,986	5,197	4,782	4,989	23,954
	{ 1931	9,843	7,095	5,467	5,182	27,587
Southampton	{ 1932	25,358	11,881	31,867	22,721	91,827
	{ 1931	31,840	12,901	13,260	28,208	86,209
Bristol	{ 1932	1,632	14	—	8	1,654
	{ 1931	2,247	1	—	14	2,262
Glasgow	{ 1932	471	2,246	8,077	18,644	29,438
	{ 1931	452	2,216	8,215	14,898	25,781
Londonderry	{ 1932	19	139	630	3,164	3,952
	{ 1931	76	94	641	1,645	2,456
Belfast	{ 1932	70	520	1,563	5,017	7,170
	{ 1931	9	484	1,304	3,644	5,441
Other Ports	{ 1932	672	242	185	56	1,155
	{ 1931	816	33	16	299	1,164
Total, all Ports...	{ 1932	61,325	41,712	79,264	94,555	276,856
	{ 1931	68,233	45,832	46,768	94,935	255,768

TABLE III.

Passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, distinguishing the class of travel, during the years 1931 and 1932:—

Ports.	Outward.					
	First Class.	Second Class.	Tourist Class.	Third Class.	Total.	
Liverpool	1932	14,116	13,632	20,098	10,973	58,819
	1931	13,816	14,962	14,107	10,973	53,858
London	1932	16,318	7,272	10,070	8,250	41,910
	1931	16,909	7,610	3,184	8,110	35,813
Plymouth	1932	1,121	1,209	917	113	3,360
	1931	1,577	1,521	286	237	3,621
Southampton	1932	24,345	16,199	34,739	15,570	90,853
	1931	33,953	20,880	20,757	17,206	92,796
Bristol	1932	1,747	—	—	—	1,747
	1931	2,303	—	—	—	2,303
Glasgow	1932	773	1,590	6,499	7,228	16,090
	1931	742	1,663	8,151	7,106	17,662
Londonderry	1932	35	192	594	1,158	1,979
	1931	41	60	537	618	1,256
Belfast	1932	54	486	1,735	2,602	4,877
	1931	62	554	1,639	1,909	4,164
Other Ports	1932	2,083	367	12	87	2,549
	1931	1,253	251	12	68	1,584
Total, all Ports...	1932	60,592	49,947	74,664	45,981	222,184
	1931	70,656	47,501	48,673	46,227	213,057

Of the total of 499,040 passengers outward and inward in 1932, nearly 37 per cent. were recorded at Southampton, nearly 25 per cent. at Liverpool, and 19 per cent. at London, as compared with percentages of 38, 23, and 18 respectively in 1931. The increase shown for last year in the proportion embarked and disembarked at Liverpool follows a decline for a number of years, and may be associated partly with the increase in pleasure cruising last year. Glasgow accounted for about 9 per cent. of the total in each of the years 1931 and 1932. About 9 per cent. of the total number of inward passengers in 1932 disembarked at Plymouth, as compared with 11 per cent. in 1931.

CLASS OF TRAVEL.—The aggregate numbers of passengers (outward and inward) travelling in the first, second, "tourist" and third class represented about 24, 17, 31, and 28 per cent. respectively, of the total traffic in 1932, as compared with 30, 20, 20, and 30 per cent. respectively in 1931. It will be seen from these percentages, and from the table above, that the increase in the aggregate number of passengers carried was entirely due to the increased numbers recorded as travelling "tourist" class, there being considerable reductions in the numbers travelling in the first and second class, whilst third class traffic declined slightly in numbers. As will be seen from the figures given in the following table, a large proportion of the tourist class traffic in 1932 was accounted for by the numbers embarking on pleasure cruises to places out of Europe.

The class of travel entitled "Third Class Tourist" was instituted in 1925, accommodation superior to that for ordinary third class passengers being provided for passengers so described. In recent years, however, the "tourist" class accommodation has been extended in some cases to provide a class of travel approximating to that formerly recorded as second cabin. The numbers of inward and outward passengers reported as travelling in the "tourist" class were 118,700 in 1930, 95,400 in 1931, and 154,000 in 1932. The increased popularity of this class of travel

has been to some extent reflected in the decreased numbers travelling second class in the years mentioned, as compared with the figures for earlier years. Apart from pleasure cruises, this class of travel had up to last year been largely confined to the passenger traffic across the North Atlantic, but a considerable expansion in tourist class travel between this country and Australia and India was recorded in 1932.

PASSENGER MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE CONTINENT.

The "Continent" is regarded as including the Channel Islands and all ports within the Mediterranean Sea.

The following table shows the number of passengers of all nationalities who left the United Kingdom for the Continent, and the number who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent in each of the years 1930, 1931, and 1932, distinguishing the number of persons who travelled by sea and by air, and showing the principal British ports of arrival and departure:—

TABLE IV.

PASSENGERS BY SEA AND AIR BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE CONTINENT.

Port.	Total Number of Passengers.					
	Outward.			Inward.		
	1932.	1931.	1930.	1932.	1931.	1930.
Channel Ports :						
Dover	247,595	373,897	460,254	242,750	402,209	472,040
Folkestone	164,226	261,878	270,352	183,327	275,994	289,280
Southampton	145,960	156,120	160,778	148,642	160,064	162,112
Newhaven	77,223	121,131	127,313	75,472	121,883	126,235
Weymouth	58,301	55,142	62,523	53,940	53,432	61,710
East Coast Ports :						
Harwich	133,632	167,268	190,557	132,447	162,621	184,792
London	54,735	100,235	105,801	59,796	100,507	117,399
Hull	10,242	14,684	15,151	10,857	14,922	17,037
Other	50,398	49,648	51,543	47,900	46,781	54,080
Other Ports	56,179	35,934	40,010	56,458	37,906	42,832
Air Stations*	35,281	22,377	20,575	36,368	24,294	22,474
1st Quarter						
2nd	123,478	155,308	163,685	120,608	162,683	185,475
3rd	215,799	341,273	380,264	231,859	353,135	390,723
4th	546,312	720,370	769,108	556,886	747,871	800,373
148,183	141,363	191,800	138,604	136,924	173,420	
Total	1,033,772	1,358,314	1,504,857	1,047,957	1,400,613	1,549,991

* As reported by the Air Ministry.

The total number of passengers carried to and from the Continent by sea and by air during 1932 (viz., 2,082,000, was the lowest recorded since 1922, and was about 677,000 (24.5 per cent.) less than the aggregate movement in 1931 and about 973,000 smaller than in 1930. The number who travelled to and from the Continent by air in 1932 was higher by 24,000 than in the previous record year 1929, and showed an increase of nearly 25,000, or about 54 per cent., over the number carried in 1931.

The numbers of passengers who were carried to and from Calais and Boulogne *via* Dover and Folkestone in 1932 and 1931 were as follow :—

Outward.		Inward.	
1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
277,235	447,896	288,310	482,739

The numbers of passengers who were carried to and from the Channel Islands *via* Southampton and Weymouth in 1932 and 1931 were as follow :—

Port.		Outward.		Inward.	
		1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Southampton	...	85,531	79,694	89,461	81,700
Weymouth	...	56,354	52,872	52,597	50,817

The number of passengers to the Channel Islands increased year by year from 1927 to 1930, the increase being principally in passengers from Southampton. In 1931 the total number declined somewhat, but in 1932 a substantial increase in the numbers embarking and disembarking at both Southampton and Weymouth was recorded.

BRITISH AND ALIEN PASSENGERS.—The particulars furnished to the Board of Trade, with regard to the passengers to and from the Continent, do not include information as to their nationality, but the annual statistics in respect of alien passengers, which are prepared by the Home Office, show the number of aliens travelling between the United Kingdom and European ports. From those figures it may be deduced that the movement to and from the Continent was made up approximately as follows :—

PASSENGERS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE CONTINENT.

Year.	Outward.			Inward.		
	British.	Aliens.	Total.	British.	Aliens.	Total.
1932 ...	*	*	1,033,772	*	*	1,047,957
1931 ...	1,029,991	328,323	1,358,314	1,077,477	323,136	1,400,613
1930 ...	1,125,125	379,732	1,504,857	1,151,688	398,303	1,549,991

* Not yet available.

It appears from the above figures that the recorded movement of British passengers between this country and the Continent in 1931 declined by about 170,000 (8 per cent.) as compared with 1930, while the number of alien passengers declined by about 87,000 (11 per cent.). The number of passengers of all nationalities in 1932 was nearly 25 per cent. less than in 1931. There was an outward balance to the Continent of 5,300 alien passengers in 1931, as compared with an inward balance of 18,600 in 1930.

It may be noted that in the total passenger movement between the United Kingdom and the Continent there were included in 1932 about 57,000 passengers who left this country on British vessels for pleasure cruises to the Mediterranean and to European ports.

TABLE V.

RETURN OF SHIPS' TONNAGE, PASSENGER ARRIVALS, ETC., FOR THE YEARS, 1923-1932.

(This table is supplied by H.M. Customs).

Year.	Number of Arrivals from Foreign Ports.	Number of Arrivals from Home Ports (Coasters).	Number of Passengers arriving at the Port from Ports other than Jersey.	Number of Passengers arriving from Jersey.	Number of Crews Arriving.	Number of Ships of 2,000 Tons and upwards.	Number of Ships under 2,000 Tons (including Coasters).	Net Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port.
1923	3,044	7,045	187,136	49,508	320,453	907	9,182	9,350,234
1924	3,088	7,066	176,265	56,953	309,926	918	9,236	9,548,984
1925	3,186	11,420	208,109	54,288	335,453	873	13,733	9,989,300
1926	3,191	10,152	174,679	41,309	343,976	854	12,489	9,861,178
1927	3,352	11,060	190,931	53,423	337,142	910	13,502	9,669,794
1928	3,344	12,195	199,579	58,343	400,905	984	14,555	10,975,616
1929	3,285	11,988	199,261	68,559	384,023	1,014	14,259	11,317,862
1930	3,198	12,436	207,808	77,914	484,869	1,034	14,600	11,506,830
1931	3,071	12,208	186,138	81,228	309,156	989	14,290	11,153,185
1932	2,528	12,447	168,335	91,652	400,410	900	14,071	10,116,279

The above figures include Troops and Passengers arriving by H.M. Transports.

TABLE VI.

Statistical summary of ships, passengers, crew, and net tonnage of vessels entering the Port of Southampton from 1908 to 1932:— (Compiled from H.M. Customs Returns).

YEAR.	Number of Ships arrived from		Total number of Passengers landed from the Continent of Europe (including Jersey) and Foreign Countries.	Number of Crew landed.	Net Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port.
	Foreign.	Home Ports.			
1908	2,764	11,470	175,834	171,343	5,878,566
1909	2,848	11,908	167,317	166,260	6,314,410
1910	2,848	11,986	170,083	163,229	6,399,101
1911	2,783	11,446	175,113	167,642	6,514,152
1912	2,724	11,173	173,266	167,556	7,021,578
1913	2,979	11,515	206,545	179,816	7,939,869
1914	2,296	5,617	136,089	128,731	4,674,696
1919	1,369	6,697	113,413	144,501	2,191,329
1920	2,258	8,007	161,306	154,541	3,327,754
1921	2,270	8,127	208,680	187,767	5,347,766
1922	2,470	9,071	216,869	187,296	7,646,502
1923	3,044	7,048	236,644	320,453	9,350,234
1924	3,088	7,066	233,218	309,926	9,548,984
1925	3,186	11,420	262,397	335,453	9,989,300
1926	3,191	10,152	215,988	343,976	9,861,178
1927	3,352	11,060	244,354	337,142	9,669,794
1928	3,344	12,195	257,922	400,905	10,975,616
1929	3,285	11,988	267,850	384,023	11,317,862
1930	3,198	12,436	285,722	484,869	11,506,830
1931	3,071	12,208	267,366	309,156	11,153,185
1932	2,528	12,447	259,987	400,410	10,116,279

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The cases of infectious disease reported by vessels on arrival at Southampton are shown in Table VII, which includes all cases reported on the bills of health on both H.M. Transports and other vessels.

Many of the cases reported on Transports were convalescent cases from India or the Mediterranean, who proceeded to Netley Hospital or Haslar Hospital for discharge, on furlough, or otherwise. This especially applies to the cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Enteric Fever, Malaria, Tuberculosis, and Venereal Disease shown in the said table.

The cases reported among the civil population of the Port who were suffering from infectious diseases at the time of arrival, and the number of such cases removed to the Isolation Hospital and Borough Hospital were :—

	Cases Notified.	Cases removed to	
		Isolation Hospital.	Borough Hospital.
Small Pox	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	8	7	—
Ditto for observation	5	5	—
Diphtheria	7	6	—
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid	7	7	—
Pneumonia	13	—	3
Measles	17	12	—
Tuberculosis	32	1	5
Whooping Cough	5	1	—
Chicken Pox	5	—	—
Venereal Disease	35	—	5
Mumps	6	3	—
Dysentery	5	—	2
Malaria	14	—	1
Rubella	2	—	—
Erysipelas	3	1	1

The above cases are included in the total of infectious cases reported by vessels which arrived in the Port shown in Tables VII and VIII.

SMALL POX.

Notes are appended regarding cases of Small Pox occurring on incoming vessels which arrived at this Port during the year :—

1. S.S. "Tainui" arrived 21st March, 1932. P. V., male, age 26 years, a Norwegian subject, who embarked at Wellington, N.Z., 10th February, 1932, was taken ill on 17th February, 1932, diagnosed by the ship's Surgeon as Small Pox, and isolated in the ship's Hospital. The case on arrival at Southampton, 21st March, 1932, was in the convalescent stage, and was removed to the Small Pox Hospital, where further observation confirmed the diagnosis.

All passengers and crew were vaccinated on board immediately after the occurrence of the case.

The disinfection of infected quarters was carried out, on arrival, by the Port Sanitary Staff, bedding removed to the Disinfecting Station, and one immediate contact received a disinfecting bath, together with disinfection of his personal effects.

Every person on board was medically inspected, and the names and addresses of all persons disembarking, together with those of persons permitted to board the ship, were verified, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they were proceeding was notified for purposes of surveillance. No further cases occurred.

2. S.S. "Cressington Court," from Vancouver, arrived 6th June, 1932, reported having landed one case of Small Pox at Yokohama, and one case at Vancouver several months previously. As no further cases had occurred, and the vessel had subsequently been subjected to the required measures laid down in the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, no further action was necessary.

3. S.S. "Jervis Bay" arrived 20th November, 1932, from Brisbane, and the Surgeon reported that there had occurred during the voyage a case of Hæmorrhagic Small Pox. The patient embarked at Port Said on 11th November, after a tour of Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. On the 14th November she developed a temperature and rash, and was removed to the ship's isolation Hospital. On the 15th the rash became hæmorrhagic, and the diagnosis of Hæmorrhagic Small Pox was made. She rapidly became worse, and died the same evening. The patient was buried at sea, infected accommodation was fumigated and sealed, and the immediate contacts isolated. All passengers were vaccinated by the ship's Surgeon, with the exception of four, who refused this protection. One of the four who refused vaccination consented to be vaccinated on arrival at Southampton, and one passenger, whose vaccination had not taken, was revaccinated. Three passengers who persisted in refusing vaccination had been vaccinated previously.

On arrival, all bedding was sent to the Municipal Disinfecting Station, and the infected quarters and ship's Hospital were disinfected by the Port Sanitary Staff. Medical inspection of every person on board was carried out, and all persons landing kept under surveillance. No further cases being reported.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The disposal of cases of infectious diseases other than those noted above are shown in Table VII.

A card index system has been introduced during the year regarding cases of disease occurring on vessels using this Port. A separate card is made out for each vessel, upon which particulars regarding the condition of health on board is noted whenever the vessel enters the Port. By this means the medical history of any individual ship is made available to the Medical Officer at a moment's notice.

TABLE VII. INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year 1932:—

DISEASE.	HOW DEALT WITH.							
	Total Cases reported.	Removed to Borough Hospitals or Nursing Homes.	Removed to Naval or Military Hospitals.	Landed at other Ports before arriving at Southampton.	Proceeded in Vessels to other Ports.	Landed at Southampton, but did not proceed to Hospital.	Died at Sea.	Convalescent on Arrival.
Accidents	30	7	..	..	10	8	5	..
Alcoholism	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Appendicitis	17	10	..	4	1	1	1	..
Bronchitis	51	1	..	..	7	11	3	29
Chicken Pox	16	..	..	3	3	4	..	6
Cancer	10	..	..	..	1	5	4	..
Cellulitis	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cystitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dengue	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diabetes	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Diphtheria	12	6	2	2	1	1	..	..
Dysentery	25	2	9	..	..	7	..	7
Diarrhœa	477	..	..	1	26	34	..	416
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever	20	8	2	2	..	4	..	4
Encephalitis	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Eczema	5	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	5	2	..	..	1	1	..	1
Gastritis	35	1	..	..	5	1	2	26
Glandular Swellings	31	3	..	2	8	12	1	5
German Measles	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Heart Disease	37	3	..	1	7	6	20	..
Influenza	370	3	..	4	77	8	..	278
Insanity	29	1	..	..	9	19	..	..
Malaria	59	2	4	11	9	23	1	9
Measles	38	12	..	4	8	10	..	4
Mumps	21	3	..	1	11	5	..	1
Nephritis... ..	10	1	..	..	2	3	4	..
Otitis Media	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Pneumonia	53	9	12	9	1	8	3	11
Pyrexia	12	2	..	1	..	9	..	..
Pleurisy	14	5	..	..	3	4	..	2
Peritonitis	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pharyngitis	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rheumatism	5	..	..	..	3	1	1	..
Ringworm	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	15	7	..	3	3	1	..	1
Small Pox	4	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
Tuberculosis	162	15	57	29	7	50	4	..
Tonsillitis	50	2	..	1	10	16	..	21
Venereal Disease	135	7	24	..	38	63	..	3
Whooping Cough	13	1	..	1	4	4	..	3
Other Diseases reported	73	17	1	3	9	24	14	5
Totals	1,859	138	117	85	268	351	67	833

TABLE VIII.**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Reported by vessels which arrived in the Port of Southampton during the 10 years 1923—1932 :—

DISEASE.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Small Pox	5	3	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	8	7	5	5	10	9	13	6	10	15
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever	26	28	24	46	31	66	51	27	21	20
Diphtheria	9	11	11	18	11	8	10	13	12	12
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	1	...
Tuberculosis	194	166	194	183	174	200	137	183	133	162
Measles	65	40	42	54	51	65	40	43	28	38

DEATHS AT SEA.

Sixty-seven deaths were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton, and were buried at sea :—

Accidents	5	Malaria	1
Cancer	4	Nephritis	4
Gastritis	2	Pneumonia	3
Diabetes	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Heart Diseases... ..	20	Other Causes	22

FUMIGATION OF VESSELS.

Fumigation was carried out on 15 vessels during the year, one being fumigated with Sulphur, ten with Liquid Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, one with Zyklon H.C.N., and three with Discoids H.C.N.

Arrangements are made by the shipping companies with firms making a speciality of this class of work to carry out the fumigation. The fumigation is carried out under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Staff, and a certificate is issued if the fumigation is satisfactory.

TABLE IX.

The following table gives particulars of the vessels fumigated under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Date.	Vessel.	Fumigant used.	Rats found after Fumigation.
1932.			
Jan. 2	Montrose	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	0
" 16	Almanzora	" (Liquid) ...	11
" 19	Aquitania	" (Discoids) ...	0
Feb. 6	Mauretania	" (Discoids) ...	1
Apr. 9	Berengaria	" (Discoids) ...	0
June 4	Montcalm	" (Liquid) ...	0
" 17	Pan Scandia	" (Zyklon B) ...	0
" 28	Neuralia	" (Liquid) ...	0
" 30	Nevasa	" (Liquid) ...	0
Oct. 22	Mauretania	" (Liquid) ...	0
" 29	Arandora Star	" (Liquid) ...	0
Nov. 5	Berengaria	" (Liquid) ...	0
" 7	Jiul	Sulphur	13 (Vessel sailed before search could be completed)
" 19	Aquitania	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	0 (20 mice)
" 26	Empress of Australia	" (Liquid) ...	0
	15 vessels.	10 H.C.N. (Liquid). 3 H.C.N. (Discoids). 1 H.C.N. (Zyklon B). 1 Sulphur.	25 rats.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Authority on 77 vessels, and 3,806 articles of bedding and other articles, including 20 parcels of passengers' effects, were removed to Disinfecting Station at West Quay, and to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

OIL TANKERS.

One hundred and twelve oil tankers arrived in Southampton Water during the year to discharge fuel oil at the oil wharves at Fawley and Hamble.

The vessels came from the following ports:—Abadan 12, Aruba 16, Batum 1, Baytown 4, Balik Papam 1, Baton Rouge 3, Contagena 2, Constanza 10, Curacao 17, Houston 1, Las Piedras 8, Mina 4, Minititlan 1, New Orleans 1, Puerto Mexico 3, Philadelphia 1, San Pedro 3, San Francisco 1, Singapore 1, Talara 10, Tampico 11, Tuxpan 1.

TRANSPORTS.

Fifteen transports arrived at Southampton during the year; the total crew landed amounted to 3,404, and the military passengers, troops, women and children to 23,311. In the previous year, 17 transports, 3,579 crew and 24,206 military passengers arrived in the Port.

All the vessels arrived from ports on the "infected" list, and were boarded and examined on arrival in conjunction with the naval and military authorities at the Port.

TABLE X.

Statement showing the number of H.M. Transports which arrived in the Port during the year 1932, the ports from which they arrived, and the number of military passengers and troops landed at Southampton.

Date.	Vessel.	Whence.	Crew.	Troops and Passengers.
1932. Jan. 14	Somersetshire... ..	Bombay	188	1,714
Feb. 1	Neuralia	Alexandria	238	1,544
" 13	Dorsetshire	Bombay	189	1,737
" 23	Nevasa	Karachi	238	1,517
Mar. 21	Somersetshire... ..	Karachi	187	1,706
Apr. 21	Dorsetshire	Bombay	188	1,590
" 22	Nevasa	Bombay	238	1,515
" 25	Lancashire	Shanghai	211	1,580
May 6	Neuralia	Shanghai	239	1,099
Nov. 7	Nevasa	Bombay	237	1,518
" 21	Dorsetshire	Bombay	190	1,738
" 28	Lancashire	Bombay	209	1,593
" 26	California	Bombay	425	1,150
Dec. 1	Somersetshire... ..	Karachi	188	1,722
" 20	Neuralia	Shanghai	239	1,588
	15		3,404	23,311

General Summary of Inspections carried out by the Port Sanitary Staff, and other Statistics, during the Year 1932.

Steamers (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	1,629
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	257
Sailing vessels (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	5
Steamers (coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	787
Motor vessels (coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	205
Sailing vessels (coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	86
Total steam, motor and sailing vessels visited					<u>2,969</u>
Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition					2,854
,, vessels found in defective sanitary condition					<u>115</u>
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)					380,492
,, passengers arriving (from foreign) (including troops)					330,857
,, crew arriving (coastwise)					37,253
,, passengers arriving (coastwise)					<u>12,829</u>
Total number of crew and passengers (including troops)					<u>761,431</u>
British vessels visited					2,154
British vessels re-visited					2,170
Foreign vessels visited					815
Foreign vessels re-visited					164
Total visits		<u>2,969</u>	Total re-visits		<u>2,334</u>
Number of passengers landed by tender from 479 vessels					22,290
,, rats captured and destroyed					1,206
,, rats examined					155
,, rats found on 55 vessels from Plague-infected ports					91
,, rats found after fumigation					25
,, vessels fumigated					15
,, vessels on which Rat Orders were served					167
,, vessels from Plague-infected ports					221
,, vessels where disinfection was carried out					77
,, articles of bedding, etc., including 20 packages of effects, disinfected					3,806
,, contacts bathed and disinfected					9

TABLE XI.

Showing number of vessels inspected, including re-visits, with percentage of defects.

YEAR.	Vessels from Foreign visited.	Coasting Vessels visited.	Total Inspections.	Number found defective.	Percentage defective.
1923	2,741	988	3,729	19	0.69
1924	3,253	1,109	4,362	30	0.99
1925	3,183	929	4,117	18	0.63
1926	3,124	776	3,900	32	1.15
1927	3,510	948	4,458	44	1.44
1928	3,851	783	4,634	53	1.95
1929	3,818	670	4,488	92	3.54
1930	3,923	775	4,698	77	2.78
1931	4,362	1,357	5,719	99	3.09
1932	4,140	1,163	5,303	115	3.16

TABLE XII.

Table showing the number of vessels visited, showing nationality, description and number defective during 1932, not including re-visits.

Nationality.	Steam.	Motor.	Sail.	Total.	Defective.
American	47	...	...	47	...
Belgian	1	...	...	1	1
British	1,815	252	87	2,154	97
Danish	35	30	...	65	...
Dantzig, Free State of...	2	15	...	17	1
Dutch	56	98	...	154	3
Esthonian	3	...	...	3	1
Finnish	6	...	...	6	...
French	12	2	4	18	...
German	354	34	...	388	...
Italian	3	...	...	3	...
Japanese... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Latvian	1	...	...	1	...
Norwegian	45	24	...	69	9
Roumanian	1	...	...	1	1
Spanish... ..	1	1	...	2	...
Swedish	31	6	...	37	2
Yugo Slav	2	...	...	2	...
Totals	2,416	462	91	2,969	115

ALIENS' ORDER, 1920.

The Aliens' Order, 1920, which came into operation on the 12th April, 1920, prohibited the landing of aliens in the United Kingdom, except with the leave of an immigration officer appointed by H.M. Government. The Order further restricted an alien from landing except at an approved port, of which there are eighteen in the United Kingdom.

Southampton is one of the approved ports, and the work of inspection and examination of all aliens arriving is carried out by the Port Sanitary Medical Staff.

The work necessitates a Medical Officer being always available for duty. Many aliens arrive from the Continent by the Channel steamers which arrive daily at between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m., others by vessels of the Royal Mail, Cunard, White Star, Red Star, Union-Castle and other lines which arrive regularly but at uncertain hours.

The inspection of aliens is carried out on board the large vessels on arrival, those aliens requiring a more detailed medical examination being sent ashore to a room specially provided in the Docks.

The following figures show the amount of work carried out in connection with the inspection of aliens during the year:—

1. (a) Total number of aliens (excluding alien seamen) landed at the Port	...	...	...	...	33,868
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	...	...	...	...	269
(c) Transmigrants	...	...	...	...	3,013
(d) Total number of aliens arriving in the Port	...	...	...	...	37,150
(e) Number inspected by Medical Inspector	...	...	...	...	35,168
(f) Number subjected to detailed examination by Medical Inspector	...	...	...	...	1,389
2. Certificates issued:—					
(a) Lunatic, idiot, or M.D.	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Undesirable for medical reasons	...	...	...	...	12
(c) Physically incapacitated	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Suffering from acute infectious disease	...	...	...	...	18
(e) Landing necessary for adequate medical examination	...	...	...	...	1
3. (a) Total number of vessels carrying alien passengers					
(b) Number of such vessels dealt with by Medical Inspector	...	...	...	...	1,156

TABLE A.

Analysis of aliens landed.

Residents returning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,597
In transit	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,199
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,157
Business	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,191
Diplomatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Seamen	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Contract seamen	...	...	...	...	...	...	499
Ministry of Labour Permit (M.L.) :—							
(a) Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
(b) Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
(c) Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Aliens coming to settle not holding M.L. permits :—							
(a) Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
(b) Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
(c) Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	110

TABLE B.

Classification of aliens referred to the Medical Inspector by the Immigration Officer for detailed examination.

(i) Holding Ministry of Labour permits	...	...	...	...	...	519
(ii) Intending to take up employment and remain in the country over three months	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) Intending to make their home in the country	...	...	...	...	...	20
(iv) Students coming for educational purposes	...	...	...	...	...	14
(v) In regard to whom there is any mention of health as a reason for their visit	...	...	...	...	...	6
(vi) Who appear to the Immigration Officer :—(a) Not to be in robust health; (b) to be mentally or physically abnormal or sub-normal; (c) to be dirty in their person, or (d) are selected for special reasons	...	...	...	...	...	10
(vii) Seamen travelling as passengers	...	...	...	...	...	55

TABLE XIII.

Table showing for comparison the food stuffs condemned during the years 1909 to 1932 :—

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1909	...	...	90	14	3	8
1910	...	...	137	6	2	25
1911	...	...	115	4	0	25
1912	...	...	96	15	3	25
1913	...	...	99	15	1	5
1914	...	...	53	11	0	19
1915	...	...	22	18	1	4
1916	...	...	28	4	3	25
1917	...	...	586	7	2	8
1918	...	...	538	9	0	7
1919	...	...	79	15	3	6
1920	...	...	324	1	0	4
1921	...	...	91	8	3	22
1922	...	...	30	8	0	10
1923	...	...	26	9	1	22
1924	...	...	80	5	0	27
1925	...	...	158	0	2	19
1926	...	...	90	10	2	15
1927	58	2	3	24
1928	129	15	3	18
1929	97	12	0	4
1930	136	18	2	27
1931	136	0	2	9
1932	230	4	1	26

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