County Borough of Southampton.

# Annual Report

ON THE

## Health of the County Borough of Southampton

AND THE

## Port of Southampton

## For the Year 1933,

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.*

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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 and pleasure to present to you my third Annual Report on the Public Health and Medical Services of the Borough, and also my Annual Report as Medical Officer to the Port Sanitary Authority. Both these Reports are in accordance with the statutory duty placed upon me as Medical Officer of Health under the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

This introduction briefly summarizes the main features of interest in each of the services which comprise the Public Health Department. Fuller information and statistics follow under the appropriate headings in the body of the Report.

Reviewing the vital statistics of the Borough for the year 1933, there was a slight fall in the death rate per thousand of the population as compared with the previous year, being due to a slight decrease in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis and Pneumonia.

The Town Ward again showed a higher death rate than any of the other Municipal Wards, being 17 per thousand, as compared with a rate of 8 per thousand in St. Nicholas Ward, and 9.1 in the Bitterne and Sholing Ward.

The birth-rate for the year was 16.12 per thousand of the population. It compares rather unfavourably with the previous year, as well as with the average of 18.3 per thousand for the last ten years. The birth-rate for Bitterne and Pear Tree Ward was higher than in any of the other wards in the Borough, the figures being 24 per thousand of the population, as compared with 8.4 in the Banister Ward.

This fall in the birth-rate is of serious consequence. If it continues to fall at the same rate during the next few years, and the excess of births over deaths ceases, the population will remain stationary, and must decrease if it falls below the death-rate. Although the birth-rate in Southampton is falling, we are still above the average for the whole of England and Wales, which for the year under review was 14.4 per thousand of the population.

Concerning the infantile mortality rate, there was a slight increase in the deaths per thousand births as compared with the previous year, but again, with a figure of 57.8, we were below the average for the 118 great towns of England and Wales, which had a rate of 67 per thousand.

The infantile mortality rate of illegitimate infants was 109 per thousand births, as compared with 55 per thousand for legitimate infants. This matter calls for serious consideration, and a greater effort should be made to reduce the number of illegitimate infants who die each year, often owing to the fact that many of the unmarried mothers have to go out to work, and are unable to give their infants the necessary care. The establishment of a centre where these infants could be cared for during the day when the mothers go out to work is a matter which would well repay the money expended.

In the Woolston Ward there was a big increase in the infantile mortality rate. The average for the ten years, 1923–1932, was 50.9 per thousand births, whereas for the year 1933 the figure was 111.1 per thousand. There was also an increase in the Northam Ward, the average for the last ten years being 58.1, whereas last year the figure was 79.1. The years of unemployment, with their consequent lack of money for the ordinary necessities of life, have probably been reflected in these two wards, and, although it is difficult to dogmatize, it appears that these figures represent something more than mere coincidence.

Concerning the local incidence of infectious diseases, Southampton, like other towns throughout the country, suffered from an increased incidence of Scarlet Fever during the year, the number of cases being 469, as compared with 153 during 1932. However, it is gratifying to find that from this number of cases only one death resulted. Speaking generally, the disease was of an exceptionally mild type.

The number of cases of Diphtheria also showed an increase on previous years, and resulted in nine deaths. With the advent

of immunisation in the Schools and Welfare Centres, it is hoped that future years will show an appreciable decrease from this disease.

Regarding Enteric Fever, there were fewer cases recorded than for many years past. For the third year in succession no deaths occurred from this disease.

Influenza, although prevalent in the early months of the year, abated towards the end of February, and for the rest of the year the Borough was free from this disease, except for an occasional sporadic case.

Eight cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever occurred, but did not lead to any local epidemic.

An agreement was reached with some of the neighbouring Authorities regarding the treatment of their cases in the Borough Isolation Hospital at a fixed weekly rate. This definite understanding has simplified the procedure for the admission of such cases, and has obviated any possible delay in administering the appropriate treatment.

During the year many alterations and improvements were carried out in the Department.

In the Central Office a new system of indexing and filing was introduced. Although this has only been in operation a few months, it has already brought about a substantial saving in clerical labour, and the system has the added advantage of classifying and keeping together the correspondence relating to any particular subject or case, rendering them accessible with the minimum delay.

The general sanitary work has been continued on similar lines to previous years. Apart from Slum Clearance and Improvement Areas, a systematic street by street inspection of working class dwellings was introduced for the purpose of ascertaining their condition, and where defects were found, either structural or decorative, informal notices to correct such were served upon the owners, so that the dwellings might be brought up to a reasonable standard of what is considered fit for human habitation. Most of the owners readily complied, but those who refused were later dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, after due consideration by the Housing Committee. The routine work for the abatement of nuisances, the inspection of drains, disinfection

of houses following infectious disease, inspection of workshops, ice-cream manufacturers, and common lodging houses, has been continued as in past years. Rat and vermin destruction has been carried out, and advice to the tenants and owners readily given by the Sanitary Staff.

Regarding Food Inspection, all the slaughterhouses were regularly visited by the Meat Inspector. The butchers, in accordance with the regulations, notify the Department as to the time and place of slaughtering. The Meat Inspector has during the year kept a close inspection on all animals slaughtered, condemning the carcases of those that were unfit for human consumption.

At the beginning of 1934 the Slaughter of Animals Act will come into force, making it obligatory on all slaughtermen to be licensed by the Local Authority. No slaughterman under the age of 18 can obtain a licence, and if the Local Authority have evidence which shows that any applicant is not a suitable person to carry out this work, the licence will be refused. The Council passed a resolution in accordance with the Act stating that the killing of all animals named in the Schedule must be undertaken by a mechanically-operated instrument or by special electrical apparatus, and only makes exemption in cases of certain religious bodies who have their own methods.

Regarding the supply of milk to the Borough, the Council decided at the beginning of the year to appoint a Veterinary Inspector under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, to carry out two routine inspections annually of all milch cows within the Borough, and, in addition, when considered necessary, to subject any individual cow, found on clinical examination to have suspicious signs of tuberculosis, to a tuberculin test.

During the year the Inspector carried out 304 examinations, and out of this number 14 cows were tuberculin tested ; three of which gave positive reactions, and were subsequently slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. In addition, 22 samples of milk were taken and examined for tubercle bacilli. When it is remembered that over 2,000 deaths occur annually in children from bovine tuberculosis, and that at least 4,000 fresh cases develop each year, resulting in a great amount of suffering, the importance of safeguarding the milk supply to the young population will be readily realized.

In certain parts of the country an effort is being made to build up tubercle free herds by segregating the reactors from the non-reactors. The milk from reacting animals is subjected to

pasteurization, and animals showing clinical signs of tuberculosis are slaughtered. This system has the advantage that it obviates the necessity of slaughter in every case that gives a positive reaction, for it is found that 40% give positive reactions, often due to very small lesions which do not affect the condition of the milk. Of course, pasteurization has the added advantage that it destroys other pathogenic organisms.

It is felt that a Register of all cows should be kept, for at the present time the frequent transfer of cows makes it difficult to identify them without special markings. This record would simplify matters, and by using a distinctive mark for those which are proved to be reactors, it would assist Local Authorities in safeguarding the milk supply.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service continued its excellent work during the year. The systematic visiting of children under the age of five, introduced in 1931, is proving itself a valuable method of finding and correcting defects in their earliest stage, and results in a greater number of mothers taking advantage of the Welfare Clinics, as evidenced by the attendances in each of the eight Welfare Centres, with a total of 27,143 mothers, and 1,543 new cases under one year. There is still need for a further Centre to be established in the Shirley Warren area to cater for the new estate. At the present time the nearest Welfare is in St. James' Road, which entails a considerable walk for some of the mothers from the Coxford area.

Grants of free milk and cod liver oil again increased, being mainly due to the continued unemployment in the Borough.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are anxious to provide the same facilities for children under the age of five as available to those under the supervision of the School Medical Service. The Dental Department devotes one session a week in dealing with cases referred to them from the various Welcomes, and it is hoped at an early date to have available a means of treating adequately children referred for ear, nose, and throat defects, and also those in need of ophthalmic treatment. With a limited medical staff, it has not been possible to carry out a systematic routine medical examination at definite age periods of the pre-school child, but, when conditions are more favourable, it is proposed to bring such a scheme into operation.

Reference has been made in the first part of this introduction to the fact that our infantile mortality is still below that for the

118 great towns. The instruction that is given to the mothers on infant feeding and nurture at the various Centres, together with the liberal grants of milk and cod liver oil, are undoubtedly responsible for this favourable result.

Regarding the maternal mortality, there was a slight increase in the rate for the year 1933, and it is felt that, before an appreciable improvement is made, there must be better organisation of the midwifery services throughout the country. The question of building a special unit at the Borough Hospital to cater for normal and abnormal cases, and fully equipped to deal with any emergency, is receiving the attention of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Pending the consideration of this scheme, the appointment of a Consulting Ante-natal Officer and Obstetrician was deferred, but, when appointed, it is proposed to improve the Ante-natal side of the Service, which at the present time is not as comprehensive as one would desire. Although the majority of the midwives do their best to carry out the necessary examinations and keep accurate records, in some cases their busy practices do not allow them the requisite time for this very important side of the work. It is, however, gratifying to find that there is a marked increase in the number of cases that they refer to the Ante-natal Clinics. When the Council appoints an Ante-natal Officer and Obstetrician, it is hoped that, without exception, every case will be referred, in order that the necessary examinations may be carried out. During the last two years it has been the rule to have a Wassermann test done in every case that is referred to the Ante-natal Clinic.

The Insurance Scheme that was inaugurated in 1927 again showed a considerable loss. On occasions medical aid was requisitioned when it appears to have been unnecessary, probably due to the fact that pressure was brought to bear upon the midwives by those who had insured, who, having paid the insurance fee, thought they were entitled to the services of a doctor, irrespective of the necessity. Of those who insured, medical aid was requisitioned in 47% of the cases, whereas in the uninsured cases medical aid was requisitioned in 20.7% of the cases. In addition to the Insurance Scheme, the Committee have paid the midwives' fees where there was no maternity benefit available from the National Health Insurance. In such cases it is the practice to insist that applications be made at the time of booking the midwife, in order that the Superintendent be given time to ascertain the financial circumstances of the applicant.

The supply of Home Helps also greatly increased during the last year. Such assistance is of immense value to some of the women, but in a few of the cases the Scheme was abused, for in

the past relatives, who used to be only too willing to give assistance at such a time, are now reluctant to do so. A list is kept of women in various parts of the town who are considered suitable to undertake this work, and 172 Home Helps were provided during the year.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance that was given to my Department by the Queen's Nurses, who have always been very helpful in any case we have asked them to undertake.

There were 36 cases recorded of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year. With the efficient prophylactics available to prevent this condition, the number is disappointing. The midwives are constantly reminded that the instillation of a suitable prophylactic as soon as possible after birth should always be strictly adhered to. However, of the 36 cases recorded, it is pleasing to be able to report that there was no permanent injury to the vision in a single case.

From the records available, it appears that the incidence of rickets was very low, probably due to the liberal grants of cod liver oil, and to the fact that early cases found in the Welfare Clinics are referred for treatment to the Sun-ray Clinic. The result of treating this condition by the artificial sunlight lamp was that approximately two-thirds of the cases derived appreciable benefit.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided during the year that all milk supplied under their scheme should be first subjected to an efficient method of pasteurization. Certain dairymen in the town, who agreed to these terms, have since complied with our requirements, and this condition has thus acted as an incentive to many of the smaller dairymen to instal pasteurizing plants.

The Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Public Health Service is one of the most important, and remunerative, because in detecting and treating disease usually in its earliest stage, it fulfils the primary object of Preventive Medicine.

*Venereal Disease.*

The year under review was the first complete year since the reorganisation of the Venereal Disease Department. There was a big increase in the number of cases and attendances at the Centre. This does not mean that the incidence of the disease has increased in Southampton, but is due to the fact that better facilities are now offered for the treatment of these conditions,

with the result that the defaulter rate is steadily decreasing, and fresh cases of infection are more easily persuaded to attend for treatment. Another factor which probably influences the decrease in the defaulter rate is the unemployment amongst seamen, who are now able to continue treatment until certified by the Venereal Disease Officer as fit for discharge.

Two hundred and fifty-seven cases of Gonorrhœa reported who had contracted the disease during the year, whereas last year 193 such cases attended.

There was a slight decrease in the number of primary syphilitic infections, the number being 37, as compared with 44 in 1932.

During the year we treated 108 cases living in the County area, the Hampshire County Council agreed to pay us at a fixed rate for each attendance made by patients resident in their district.

*Tuberculosis.*

There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as compared with the previous year, although the death rates for both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary were still above the average for England and Wales. Late notification is believed to have some bearing on the death-rate, and when the reorganisation of the Department takes place, it is proposed to concentrate on earlier notification. This can only be improved by getting the medical practitioners to send to the Dispensary all patients who show the slightest signs of a tubercular infection, and also for the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer to carry out a systematic examination of all contacts, and to keep under continued observation those who show the slightest indication of infection, and those who live in the same house as an infectious case.

Further accommodation is needed for the treatment of children, as there are a number of early glandular infections detected which, unless treated, develop into lung infections. The accommodation available at the Millbrook Sanatorium for females is also inadequate. The question of erecting further pavilions for the treatment of these cases is a matter which needs consideration, together with the erection and equipping of an X-ray plant at the Isolation Hospital, as, at the present time, cases have to attend at the Borough Hospital for the purpose of being X-rayed.

The Town Ward showed the highest incidence, there being 3.25 cases per thousand, as compared with 1.98 in St. Nicholas Ward.

Structural alterations have been carried out at the Sydney House Dispensary, in order to provide a separate Waiting Room, Dispensary, and Consulting Room for the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. It is hoped with this improvement greater advantage will be taken by the patients living on the east side of the Itchen to attend at Sydney House.

The Council have provided extra nourishment where it was felt that the additional amount would help to keep the patient in work or to return to work at an earlier date following Sanatorium treatment.

The question of providing portable shelters, which can be used by patients on their return from the Sanatorium, thus helping them to lead an open-air life, is receiving attention.

Housing is a matter which also deserves consideration. Some towns give preference to tubercular patients, and have assessed the rents on their ability to pay. Improved housing conditions do undoubtedly help to curtail the incidence and spread of infection.

It is proposed in the reorganisation of the Department to pay special attention to the home visiting of patients by the Health Visitors, and to allocate one session a week for the purpose of allowing the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer to discuss the home conditions of patients with the Health Visitors of the various districts.

*Housing.*

The year under review will stand out as the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Housing. The measures that are being adopted, and the work in course of accomplishment, have so raised our standards of citizenship that the conditions of the past it is hoped will never return. For as far as decent houses at economic rents are concerned, manual workers and their families will have henceforth at least the incentive, and the opportunity to improve their physical mode of living and their mental outlook on life.

The criticism often made by the inexperienced, that the poorer classes in being rehoused make slums of the new dwellings,

is known to be inaccurate. It is now definitely established that the great majority of the rehoused tenants from insanitary areas improve their standard of living, and the children reared in these new surroundings will never again tolerate the filth and squalor which their parents accepted as their destiny.

It is true that a small percentage of slum dwellers, when moved to totally different environment, have failed to respond, but that is not strange when one considers that they have been reared, and have spent the greater part of their lives in dark, dismal, damp, and dilapidated dwellings, herded together in courts and alleys without the ordinary facilities for health and cleanliness. The result has been that these areas have served as fertile breeding places for such conditions as tuberculosis, rickets, respiratory and infectious diseases, which have caused an immense amount of misery and suffering to the people, and a tremendous burden upon the Local Authorities in their endeavour to treat and maintain those incapacitated from leading a normal existence.

Southampton is fortunate in not possessing slum dwellings to the same extent as some of the industrial towns. This is due mainly to the fact that the South did not share in the migration which took place in the early part of the nineteenth century, when small urban areas in the North and Midlands became industrialised, which attracted an influx of the rural workers. Coincident with this, there was a great increase in the population during the century—in 1801 the population being 8,892,536, whereas in 1901 it had increased to 32,527,843.

In those days the difficulty of transport made it obligatory for the workers to concentrate around the factories. The houses were built on every available piece of land within easy walking distance of their work.

The slum dwellings in Southampton did not originate in the same way. The older courts in the town are the remains of a time when this, like many other towns, was surrounded by a wall to defend itself against hostile raids. It was only those who lived within these precincts that could feel themselves protected against such dangers. Of the original dwellings very few remain, but the landlords of succeeding generations, ungoverned by any building bye-laws, availed themselves of the sites to erect houses little better than the earlier ones.

At last there appears to be a concerted movement to rid this country once and for all of insanitary dwellings. Southampton, like other towns throughout the country, has entered into the

spirit of the action. In proportion to our population, we are as far advanced with our programme as any other town. During the latter half of 1933, representation was made to the Borough Council on nineteen clearance areas, comprising 378 houses and 1,567 persons.

The five years' programme passed by the Council was submitted to the Ministry of Health, giving details of the areas, dates as to demolition, displacement and the rehousing of tenants. Three of the larger areas are to be acquired by means of compulsory purchase orders, and on the cleared sites it is proposed to rehouse approximately 50% of the existing tenants.

Prior to submitting a programme, a census was taken of all the occupiers, and it was ascertained that at least 40%, chiefly casual workers in the Docks and neighbourhood, would have to be rehoused within easy reach of their work. With no suitable site available in the centre of the town for the rehousing of the persons displaced from the first areas, it will be necessary to find accommodation for them on the outskirts of the town, but when the whole of the five years' scheme is completed, it will be possible to make adjustments, thus allowing the casual worker to be rehoused in the central part of the town.

During the year a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held concerning two clearance areas, comprising 12 houses in Bell's Court and Spa Court, following which the Ministry confirmed the orders, and the houses in question have since been demolished.

*Port Sanitary Service.*

It is pleasing to state that in a port of the size and significance of Southampton, with over 15,000 vessels entering during the year, I can again report a year free from any of the major infections and a fall in the number of the commoner infectious diseases.

Although Southampton still leads as the premier passenger port, there was a slight decrease in the number of passengers entering and leaving, with the exception of those to and from the Channel Islands, which showed a substantial increase on the previous year. All the other passenger ports in the United Kingdom showed a similar fall in the passenger rate, with the exception of Bristol, which showed a slight increase. However, the total number and tonnage of vessels entering Southampton was above that of 1932. The main reason for the decrease in the number of passengers was due to a drop in the North American trade.

On the 1st May the new Port Sanitary Regulations came into force, which consolidated previous enactments and extended the powers and duties of the Port Sanitary Authority in dealing with infectious diseases. As will be seen in the section of this Report which deals with the working of the new regulations, before putting them into operation it was necessary to hold numerous conferences with representatives of H.M. Customs, the Harbour Board, and the Southern Railway. I wish to express my thanks to them for their kind co-operation in giving me every facility in putting the new regulations into operation. One advantage of the new regulations is that it is now a statutory duty for all ships, prior to arrival from an infected port, to send a wireless message notifying us if they have on board a case, or suspected case, of infectious disease. This obviates any delay on arrival by allowing time to make the necessary arrangements with the ambulance and hospital.

Another obligation contained in the regulations was the necessity of designating special mooring stations for the purpose of isolating certain vessels. This was overcome without any friction with the technical assistance rendered by the officers of Trinity House, the Harbour Board and Southern Railway.

The question of dealing with vessels which disembark passengers at Cowes Road, which is outside our Port Sanitary jurisdiction, is receiving the consideration of the Ministry of Health, and will undoubtedly be settled in the near future.

I am glad to be able to report that the rat incidence in the port shows a further decrease; the number of rats destroyed during the year was 1,206, as compared with 5,999 in 1928, which shows that the rat-proofing which is being carried out on vessels and in the Docks is proving an effective measure against this menace.

Another point of interest is the fact that the rats destroyed on board vessels numbered 254 black and 19 brown, whilst in the Docks only 5 black and 651 brown. As the black rat is usually imported from foreign countries on ships, these figures go to prove that the measures adopted to prevent rats gaining access from ships to shore prove effective. Owing to this big decrease in the rat incidence on board, it has not been necessary to carry out as many fumigations as in previous years, with the result that shipping companies have thus saved a considerable amount of money.

Regarding the hygienic conditions of crews' spaces, there is still room for improvement in some of the smaller cargo vessels, and the Port Sanitary Association are at the present time considering a report on this question.

Food inspection in the Docks has been carried out as in former years. Since the rigid inspection of mutton carcases for the condition of caseous lymphadenitis was commenced some years ago on the instruction of the Ministry of Health, there has been a marked improvement. Out of a total of 96,344 mutton, and 518,021 carcases of lambs, only 12 were condemned owing to this condition during the year.

It has been my aim to link up as far as possible the various departments under my control, for by such co-operation the efficiency of the Service is much improved.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of my 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, both medical and clerical, for their loyal and efficient 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 1933) ... ... | | | | | 177,600 |
| 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 |
| Estimated numbers of structurally separate dwellings end of 1933 ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 41,723 |
| Rateable value (March, 1934) ... ... ... ... | | | | | £1,435,967 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate ... ... ... | | | | | £5,400 |
| Births— | | | | | |
| Legitimate | Males 1,405 | Females 1,320 | Total 2,725 | | |
| Illegitimate | Males 65 | Females 64 | Total 129 | | |
| Birth-rate ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 16.12 |
| Deaths ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 2,131 |
| Death-rate ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 12.04 |
| Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth ... ... ... ... | | | | from Sepsis | 3 |
| | | | | other causes | 8 |

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births—

Legitimate, 55.4 ; Illegitimate, 108.5 ; total, 57.8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ... | 7 |
| Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)... ... | 8 |

Death-rate from Tuberculosis, Cancer and maternal mortality in Southampton and England and Wales during the year 1933 :—

| | Per million Population. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Southampton. | | | England and Wales. (provisional rates). | | |
| Respiratory | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| Tuberculosis | 1,140 | 670 | 898 | 819 | 571 | 690 |
| Other Tuberculosis | 175 | 121 | 147 | 148 | 121 | 134 |
| Cancer ... ... | 1,571 | 1,637 | 1,604 | 1,490 | 1,559 | 1,526 |

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

| | Puerperal Sepsis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southampton— | | | |
| Per 1,000 live births ... | 1.05 | 2.80 | 3.85 |
| Per 1,000 total births ... | 1.01 | 2.69 | 3.70 |
| England and Wales— | | | |
| Per 1,000 live births ... | 1.79 | 2.63 | 4.42 |
| Per 1,000 total births ... | 1.71 | 2.53 | 4.23 |

# *Population and Meteorology.*

## POPULATION.

The enumerated population at the Census taken at midnight, 26/27th April, 1931, was: Males, 85,478; females, 90,529; total, 176,007, an increase of 15,013 when compared with the Census 1921.

The Registrar-General estimates that the population of the County Borough at the middle of 1933 to be 177,600. This population is used throughout the Report as the basis for the calculation of birth and death rates.

The Registrar-General's estimate is based on the Census population, after allowing for the varying rate of natural increase as evidenced by the births and deaths, and of migration, as indicated from other sources of information, such as changes in the number on the Parliamentary Register and the migration returns obtained from the Board of Trade.

The estimate for the preceding year was 177,470, so that the estimate of the increase during the twelve month is only 130.

The number of new houses completed for occupation since the date of the Census to the end of 1933 is: Erected by private enterprise, 1,829; by the Council, 889; total, 2,718.

## METEOROLOGY.

The year 1933 was distinguished by a marked deficiency in the rainfall, and an excess of sunshine.

The rainfall for the year totalled 23.6 inches, which is 7.3 below the average for Southampton. The whole of the deficiency accrued during the last three months of the year, the rainfall during that period amounting to 2.35 inches, compared with an average of 10.75 inches.

The lowest rainfall recorded in Southampton is 15.92 inches in the year 1921.

The sunshine totalled 1,843 hours, the average for the Borough being 1,668 hours. From the beginning of June to the end of September the weather was exceptionally warm with plenty of sunshine.

The mean temperature for the year was 51.1 degrees, 0.3 above the average. December was a very cold month, the temperature being as much as 7.3 degrees below the average.

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 1933.
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 1mm. 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. | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ins. | Mm. | Mm. | Mm. | | | | | |
| January ... | 42.3 | 32.1 | 37.2 | —2.9 | 52 | 8th | 22 | 17th, 23rd, 27th & 28th | 2.15 | 55 | —13 | 12 | 15th | 12 | 1.58 | —0.13 | 19 |
| February ... | 46.4 | 35.4 | 40.9 | —0.4 | 55 | 5th & 8th | 25 | 20th and 24th | 3.71 | 94 | +36 | 24 | 24th | 8 | 2.74 | +0.1 | 28 |
| March ... | 54.0 | 38.9 | 46.5 | +2.9 | 64 | 13th | 29 | 21st | 3.78 | 96 | +38 | 20 | 16th | 15 | 6.09 | +2.06 | 52 |
| April ... | 58.1 | 41.1 | 49.6 | +1.1 | 69 | 8th | 30 | 19th and 20th | 1.14 | 29 | —18 | 8 | 23rd | 6 | 5.81 | —0.01 | 42 |
| May ... | 64.4 | 47.8 | 56.1 | +1.6 | 78 | 22nd | 40 | 1st | 1.88 | 48 | — 3 | 11 | 27th | 10 | 5.96 | —1.04 | 39 |
| June ... | 70.9 | 52.8 | 61.9 | +2.1 | 83 | 6th, 7th, and 8th | 45 | 12th | 1.78 | 45 | — 6 | 12 | 18th | 8 | 8.12 | +1.05 | 50 |
| July ... | 73.6 | 57.2 | 65.4 | +2.3 | 83 | 3rd & 26th | 50 | 1st | 1.72 | 44 | —14 | 11 | 13th | 9 | 8.23 | +1.17 | 53 |
| August ... | 74.7 | 56.4 | 65.5 | +3.1 | 87 | 6th | 48 | 22nd | 0.93 | 24 | —43 | 8 | 15th | 5 | 8.22 | +1.61 | 57 |
| September ... | 69.7 | 52.9 | 61.3 | +2.9 | 79 | 3rd & 6th | 43 | 15th | 3.19 | 81 | +26 | 34 | 12th | 8 | 6.09 | +0.62 | 48 |
| October ... | 58.7 | 45.1 | 51.9 | +0.4 | 67 | 6th, 7th, and 10th | 29 | 28th | 1.87 | 47 | —53 | 10 | 23rd | 10 | 3.49 | +0.01 | 33 |
| November ... | 48.7 | 37.5 | 43.1 | —2.3 | 59 | 20th | 29 | 12th | 0.69 | 17 | —63 | 10 | 14th | 4 | 2.60 | +0.40 | 29 |
| December ... | 38.9 | 30.1 | 34.5 | —7.3 | 44 | 30th | 24 | 9th, 10th, and 11th | 0.79 | 20 | —73 | 7 | 27th | 6 | 1.53 | —0.02 | 19 |
| Year ... | 58.4 | 43.9 | 51.1 | +0.3 | 87 | 6th Aug. | 22 | 17th, 23rd, 27th and 28th Jan. | 23.62 | 600 | —186 | 34 | 12th Sept. | 101 | 5.05 | +0.48 | 41 |

# *General Provision of Health Services,*

## *and*

# *Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.*

## 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 124-130.

(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, disinfector, 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 10¼ 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 21.30 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.

During the year the Borough Council, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, resolved to divide the land into three portions: 5.76 acres for the Small Pox Hospital, 13.75 acres for sewage disposal works for the western district of the Borough, and 1.25 acres reserved for a recreation ground. It has further been agreed to sell a strip of land, 0.54 of an acre in extent, to the Southern Railway.

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 the Municipal Maternity Home, 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. A Maternity Ward of eight beds is also provided at the Borough Hospital.

*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 Sydney House, Bitterne.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuberculosis Dispensary ... ... (See pages 98-119). | No. 1, East Park Terrace. |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... | Sydney House, Bitterne. |
| School Clinic (see separate Report) | East Park Terrace. |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... | Sydney House, Bitterne. |
| Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases (see pages 88-96). | 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 60.

(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 46, all of whom are trained midwives.

*Maternity and Nursing Homes.*

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Number of applications for registration ... | 4 |
| (2) | Total Number of Homes registered ... | 29 |
| (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 192—199).

*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.

The following particulars have kindly been supplied by the Waterworks Engineer :—

### 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, 1934, was 8,934,000 gallons. The estimated daily consumption per head of population supplied during the same period was 29.41 gallons, of which 18.85 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 195 cesspits which are cleaned by the Council's men, and at Weston there are 22 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, Swaythling, and Bitterne Park, 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 Ministry of Health has now approved of the Council's 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.

# *VITAL STATISTICS.*

---

## *Births, Deaths and Infantile Mortality.*

## BIRTHS.

The total number of births occurring among residents of the Borough was 2,854, compared with 3,025 in the previous year. The actual number of births registered in the Borough was 2,916, of which 103 were non-residents, and 41 births occurred in other districts among residents of Southampton. The birth-rate was 16.12, which is a decrease of 0.98 compared with the previous year, and is the lowest rate yet recorded in the Borough.

The birth-rate in 1932 was 17.10, and the average for ten years 18.3.

The excess of births over deaths was 723, compared with 889 in 1932 and 1,029 in 1931.

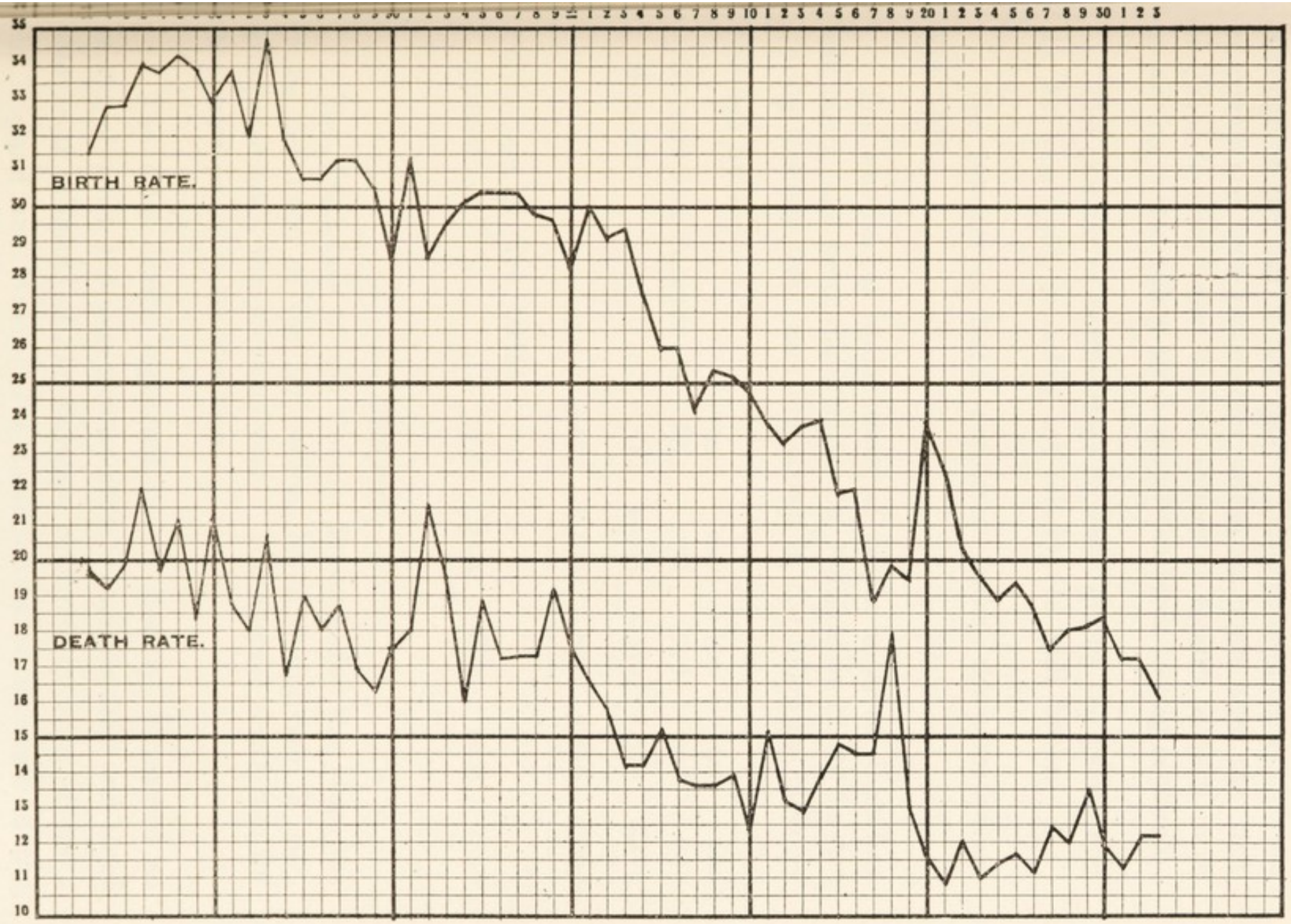
The following were the birth-rates in the Municipal Wards during the year :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bitterne & Pear Tree | 24.0 | St. Denys ... ... | 15.0 |
| St. Nicholas ... | 21.5 | Woolston ... ... | 13.7 |
| Northam ... ... | 18.6 | All Saints ... ... | 13.0 |
| Shirley ... ... | 18.6 | Portswood ... ... | 13.0 |
| Bitterne & Sholing | 18.0 | Freemantle ... | 12.7 |
| Trinity ... ... | 17.2 | Newtown ... ... | 11.6 |
| St. Mary ... ... | 16.2 | Bevois ... ... | 10.0 |
| Town ... ... | 16.0 | Banister ... ... | 8.4 |
| Millbrook ... ... | 15.8 | | |

Of the total of 2,854 births, 1,470 were males and 1,384 females, being in the proportion of 1,062 males to every 1,000 females; the average for the previous five years being 1,031 males to every 1,000 females.

The number of illegitimate births recorded was 129, the proportion to every 1,000 births registered being 45, compared with an average of 45 in the preceding five years.

The birth-rate in England and Wales was 14.4, and for the 118 great towns, 14.4.




BIRTH & DEATH RATES, PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN SOUTHAMPTON SINCE 1873

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 2,963, including 105 relating to still births.

The number of births registered during the same period was 2,916.

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— | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doctors and Parents ... | 653 | 722 | 742 | 758 | 749 |
| Midwives ... ... | 2,510 | 2,465 | 2,349 | 2,360 | 2,214 |
| | 3,163 | 3,187 | 3,091 | 3,118 | 2,963 |
| Percentage of live births notified ... ... ... | 97.8 | 93.4 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 98.0 |

## DEATHS.

The death-rate of the County Borough for the year was 12.04 per 1,000 of the population, being a decrease of 0.03 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 2,097, of which 126 were non-residents. One hundred and sixty deaths of residents of the Borough occurred in other districts in England and Wales. The total deaths of residents of the Borough was therefore 2,131, of which 1,098 were males and 1,033 females.

The decrease in the number of deaths compared with the previous year was 5. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, Cancer, and Pneumonia, but an increase in the deaths from Heart Diseases.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Nicholas ... | 8.0 | Woolston ... ... | 13.3 |
| Bitterne & Sholing | 9.1 | St. Mary's ... ... | 13.4 |
| Bitterne & Pear Tree | 9.5 | Freemantle ... | 13.7 |
| Shirley ... ... | 9.9 | All Saints ... ... | 14.4 |
| Millbrook ... ... | 10.3 | Northam ... ... | 15.3 |
| St. Denys ... ... | 10.4 | Trinity ... ... | 15.3 |
| Banister ... ... | 11.2 | Bevois ... ... | 16.7 |
| Newtown ... ... | 12.4 | Town ... ... | 17.0 |
| Portswood ... ... | 12.6 | | |

Of the 2,097 deaths registered in the Borough, 944, equal to 45.0 per cent., occurred in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes, compared with 41.5 per cent. in 1932 and 38.2 in 1931.

The Institutions in which the deaths occurred were :— Isolation Hospital 31, Borough Hospital 460, St. Mary's Institution 44, Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital 298, Southampton Children's Hospital 50, Municipal Maternity Home, 4, Nursing Homes 57.

# TABLE 1.

Showing Population, Birth Rates, Infantile Mortality and Death Rates in each of the Municipal Wards for the Year 1933, together with the Average Rates for the previous 10 Years 1923—1932.

| Ward. | Estimated Population, 1933. | 1933. | | | | | Average Rates, Ten Years, 1923-1932. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Birth Rate. | Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births Regist'red | 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 ... | 9,806 | 16.0 | 83.3 | 0.64 | 1.53 | 17.0 | 18.9 | 82.2 | 0.75 | 2.11 | 17.4 |
| 2. St. Mary's ... | 10,348 | 16.2 | 65.8 | 0.29 | 0.87 | 13.4 | 16.9 | 75.2 | 0.48 | 1.20 | 11.4 |
| 3. Northam ... | 9,562 | 18.6 | 79.1 | 0.36 | 1.89 | 15.3 | 20.4 | 58.1 | 0.58 | 1.31 | 12.4 |
| 4. Trinity ... | 7,890 | 17.2 | 81.5 | 0.38 | 1.27 | 15.3 | 20.2 | 62.6 | 0.58 | 1.20 | 14.0 |
| 5. Newtown ... | 7,936 | 11.6 | 32.6 | 0.00 | 0.89 | 12.4 | 15.0 | 43.5 | 0.25 | 0.89 | 11.5 |
| 6. All Saints ... | 8,101 | 13.0 | 38.1 | 0.12 | 0.99 | 14.4 | 12.9 | 53.5 | 0.34 | 0.86 | 12.0 |
| 7. Bevois ... | 7,391 | 10.0 | 54.1 | 0.14 | 1.22 | 16.7 | 14.5 | 51.9 | 0.31 | 0.89 | 13.2 |
| 8. Banister ... | 8,843 | 8.4 | 67.6 | 0.24 | 0.34 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 40.1 | 0.12 | 0.66 | 11.1 |
| 9. Freemantle ... | 7,195 | 12.7 | 33.0 | 0.14 | 0.98 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 56.9 | 0.29 | 0.97 | 12.2 |
| 10. Millbrook ... | 13,586 | 15.8 | 56.3 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 10.3 | 20.2 | 52.4 | 0.45 | 1.01 | 10.9 |
| 11. Shirley ... | 17,929 | 18.6 | 60.1 | 0.00 | 0.56 | 9.9 | 20.2 | 57.2 | 0.44 | 0.90 | 12.0 |
| 12. Portswood ... | 11,605 | 13.0 | 53.3 | 0.17 | 0.69 | 12.6 | 15.7 | 42.3 | 0.26 | 0.62 | 10.5 |
| 13. St. Denys ... | 9,710 | 15.0 | 41.4 | 0.00 | 0.62 | 10.4 | 16.6 | 39.1 | 0.25 | 1.02 | 10.8 |
| 14. Bitterne and Pear Tree ... | 11,629 | 24.0 | 50.4 | 0.26 | 0.86 | 9.5 | 21.2 | 50.4 | 0.32 | 1.11 | 9.8 |
| 15. Bitterne and Sholing ... | 13,296 | 18.0 | 63.0 | 0.15 | 0.60 | 9.1 | 22.5 | 50.2 | 0.33 | 0.91 | 10.3 |
| 16. Woolston ... | 7,929 | 13.7 | 111.1 | 0.25 | 1.14 | 13.3 | 17.2 | 50.9 | 0.24 | 0.87 | 10.8 |
| 17. St. Nicholas... | 14,844 | 21.5 | 31.4 | 0.14 | 1.08 | 8.0 | 32.3 | 57.1 | 0.70 | 1.02 | 12.1 |
| Borough ... | 177,600 | 16.12 | 57.8 | 0.18 | 0.90 | 12.04 | 18.3 | 56.2 | 0.40 | 1.04 | 11.9 |

† Includes deaths from Small Pox, Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa 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.

| | AGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | SEX. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 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 & Upwards | Males | Females | Total |
| 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 | 2315 |
| 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 |
| 1933 | 165 | 27 | 20 | 52 | 71 | 92 | 111 | 230 | 354 | 465 | 413 | 129 | 2 | 1098 | 1033 | 2131 |

## TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS, 1924 TO 1933.

| CAUSE OF DEATH. | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enteric Fever ... ... ... | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Small Pox ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles ... ... ... ... | 1 | 18 | 3 | 54 | 3 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 14 | 6 |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... ... | 3 | 4 | ... | 10 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough ... ... ... | 6 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 29 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 7 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... ... | 17 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 9 |
| Influenza ... ... ... ... | 89 | 29 | 53 | 66 | 39 | 93 | 8 | 43 | 56 | 50 |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... ... | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | 177 | 165 | 160 | 171 | 178 | 200 | 197 | 154 | 187 | 159 |
| Tuberculous Meningitis ... ... | 17 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 11 | 25 | 16 | 7 | 14 | 12 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases ... | 14 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 14 |
| Cancer, malignant disease ... | 231 | 273 | 237 | 275 | 281 | 289 | 286 | 251 | 305 | 284 |
| Rheumatic Fever ... ... ... | 9 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Meningitis ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| Organic Heart Disease ... ... | 229 | 266 | 257 | 259 | 311 | 288 | 314 | 369 | 350 | 399 |
| Bronchitis ... ... ... ... | 145 | 135 | 115 | 161 | 152 | 214 | 124 | 146 | 117 | 106 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) ... ... | 132 | 124 | 134 | 213 | 164 | 180 | 124 | 186 | 197 | 172 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ... ... ... | 22 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 11 |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ... | 26 | 11 | 23 | 30 | 16 | 25 | 20 | 14 | 18 | 8 |
| Appendicitis ... ... ... | 7 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| Cirrhosis of Liver ... ... ... | 4 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 |
| Alcoholism ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 |
| Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... | 72 | 61 | 62 | 102 | 99 | 107 | 128 | 104 | 77 | 102 |
| Puerperal Fever ... ... ... | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... | 3 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth | 84 | 96 | 79 | 85 | 68 | 82 | 85 | 60 | 75 | 79 |
| Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide | 56 | 64 | 50 | 65 | 66 | 57 | 75 | 59 | 64 | 61 |
| Suicide ... ... ... ... | 17 | 15 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 25 | 39 | 30 | 30 | 25 |
| Other Diseases ... ... ... | 553 | 564 | 564 | 547 | 484 | 587 | 527 | 467 | 540 | 580 |
| Totals ... ... | 1938 | 1956 | 1880 | 2183 | 2025 | 2315 | 2110 | 1981 | 2136 | 2131 |

TABLE 4.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BELONGING TO THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON DURING THE YEAR 1933 (52 weeks ended 31st December, 1933), 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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. | |
| **I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough ... ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Influenza ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 4 | ... | 29 | 21 | 50 |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Tetanus ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 28 | 39 | 32 | 25 | 20 | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 98 | 61 | 159 |
| Tuberculous Meningitis ... ... ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Tuberculosis of Peritoneum ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of Spine ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of Kidney ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of Epididymus ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of Skin ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Syphilis (congenital) ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Syphilis (acquired) ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Septicæmia ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Totals ... ... | 9 | 12 | 8 | 19 | 34 | 46 | 38 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 7 | 6 | ... | 167 | 116 | 283 |
| **II.—Cancer and other Tumours.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| Cancer of the Peritoneum and Digestive System ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 32 | 38 | 39 | 24 | 6 | ... | 80 | 66 | 146 |
| Cancer of the Respiratory System ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Cancer of the Uterus ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 28 |

## 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. | |
| Cancer of the Female Genital Organs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 |
| Cancer of the Breast ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 29 | 29 |
| Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinay Organs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 |
| Cancer of the Skin ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Cancer of Unspecified Organs ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Fibroid of Uterus ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 |
| Ovarian Cyst ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Dermoid Cyst ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Papilloma of Bladder ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cerebral Tumour ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Totals ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 58 | 88 | 84 | 44 | 11 | ... | 142 | 166 | 308 |
| **III.—Rheumatism, and Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rheumatic Fever ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Chronic Rheumatism ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Rheumatoid Arthritis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Diabetes ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | 9 | 17 | 26 |
| Enlarged Thymus ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Addison's Disease ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Totals ... ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | 5 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 1 | ... | 19 | 37 | 56 |
| **IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purpura Hæmorrhagica ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Anæmia ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Leukæmia ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Lymphadenoma ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Totals ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 12 | 9 | 21 |

TABLE X. 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. | |
| **V.—Chronic Poisoning.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcoholism ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| **VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cerebral Abscess ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Meningitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Locomotor Ataxy ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Progressive Muscular Atrophy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 4 | ... | 21 | 35 | 56 |
| Cerebral Thrombosis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Cerebral Embolism ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Hemiplegia ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Paraplegia ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| General Paralysis of the Insane ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 14 |
| Confusional Insanity ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Epilepsy ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Convulsions ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Paralysis Agitans ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Disseminated Sclerosis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Otitis Media ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Mastoiditis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Totals ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 21 | 34 | 27 | 25 | 7 | ... | 76 | 69 | 145 |
| **VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pericarditis... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Acute Endocarditis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Malignant Endocarditis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Aortic Valvular Disease of Heart ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Mitral Valvular Disease of Heart ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 1 | ... | 9 | 25 | 34 |

## 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. | |
| Fatty Heart ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 27 |
| Other or Unspecified Organic Disease of the Heart ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 19 | 51 | 107 | 110 | 30 | ... | 151 | 170 | 321 |
| Angina Pectoris ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Embolism ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Thrombosis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Aneurysm ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Arterio Sclerosis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 11 | 39 | 30 | 12 | ... | 54 | 41 | 95 |
| Raynaud's Disease... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Varicose Veins ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Phlebitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Totals ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 39 | 86 | 182 | 173 | 47 | 1 | 261 | 284 | 545 |
| **VIII.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laryngitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Bronchitis ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 29 | 35 | 16 | ... | 52 | 54 | 106 |
| Broncho-Pneumonia ... ... ... | 27 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 20 | 8 | ... | 53 | 58 | 111 |
| Lobar Pneumonia ... ... ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 2 | ... | 30 | 31 | 61 |
| Pleurisy ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Empyema ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Asthma ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Abscess of Lung ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fibroid Disease of Lung ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Totals ... ... | 39 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 31 | 60 | 67 | 27 | ... | 141 | 148 | 289 |
| **IX.—Diseases of the Digestive System.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pharyngitis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tonsillitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ulcer of Stomach ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | 4 | 17 |

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. | |
| Ulcer of Duodenum ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ulcer of Jejunum ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Gastritis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Colitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Diarrhœa under two years ... ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Appendicitis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Hernia ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Intestinal Obstruction ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Volvulus ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Intussusception ... ... ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Cirrhosis of Liver ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 |
| Biliary Calculi ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Cholecystitis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| Pancreatitis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Totals ... ... | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 3 | ... | 48 | 40 | 88 |
| **X.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute Nephritis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Chronic Nephritis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 12 | 25 | 20 | 28 | 4 | ... | 47 | 52 | 99 |
| Pyelitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Pyonephrosis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Cystitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Calculi ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Urethral Stricture ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Enlarged Prostate ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 13 | 3 | ... | 24 | ... | 24 |
| Circumcision ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Pelvic Cellulitis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Totals ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 7 | 5 | 14 | 33 | 31 | 43 | 8 | ... | 86 | 58 | 144 |

## 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. | |
| **XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperal State.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ectopic Gestation ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Puerperal Sepsis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Post Partum Hæmorrhage ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Albuminuria ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Chorea of Pregnancy ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Abortion—Hæmorrhage ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Totals ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 11 |
| **XII.—Diseases of the Skin & Cellular Tissue.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carbuncle ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Cellulitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Ulceration of Legs... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Eczema ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Totals ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| **XIII.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Osteomyelitis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |

## 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.—Congenital Malformations.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congenital Hydrocephalus ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Meningocele ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Spina bifida ... ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Malformation of the Heart ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Pyloric Stenosis ... ... ... ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Pulmonary Stenosis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other Malformation ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Totals ... ... | 13 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| **XV.—Diseases of Early Infancy.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debility, Marasmus and Inanition ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Premature Birth ... ... ... ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 29 | 61 |
| Injury at Birth ... ... ... ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Atelectasis ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Icterus Neonatorum ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Melana Neonatorum ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Hæmorrhage of New Born ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Pemphigus ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Totals ... ... | 86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 38 | 86 |
| **XVI.—Old Age.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senile Decay ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 22 | 15 | ... | 24 | 16 | 40 |

## TABLE 4.—Continued.

| DISEASES CLASSIFIED. | AGES. 0 to 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 to 95 | 95 and up-w'ds | SEX. Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **XVII.—Deaths from Violence.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Suicide— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Solid or Liquid Poisons ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| By Poisonous Gas ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| By Hanging ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| By Drowning ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| By Jump from Window ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| By Firearms ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| By Cutting ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| (*b*) Accidents— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By Corrosive Poison ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| By Poisoning ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| By Burns or Scalds ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| By Suffocation ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| By Injury by Fall... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| By Drowning ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 |
| By Injury in Vehicular Traffic ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Totals ... ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 55 | 31 | 86 |
| **XVIII.—Ill-Defined Diseases.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heart Failure—Syncope ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total Deaths from all Causes ... ... | 165 | 27 | 20 | 52 | 71 | 92 | 111 | 230 | 354 | 465 | 413 | 129 | 2 | 1098 | 1033 | 2131 |

| Causes of Death. | Municipal Ward. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No Home Address obtainable. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Town. | St. Mary's. | Northam. | Trinity. | Newtown. | All Saints. | Bevois. | Banister. | Freemantle. | Millbrook. | Shirley. | Portswood. | St. Denys. | Bitterne and Pear Tree. | Bitterne and Sholing. | Woolston. | St. Nicholas. | | |
| Enteric Fever... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 |
| Scarlet Fever... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Whooping Cough ... ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | 7 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 |
| Influenza ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 50 |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ... ... | 15 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 1 | 159 |
| Tuberculous Meningitis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 12 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 14 |
| Cancer ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 24 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 13 | 12 | 27 | 11 | 14 | ... | 284 |
| Rheumatic Fever ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 8 |
| Meningitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 |
| Organic Heart Disease ... ... ... | 39 | 28 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 28 | 20 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 13 | ... | 399 |
| Bronchitis ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | 106 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) ... ... ... | 21 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 14 | ... | 172 |
| Other Diseases of the Respiratory System | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Appendicitis ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 12 |
| Cirrhosis of Liver ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ... | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 102 |
| Puerperal Fever ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Other Diseases and accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 8 |
| Congenital Defects and Malformations (including Premature Birth) ... ... | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | ... | 78 |
| Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide) ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 7 | ... | 61 |
| Suicide ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 25 |
| Other Diseases ... ... ... ... | 38 | 37 | 48 | 26 | 20 | 35 | 40 | 32 | 22 | 38 | 49 | 40 | 28 | 35 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 3 | 584 |
| Totals ... ... ... | 165 | 137 | 145 | 119 | 105 | 115 | 122 | 98 | 97 | 140 | 177 | 146 | 101 | 110 | 121 | 105 | 120 | 8 | 2131 |

# 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, 1914—1933.

| Year. | Population. | Births. | | | Deaths. | | | Zymotic Deaths. | | Infantile Mortality. Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births Registered. | | Marriages. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Births. | Birth Rate. | Birth Rate England and Wales. | Total Deaths. | Death Rate. | Death Rate England and Wales. | Total Zymotic Deaths. | Zymotic Death Rate. | Southampton. | England & Wales. | Total Marriages. | Marriage Rate. | Marriage Rate England and Wales. |
| 1914 | 123,948 | 2,949 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 1,716 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 123 | 1.00 | 90 | 105 | 1080 | 17.4 | 15.9 |
| 1915† | 117,349 | 2,707 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 1,728 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 156 | 1.33 | 88 | 110 | 1202 | 19.4 | 19.4 |
| 1916† | 116,391 | 2,770 | 22.0 | 20.9 | 1,677 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 98 | 0.84 | 85 | 91 | 1052 | 16.6 | 14.9 |
| 1917† | 115,345 | 2,413 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 1 661 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 93 | 0.81 | 86 | 96 | 946 | 14.7 | 13.8 |
| 1918† | 114,727 | 2,533 | 19.8 | 17.7 | 2,049 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 137 | 1.23 | 92 | 97 | 1209 | 18.8 | 15.3 |
| *1919† | 126,033 | 2,598 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 1,663 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 56 | 0.44 | 74 | 89 | 1300 | 19.8 | 19.8 |
| 1920† | 131,055 | 3,131 | 23.9 | 25.4 | 1,520 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 109 | 0.83 | 67 | 80 | 1375 | 21.0 | 20.2 |
| 1921 | 162,200 | 3,621 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 1,749 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 82 | 0.51 | 62 | 83 | ... | ... | 16.9 |
| 1922 | 163,700 | 3,318 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 1,975 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 83 | 0.51 | 67 | 77 | ... | ... | 15.7 |
| 1923 | 165,200 | 3,205 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 1,817 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 89 | 0.54 | 54 | 69 | ... | ... | 15.2 |
| *1924 | 167,300 | 3,204 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 1,938 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 56 | 0.33 | 62 | 75 | ... | ... | 15.3 |
| 1925 | 168,600 | 3,250 | 19.3 | 18.3 | 1,956 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 60 | 0.36 | 57 | 75 | 1413 | 16.8 | 15.2 |
| 1926 | 169,300 | 3,141 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 1,880 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 52 | 0.31 | 56 | 70 | 1353 | 16.0 | 14.3 |
| 1927 | 169,800 | 2,958 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 2,183 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 115 | 0.68 | 63 | 69 | 1459 | 17.2 | 15.7 |
| 1928 | 169,900 | 3,047 | 18.0 | 16.7 | 2,025 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 52 | 0.32 | 50 | 65 | 1491 | 17.6 | 15.3 |
| 1929 | 172,300 | 3,111 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 2,315 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 82 | 0.48 | 64 | 74 | 1562 | 18.2 | 15.8 |
| *1930 | 175,000 | 3,260 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 2,110 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 97 | 0.55 | 56 | 60 | 1583 | 18.1 | 15.8 |
| 1931 | 175,600 | 3,010 | 17.2 | 15.5 | 1,981 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 40 | 0.23 | 48 | 66 | 1562 | 17.8 | 15.6 |
| 1932 | 177,470 | 3,025 | 17.1 | 15.3 | 2,136 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 44 | 0.25 | 53 | 65 | 1395 | 15.7 | 15.2 |
| 1933 | 177,600 | 2,854 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 2,131 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 30 | 0.18 | 58 | 64 | 1481 | 16.7 | 15.7 |

*53 Weeks. † Estimated Civil Population.

NOTE.—The Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates include the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.—Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhœa, 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 165, which is an increase of 4 deaths compared with the previous year.

The deaths are equal to a rate of 57.8 per 1,000 births registered during the same period. The average rate for the ten years, 1923–1932, was 56.2.

In the 118 Great Towns of England and Wales the infantile mortality rate for 1933 was 67.

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 |
| 1933 ... ... ... | 58 |

In the year 1933 the number of deaths of male infants amounted to 96, and the deaths of females 69. The rate per 1,000 births for each sex for the past five years is shown in the following table :—

| | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 1933 ... | 65.3 ... | 49.9 ... | 57.8 |

The deaths of illegitimate infants amounted to 14, which, calculated upon the number of illegitimate births registered during the same period, is equal to an infantile mortality of 108.5, the rate for legitimate infants being 55.4.

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

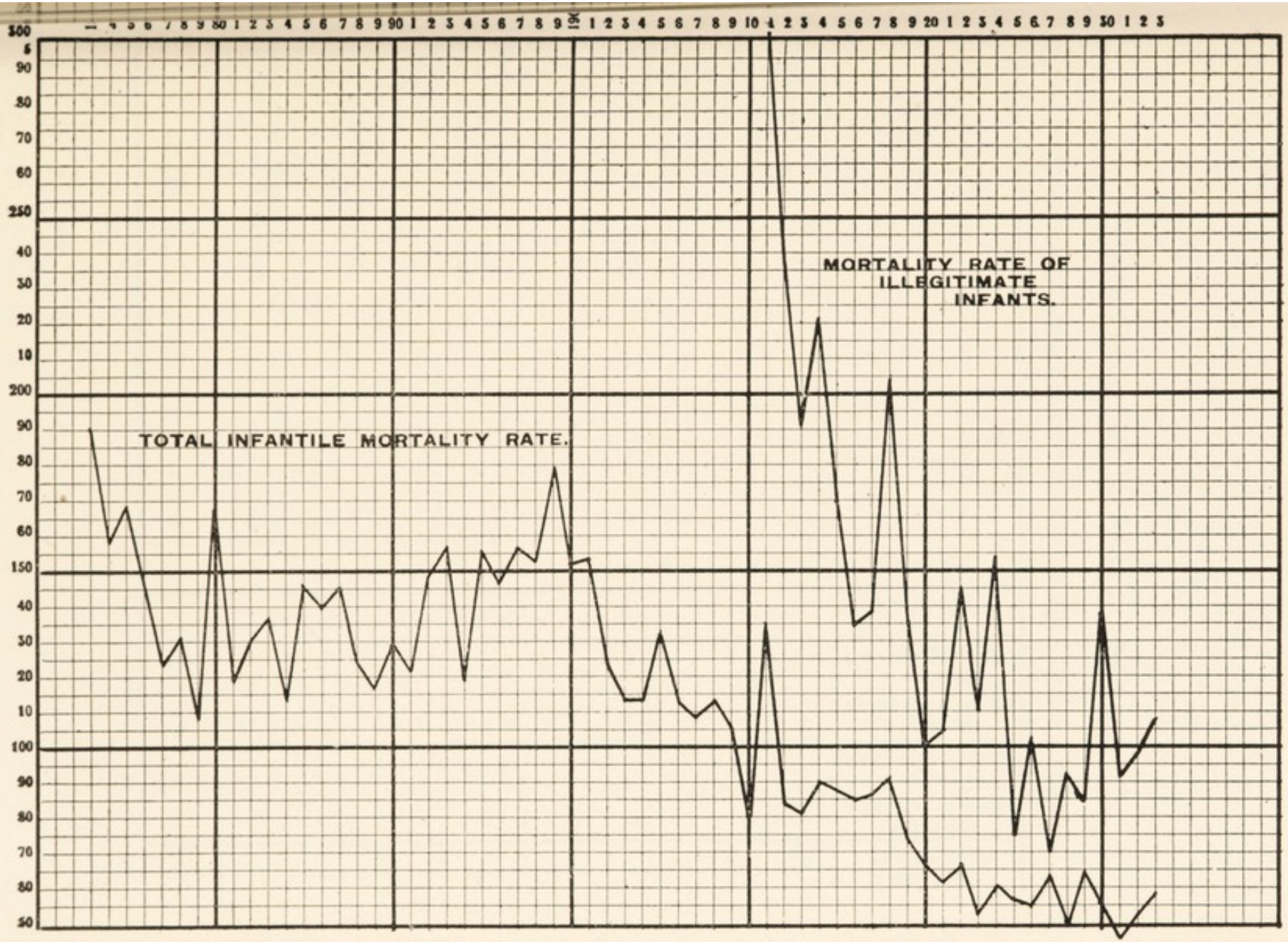
| | Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate. | Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 ... ... ... | 63 ... ... | 86 |
| 1930 ... ... ... | 53 ... ... | 137 |
| 1931 ... ... ... | 46 ... ... | 92 |
| 1932 ... ... ... | 51 ... ... | 99 |
| 1933 ... ... ... | 55 ... ... | 109 |

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 per 1,000 births in the Municipal Wards is given in the following table. The Wards are tabulated according to the average rate for ten years, 1923–1932, the rate for the year 1933 being shown for comparison.

| Ward. | Average 10 years, 1923-1932. | 1933. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Denys ... ... ... | 39.1 ... | 41.4 |
| Banister ... ... ... | 40.1 ... | 67.6 |
| Portswood ... ... ... | 42.3 ... | 53.3 |
| Newtown ... ... ... | 43.5 ... | 32.6 |
| Bitterne and Sholing ... | 50.2 ... | 63.0 |
| Bitterne and Pear Tree ... | 50.4 ... | 50.4 |
| Woolston ... ... ... | 50.9 ... | 111.1 |
| Bevois ... ... ... | 51.9 ... | 54.1 |
| Millbrook ... ... ... | 52.4 ... | 56.3 |
| All Saints ... ... ... | 53.5 ... | 38.1 |
| Freemantle ... ... ... | 56.9 ... | 33.0 |
| St. Nicholas ... ... ... | 57.1 ... | 31.4 |
| Shirley ... ... ... | 57.2 ... | 60.1 |
| Northam ... ... ... | 58.1 ... | 79.1 |
| Trinity ... ... ... | 62.6 ... | 81.5 |
| St. Mary's ... ... ... | 75.2 ... | 65.8 |
| Town ... ... ... | 82.2 ... | 83.3 |
| Borough ... ... ... | 56.2 ... | 57.8 |

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 from year to year, where a few additional deaths occurring in any one year may double the rate of infant mortality.




INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS IN SOUTHAMPTON SINCE 1873

# INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1933.

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 ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculous Meningitis ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Tuberculosis ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meningitis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Convulsions ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Laryngitis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bronchitis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 33 |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 8 |
| Gastritis ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syphilis ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Rickets ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pemphigus ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Suffocation, overlying ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Injury at birth ... ... ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Atelectasis ... ... ... ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Malformations ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 |
| Premature Birth ... ... ... | 38 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 51 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | 61 |
| Debility and Marasmus ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Other Causes ... ... ... | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 13 |
| Totals ... ... ... | 65 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 88 | 30 | 26 | 9 | 12 | 165 |

# *Maternity and Child Welfare.*

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The revised methods adopted and reported upon in my 1932 Report regarding the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services have been conducted on these lines with marked success during the year 1933. The systematic visiting at different age periods by the Health Visitors to all children under the age of 5 years has been a means of keeping under close surveillance children passing through a most critical period. Those in need of treatment are referred to the appropriate Clinic and the remainder in need of advice to the nearest Welcome, with the result that there has been a marked increase in the new cases and attendances at the various Welcomes. There is further need of establishing a Welcome in the Shirley Warren area to cater for the new housing estate, and this is being kept in mind by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee when a suitable hall can be obtained.

All the Welcomes remain full and need expansion near the new Council houses at Bassett Green and Merryoak.

In spite of reports of improvement in economic conditions, the grants of free milk and cod liver oil found necessary have increased.

The Dental, Sun-ray, and Orthopædic Clinics held at No. 1 East Park Terrace have been available for children under 5, and have done most valuable service. Some parents treat them lightly or are unable to be regular, so that the children do not get the full benefit. Epidemics also interfere with attendance.

The enquiry into Maternal Mortality in the district has been carried on as before ; 15 cases have been reported on. Two were due to ruptured ectopic pregnancy and four to pregnancy complicated by other diseases. Six were due to Toxæmia, and three to Puerperal Sepsis.

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 and cheap milk and sales at cost price or less.

1 (a). MIDWIVES ACTS, 1918—1926. 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 1,234, a decrease of 22 compared with the previous year.

The notifications received from midwives of sending for medical help totalled 906. The number of claims for fees received from medical practitioners during the year for insured patients was 513, and 237 for uninsured patients. Of the uninsured patients 55 were confined in the Municipal Maternity Home, 49 other patients were unable to pay owing to poverty, and in the remaining 135 cases accounts were sent by the Local Authority for the recovery of the whole or part of the fee.

There has been a loss on the Insurance Scheme ever since its inception, and notwithstanding the increased Insurance Premium there was a loss of £295 on the Scheme for the financial year ended 1933.

Application was made to the Ministry of Health at the end of the year for an alteration in the terms of the Insurance Scheme, and at their request a statement was prepared of the working of the Scheme for the period of 2½ years from the 1st July, 1931, to the 31st December, 1933, the following of which is a copy :—

STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD (2½ YEARS), 1ST JULY, 1931, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

| | | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Births and Still Births registered ... | 7,812 | |
| Number of Births attended by Midwives ... | 5,487 | 70.2 |
| Number of Births attended by Midwives in which medical aid was sought ... ... | 2,333 | 42.5 |
| Number of Births and Still Births attended by Midwives for which Insurance fee was paid | 3,190 | 58.1 |

| INSURED CASES. | | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Insured cases ... ... ... | 3,190 | |
| Number of Insured cases attended by Midwives in which medical aid was sought and for which accounts from medical practitioners were received ... ... | 1,500 | 47.0 |
| UNINSURED CASES. | | |
| Number of Uninsured cases ... ... | 2,297 | |
| Number of Uninsured cases in which medical aid was sought by Midwives and for which accounts from medical practitioners were received ... ... | 475 | 20.7 |
| Amounts received under Insurance Scheme ... | £992 | |
| Payments made to medical practitioners for Insured cases ... ... ... ... | £1,698 | |
| Average per case ... ... ... | £1 2s. 8d. | |
| Payments to medical practitioners for Uninsured cases ... ... ... ... ... | £492 | |
| Average per case ... ... ... | £1 0s. 9d. | |
| Deficiency—loss under Insurance Scheme ... | £706 | |

(b). INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practice in the Borough was 46. The supervision is carried out by the Superintendent Health Visitor, who during the year made 128 routine inspections, and 192 special visits of enquiry. 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 of 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 attended and gave 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 61 | 73.9 | 2.7 |
| 1933 | 2916 | 2000 | 53 | 68.6 | 2.7 |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Notification of intention to practice ... | 46 |
| Notifications received of sending for medical aid (for mothers 747, for child 159) ... | 906 |
| Notification of Still Births ... ... ... | 49 |
| ,, ,, Artificial Feeding ... ... | 19 |
| ,, ,, Death of Infant ... ... | 11 |
| ,, ,, Death of Mother ... ... | 0 |
| ,, ,, contact with infectious disease | 6 |
| ,, ,, Puerperal Fever ... ... | 16 |
| ,, ,, Puerperal Pyrexia ... ... | 17 |
| ,, ,, Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | 30 |
| ,, ,, Pemphigus (notified by midwife) | 10 |
| ,, ,, Laying out dead body ... | 1 |
| Routine Inspection of Midwives (Inspector of Midwives) ... ... ... ... | 128 |
| Special Visits of Enquiry (Inspector of Midwives and Health Visitors) ... ... | 1341 |
| Visits to Nursing Homes (Superintendent, Health Visitor) ... ... ... ... | 68 |

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 during 1933 were :—

MOTHER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage ... ... ... | | 55 | |
| Post-Partum Hæmorrhage ... ... ... | | 18 | |
| Premature, delayed and prolonged labour ... | | 115 | |
| Mal-presentation ... ... ... ... | | 36 | |
| Retained Placenta ... ... ... ... | | 8 | |
| Ruptured Perineum ... ... ... ... | | 188 | |
| Threatened Abortion or miscarriage ... ... | | 29 | |
| General Condition unsatisfactory— | | | |
| Ante-natal ... ... ... | 185 | 220 | |
| Post-natal ... ... ... | 35 | | |
| Rise of Temperature ... ... ... ... | | 20 | |
| Albuminuria ... ... ... ... ... | | 23 | |
| Thrombosed or Varicose Veins ... ... | | 22 | |
| Vaginal discharge ... ... ... ... | | 13 | |
| | | —— | 747 |

INFANT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premature Birth ... ... ... ... | 21 | |
| Dangerous Feebleness ... ... ... ... | 12 | |
| Malformation of Infant ... ... ... ... | 10 | |
| Tongue Tie ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | |
| Discharge from Eyes ... ... ... ... | 64 | |
| Skin Trouble ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | |
| General Condition unsatisfactory ... ... | 26 | |
| Still Births ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | |
| Death of Infant ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | |
| | —— | 159 |
| Total ... ... | | 906 |

MIDWIVES' FEES.

The payment of midwives' fees was granted in seventeen necessitous cases during the year where no maternity benefit was available, and the patient was unable to pay the midwife's fee.

In normal cases the midwives 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. 0d. ; multipara, £1 15s. 0d.

(c). HOME HELPS.

A sub-committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee attended with regularity each month during the past year to consider applications for the provision of home helps. They have dealt with approximately 200 cases, going thoroughly into the circumstances of each case and interviewing some of the applicants. The usual period granted is two weeks, but this has been extended where the mother has been removed to Hospital, and the children would otherwise be neglected if the home help was withdrawn. There is no doubt that this branch of the service is proving of the highest value by giving the mother a rest from the anxiety of running the home, and an opportunity of establishing breast feeding. Home helps were granted in 172 cases during the year.

The following rules have been adopted for governing the work of home helps :—

(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, and a list is kept of suitable women in various districts of the town.

The selected women must be of the highest respectability, sound health, with good teeth, and those without young children, preferably widows. Their services are much appreciated, which has led to an increasing demand.

(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 29. The standard of work and equipment is very good, especially in the larger Homes. The smaller Homes show a marked improvement in the standard of equipment and administration.

NURSING OF CASES.

An annual grant is made by the Local Authority to the local branch of the Queen's Nurses, who have nursed 140 cases referred to them by the Health Department during the year. The following is a record of the cases and number of visits made :—

| | Cases. | Visits. |
|---|---|---|
| Puerperal Fever and Pryexia ... ... | 8 | 103 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ... | 8 | 229 |
| Confinements (complicated cases) ... | 15 | 135 |
| Breast Abscesses ... ... ... | 6 | 151 |
| Pemphigus ... ... ... ... | 6 | 117 |
| Pneumonia ... ... ... ... | 45 | 829 |
| Influenza ... ... ... ... | 7 | 71 |
| Tuberculosis ... ... ... ... | 29 | 1,781 |
| Impetigo ... (Children under 5 years of age) | 14 | 95 |
| Threadworms ... (Children under 5 years of age) | | |
| Septic Cord (Jaundice)... ... ... | 2 | 54 |
| | 140 | 3,565 |

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.

Fourteen cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year. Five from the Borough Hospital, seven by medical practitioners, and two from the Municipal Maternity Home. Eight of the cases were treated in the Borough Hospital.

Investigation was made at once into the pre-disposing causes, and as far as could be ascertained the causes were, in eight cases :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Acute Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage ... ... | 2 |
| Post-Partum Hæmorrhage and severe laceration | 2 |
| Acute Albuminuria ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Pneumonia, complicated with mental distress ... | 1 |
| Retained membrane ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Mild Sapræmia ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

Cases occurring in the Borough Hospital are reported on by the Resident Medical Superintendent.

One case was not notified, but in the return of deaths the cause was given as Puerperal Fever. On investigation it was found the midwife had requisitioned medical aid for obstructed labour, and the patient was later removed to the Royal South Hants Hospital. Difficult delivery, child died at birth.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 17 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during 1933.

Two cases were notified from the Borough Hospital. Eight cases occurred in the practice of Midwives. Three cases were notified by medical practitioners. (One occurred in a private Nursing Home, one was removed to the Borough Hospital.) Four cases were notified from the Municipal Maternity Home.

Investigation was made at once into the pre-disposing causes, and as far as could be ascertained the causes were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Incomplete abortion and Sapræmia ... ... | 1 |
| Obstructed labour, cord presentation ... ... | 1 |
| Ruptured perineum ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Retained membrane, and Post-Partum Hæmorrhage ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Pyelitis B. Coli present ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Pneumonia ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Influenza. (3 cases complicated with Nephritis, Bronchitis and Mastitis) ... ... ... | 6 |
| Forcep delivery, severe lacerations and Ruptured Perineum ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

This latter patient died in the Nursing Home where the birth occurred. This was the only death.

The four cases notified from the Municipal Maternity Home were all slight, and yielded quickly to treatment.

Both in the cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, steps were taken at once to safeguard the patient, and to prevent the spread of infection. The Queen's Nurses were provided in several cases, and special night nursing where necessary, also Home Helps for extended periods.

There were 30 Midwives disinfected in connection with these cases, Health Visitors attending to disinfect bags and equipment. The Home Helps also were disinfected. Disinfection was carried out in the Registered Homes, and where necessary in the homes of Midwives and patients. There was no cross infection in either Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia, due in a great measure to early notification, which enabled quick action to be taken, and so obviate the spread of infection.

The Health Visitors superintended the disinfection of 82 contacts of infection during the year.

(f). Still Births.

There were 118 still births notified during 1933. Investigation was made into 113 cases with the following results.

Seventy-two cases occurred in the practice of Midwives. (Form "A" was rendered in 48 cases by them.) Twenty-four cases occurred in the practice of Doctors. Eight cases occurred in the Borough Hospital. Three cases occurred in the Royal South Hants Hospital. Eleven cases occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home.

As far as could be ascertained, the suspected causes were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fright and shock ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Severe falls ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Fits. Of these, two cases of eclampsia, one renal fits, and one case of severe chorea ... | 4 |
| Albuminuria and renal disease ... ... ... | 15 |
| Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage ... ... ... | 18 |
| Placenta Prævia ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Complicated and obstructed labour ... ... | 20 |
| Complicated breech. (Eight of these were premature) ... ... ... ... ... | 11 |
| General ill-health ... ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| Specific disease suspected ... ... ... | 6 |
| Suspected drugs ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| No cause found ... ... ... ... ... | 8 |

Thirty-three of the above cases were premature. Twenty-one were found to be macerated. Twelve were born before the arrival of a Doctor or Nurse, and were mostly emergency cases, and there were three sets of twins.

There were 10 cases of deformity as follows :—Three anacephalic ; three hydrocephalic ; one spina bifida ; one born without arms or legs ; two monsters.

(g). Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 36 cases notified during the year. The majority of these were treated at the Eye Hospital. Particulars of each case notified are 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 1934 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. | CASES. | | | Vision Unimpaired. | Present Condition. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notified. | Treated | | | | |
| | | At Home. | In Hospital. | | | |
| 1 | January 7th... | ... | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at Hospital. Discharged. Cured. 10/1/33. |
| 2 | ,, 12th... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. |
| 3 | ,, 18th... | ... | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at Hospital. Discharged. Cured. 19/7/33. |
| 4 | ,, 18th... | ... | Yes | Yes | Left the Borough | Treated in Hospital. Moved to Winchester. 10/3/33. |
| 5 | ,, 22nd... | ... | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at Hospital. Discharged. Cured. 22/2/33. |
| 6 | ,, 30th... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Doctor attending every third day. 18/10/33. Eyes quite clear. |
| 7 | February 2nd... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Attending Welfare. Discharged. Cured. 5/4/33. |
| 8 | ,, 21st ... | Yes | ... | Yes | Left the Borough | Treated at home. Doctor attending. Cured. 13/3/33. |
| 9 | ,, 27th ... | Yes | ... | ... | ... | Left the Borough. Could not trace. |
| 10 | March 8th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Discharged from Hospital. 31/3/33. |
| 11 | ,, 21st ... | Yes | At Maternity Home | Yes | Well | Treated at Maternity Home and at home. Cured. 28/3/33. |
| 12 | ,, 22nd ... | ... | Yes | Yes | ... | Eyes improving, still under observation, February, 1934. |
| 13 | ,, 25th ... | ... | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at Hospital. Eyes clear, and discharged from Hospital 10/4/33. |
| 14 | April 12th ... | Yes | ... | ... | ... | Treated at home. Moved to Hedge End. 20/4/33. |

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.** Particulars of cases notified.—continued.

| No. | CASES. Notified. | Treated At Home. | Treated In Hospital. | Vision Unimpaired. | Present Condition. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | May 2nd ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Queen's Nurses attending. Discharged from Eye Hospital. Cured. 31/7/33. |
| 16 | „ 5th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Discharged from Eye Hospital. Cured. 26/5/33. |
| 17 | „ 20th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Queen's Nurse attending. Discharged from Hospital. Cured. 7/7/33. |
| 18 | June 15th ... | ... | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at Eye Hospital. Discharged from Hospital. Cured. 3/9/33. |
| 19 | „ 28th ... | ... | At Sydney House | Yes | Well | Treated at Sydney House daily. Eyes quite clear. 12/7/33. |
| 20 | „ 29th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Discharged. Cured. 15/8/33. |
| 21 | July 10th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Queen's Nurse attending. 18/8/33. Eyes clear. |
| 22 | „ 15th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Clear. 31/10/33. |
| 23 | „ 27th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Queen's Nurse attending. Cured. 13/10/33. |
| 24 | August 11th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Discharged from Hospital. Cured. 11/9/33. |
| 25 | „ 16th ... | Yes | At Borough Hospital | Yes | Well | Treated at Borough Hospital and at home. Attends Welfare. Eyes quite clear. 5/10/33. |
| 26 | „ 17th ... | Yes | ... | Yes | Well | Treated at home. Cured September. |
| 27 | „ 21st ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Cured. 8/11/33. |

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.** Particulars of cases notified.—continued.

| No. | CASES. | | | Vision Unimpaired. | Present Condition. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Notified. | Treated | | | | |
| | | At Home. | In Hospital. | | | |
| 28 | September 20th | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Discharged from Eye Hospital. 25/9/33. |
| 29 | October 4th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Queen's Nurse attending. Discharged from Eye Hospital. 3/11/33. |
| 30 | „ 11th ... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Discharged from Hospital. 20/11/33. |
| 31 | „ 27th ... | Yes | Nursing Home | Yes | Well | Treated in Nursing Home, and by Queen's Nurse on return to own home. Cured. December, 1933. |
| 32 | November 11th | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Cured. 3/1/34. |
| 33 | „ 16th | Yes | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at home and in Hospital. Discharged from Eye Hospital. Cured. 29/12/33. |
| 34 | „ 30th | Yes | Yes | Yes | ... | Treated at home and Hospital. Still under observation. |
| 35 | December 11th | ... | Yes | Yes | Well | Treated at Hospital. Discharged. Cured. 28/12/33. |
| 36 | „ 30th | ... | Yes | Yes | ... | Treated at Hospital. Still under observation. |

PEMPHIGUS.

This disease is not notifiable, but the midwives, in accordance with the instructions given in the rules of the Central Midwives Board, have to call in a doctor and report to the Local Authority any serious skin eruption in the newly-born infant. Ten suspected cases of Pemphigus were reported by the midwives during the year. They were of an epidemic character, occurring mainly in the practice of one midwife at varying intervals. The disease occurred round about the sixth day, and infection was carried to other cases in her practice before definite symptoms were shown. Drastic steps were taken, as the infection was difficult to check. Special nursing was provided, and, after repeated disinfection, the midwife was obliged to stand off and go away for a change of air and surroundings. It was only after this that it became safe for her to resume practice. The Queen's Nurses proved invaluable in nursing. Some of the cases had to be removed to the Borough Hospital for treatment.

2. ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, AT 23 EAST PARK TERRACE.

There was a slight decrease in the number of patients who attended the Ante-Natal Clinic, but the incidence of conditions requiring treatment showed an increase. Amongst the most common of these conditions were catarrhal infections which in some cases led to symptoms of Toxæmia. The majority of patients who attend are those booked for the Municipal Maternity Home, but many, owing to abnormality are sent to the Borough Hospital. The midwives are sending more of these cases to the Clinic for advice and assistance. This side of the Clinic serves a useful adjunct by providing medical examination during the ante-natal period for those who cannot afford the services of a private doctor.

3. MATERNITY HOME.

Three hundred and twenty-one confinements were dealt with, 22 being delivered by doctors owing to some abnormality. Several of the patients were in bad general condition beforehand, with unfortunate results to the infant and mother, and many were suffering from anæmia and needed treatment. Two cases of Puerperal Fever occurred, both successfully treated in the Borough Hospital. Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, and one of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. All cleared up satisfactorily.

The number of emergency beds had to be increased during the year.

Breast feeding is the rule for all babies born in the Home, but in 29 cases this could not be maintained throughout the stay.

4. Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes.

These are eight in number and tend to be overcrowded, so that the medical officers have to see more than can be properly dealt with per session. Primarily they are intended for the supervision of normal babies, but for economic reasons, cases of minor ailments, mild catarrhs, deformities, etc., are brought first to the Welcome, and are referred to the appropriate place for treatment. The voluntary workers have given most devoted service in the working of these sessions.

The voluntary Welfare Centres are four in number, and render a most valuable service to the Borough.

The total number of mothers who attended the Municipal Welcomes during the year was 2,425: babies under one year of age, 11,857, and children, aged 1 to 5 years, 1,402. The total attendances at these Welcomes is shown in the following table:—

| 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. | | | |
| Winton Street | 6 | 3,138 | 2,396 | 300 | 565 | 307 | 58 | 1,810 | 2,633 | — |
| Eastern ... | 18 | 3,088 | 2,606 | 127 | 786 | 290 | 41 | 1,461 | 2,694 | 4 |
| Shirley ... | — | 3,053 | 1,945 | 136 | 1,442 | 1,006 | 56 | 1,484 | 1,947 | — |
| Woolston ... | 2 | 3,703 | 2,857 | 166 | 799 | 435 | 46 | 3,713 | 1,781 | 3 |
| Bond Street ... | 4 | 1,627 | 1,067 | 135 | 431 | 568 | 77 | 697 | 1,451 | 8 |
| Portswood ... | 21 | 6,573 | 4,712 | 308 | 1,499 | 2,367 | 65 | 4,786 | 4,064 | 3 |
| Sydney House | — | 3,067 | 2,447 | 230 | 581 | 541 | 79 | 3,287 | 1,966 | 2 |
| Rechabite Hall | 41 | 2,894 | 2,065 | 141 | 626 | 930 | 65 | 1,773 | 1,698 | 3 |
| Totals ... | 92 | 27,143 | 20,095 | 1,543 | 6,729 | 4,444 | 487 | 19,011 | 18,234 | 23 |

5. Clinic for Infants at 23 East Park Terrace.

This is intended for minor ailments in children under five, who have no family doctor. In addition, a few normal children come for supervision who cannot attend an afternoon Welcome. Definite enquiry as to economic status is made in each case. Feeding troubles, skin disease, coughs, mental defect, suspected rheumatism, and convalescence from acute disease form the bulk of the cases. The number of new cases remains about the same each year, but more treatment has had to be given. Certain cases reported for catarrhal conditions have turned out to be Diphtheria. As this disease is most fatal to children under five years of age the establishment of immunisation by the Local Authority should help to reduce the incidence.

Nursing mothers in poor condition get general treatment to facilitate breast-feeding, and some get special treatment pending the opening of the post-natal Clinic.

The following is a record of the work done :—

Number of medical consultations :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New cases : | Ante-natal ... ... | 577 | |
| | Mothers ... ... | 32 | |
| | Children ... ... | 537 | |
| Old cases : | Ante-natal ... ... | 2,136 | |
| | Mothers ... ... | 145 | |
| | Children ... ... | 3,410 | |
| | Total ... | —— | 6,837 |
| Number of babies weighed ... ... ... | | | 2,139 |
| Number of children who received medical intermediate treatment ... ... ... | | | 3,771 |
| Dispensing for Clinic and Branch Welcomes | | | 13,789 |

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 Health Visitor 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 Health Visitor, and the Sister in Charge at No. 2 East Park Terrace ... ... ... ... ... | 4295 |
| Number of consultations for ante-natal and maternal advice ... ... ... ... | 1,715 |

7. Clinic for Venereal Diseases in Women and Children.

The Clinic for Venereal Diseases provides for a number of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, who receive Welfare supervision in addition to their special treatment. Six cases were admitted to the Municipal Maternity Home; one infant was stillborn.

8. Sydney House Clinic.

The Bitterne Welfare was transferred to Sydney House in July, 1932. A full year's working shows the transfer from the old hall is entirely one for the good, and is reflected in the improvement in the attendances.

An ante-natal Clinic is held at Sydney House every Monday afternoon. The attendance is small, but the midwives of the district have shewn a commendable enthusiasm for the consultative services provided. Consequently the number of difficult cases is somewhat higher than is met with at many such Clinics.

On the same afternoon children are seen who are not yet old enough to come under the School Medical Service. A certain number of minor ailments are treated, but the main business of the session is the treatment of disorders, such as Rickets and discharging ears, and the supervision of convalescents after debilitating and infectious diseases.

In this connection the prevalence of Rickets deserves comment, for there can be little doubt that even the minor degrees now so common could be eliminated, and with them their accompaniment of catarrhal inflammations throughout the body. The dietetic rules necessary for this purpose are simple, and, on the whole, not expensive. Although the financial stringency of prolonged unemployment is bound to have a deleterious effect, the disease appears to be just as prevalent among those who can

afford to provide suitable food as among those few who cannot. The administration of cod liver oil certainly does much to diminish its seriousness, but it is of little value to administer preventive drugs to those whose diet consists of porridge, bread and milk, or biscuits. Ignorance or prejudice are the greatest enemies of healthy childhood, and they are of all things the most difficult to eradicate.

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 ... ... | 53 | |
| | Mothers ... ... ... | 15 | |
| | Children ... ... ... | 132 | |
| Old cases : | Ante-natal ... ... | 30 | |
| | Mothers ... ... ... | 13 | |
| | Children ... ... ... | 349 | |
| | | —— | 592 |
| Babies weighed ... ... ... ... ... | | | 45 |
| Number of children who received medical treatment ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 485 |
| Number of interviews for general advice ... | | | 229 |
| Dispensing ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 971 |

9. Health Visiting in the Homes.

The staff carrying out this work, although not fully adequate to cope with the increasing population, have succeeded in keeping accurate and full records. The records show that the frequent absence from home of the mother leads to much loss of time and some children get missed altogether, especially if the mother is not keen on being visited. The migration of the population also hinders continuity of supervision.

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 :—

1. 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 10th 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 ... ... ... | 1,752 |
| First visits to infants under one year of age ... | 3,157 |
| Re-visits to infants under one year of age ... | 15,220 |
| ,, ,, children over one year of age and under school age ... ... | 9,604 |
| Visits to cases under Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations ... ... ... | 85 |
| ,, ,, cases of Pneumonia, Measles, Chicken Pox and Mumps ... ... | 375 |
| Visits in connection with free milk ... ... | 1,154 |
| ,, ,, ,, Orthopædic Clinic ... | 154 |
| Visits to nurse children under Children Act ... | 551 |
| Other visits... ... ... ... ... ... | 617 |

10. Grants of Free Milk, Cod Liver Oil, etc.

The number of these has increased. A new method of keeping records was started at the beginning of the year and simplified this side of the work.

The applications are scrutinised by the Milk Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee each month, and slight modifications of the scale of eligibility have been made by them during the year.

The frequent moving of the population complicates the administration of these grants, as the applicant may move without letting the department know, and then re-appears in a different district of the Town unknown to the staff.

Cod Liver Oil remains the staple nutrient preparation given to the patients attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to aid growth and resistance to infection. Very few children are unable to take it. Some other preparations are sold much below cost to aid breast-feeding and nutrition of very young children.

The total free fresh milk granted during the year was 253,163 pints, compared with 211,763 pints in 1932; free dried milk 15,384lbs. compared with 12,754lbs., in 1932.

Only pasteurized milk treated by the Retarder process is supplied to mothers and infants under the Council's scheme.

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

| | Average number on books. | Total amount supplied in pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Expectant mothers ... ... | 62 ... | 19,285 |
| Nursing mothers ... ... ... | 177 ... | 64,436 |
| Infants under 6 months ... | 74 ... | 24,135 |
| Infants between 6 months and 5 years of age ... ... ... | 400 ... | 145,307 |

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 ... | 197 |
| Nursing mothers ... ... ... | 2 ... | 643 |
| Infants under 6 months ... ... | 1 ... | 333 |
| Infants between 6 months and 5 years of age ... ... ... | 7 ... | 2,289 |

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

| | Average number on books. | Total amount supplied in lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Expectant mothers ... ... | 1 ... | 42 |
| Nursing mothers ... ... ... | 4 ... | 276 |
| Infants under 6 months ... ... | 45 ... | 3,643 |
| Infants between 6 months and 5 years ... ... ... ... | 117 ... | 11,423 |
| Issues of Malt and Cod Liver Oil, in lbs. ... ... ... ... | — ... | Free. 6,752 |
| Ditto from Sydney House ... | — ... | 258 |

The amount of dried milk issued at less than cost price was 210lbs.

The following figures give further particulars as to the distribution of free milk during 1933 :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number receiving | fresh milk, | December | 31st, | 1932 | | 674 | |
| ,, | ,, | dried milk | ,, | ,, | ,, | 119 | |
| | | | | | | — | 793 |
| ,, | ,, | fresh milk | ,, | ,, | 1933 | 723 | |
| ,, | ,, | dried milk | ,, | ,, | ,, | 178 | |
| | | | | | | — | 901 |

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 stocked.

The total number of issues of dried milk at East Park Terrace was 13,901, and the weight in pounds 20,811. The total number of issues of malt and cod liver oil was 7,116, weight in pounds 7,368. In addition the following issues were made from Sydney House :—malt and cod liver oil 392, weight in pounds 440.

## ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

Now that the Orthopædic Clinic is established in more spacious premises at the Vicarage, East Park Terrace, the advantages gained by the transfer from No. 123 becomes more evident, and it is now possible to carry out the effectual treatment of minor deformities.

The Masseuse at the Borough Hospital now attends the Clinic three sessions each week, whereas in the old premises only one session a fortnight for remedial work could be held. Not only has it been possible to provide more classes for remedial exercises, but massage and electrical treatment have been much increased during the year, and individual cases have obtained more efficient and thorough treatment. A large number of cases of a mild degree of spinal curvature or of flat foot have responded so well to treatment that it has been possible to discharge them with a reasonable certainty of cure.

As in previous years the Clinic has been run in conjunction with the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, at Alton, and one of the Surgeons from that Hospital has attended every second and fourth Wednesday in the month throughout the year. Cases requiring in-patient treatment have been admitted to the Hospital at Alton. Splints, calipers, spinal jackets, special boots, etc., have been supplied where necessary.

The attendances at the Clinic continue to increase, and it will probably be necessary to obtain the services of a full-time Masseuse for remedial work.

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 ... ... | 8 ... | 134 |
| Other diseases under 5 years of age ... ... ... ... | 44 ... | 243 |
| Other diseases of School age (5-16 years) ... ... ... | 188 ... | 2,861 |
| Other diseases over School age | 3 ... | 14 |
| County cases ... ... ... | 11 ... | 29 |
| Totals ... | 254 ... | 3,281 |

The following is an analysis of the cases treated during the year :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| Asthenia Muscular ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Birth Palsy ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Congenital— | |
| Abnormality of Mandible ... ... ... | 1 |
| Contracture of Fingers ... ... ... | 1 |
| Deficiency of Radius ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Deformity of Thumb ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Deformity of Toes ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Deformity of the Spine ... ... ... | 2 |
| Dislocation of Hip ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Metatarsal Varus ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Multiple Deformities ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Short Leg ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Talipes Calcaneous-valgus ... ... ... | 4 |
| Talipes equino-varus ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Deltoid, weakness of... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Ebb's Paralysis ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Femur, old fracture of ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Hallux Rigidus ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Hallux Valgus ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Hammer Toe ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Injury, Finger ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Internal Derangement of Knee ... ... ... | 2 |
| Metatarsalgia ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Myositis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Osteomyelitis ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Pes Cavus ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Pes Planus— | |
| Simple ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| With Valgus ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| With Peroneal Spasm ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Pes Valgus ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Pes Varus ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pseudocoxalgia ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Radius— | |
| Greenstick, fracture of ... ... ... | 1 |
| Sublunation of ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Rickets— | |
| Bowed Tibia ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| General ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25 |
| Genu Valgum ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Genu Varus ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Semimembranosis Bursitis ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Spastic Hemeplegia ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Spastic Paraplegia ... ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| Schlatter's Disease ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Spinal Deformities— | |
| Lordosis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Kyphosis ... ... ... ... ... | 52 |
| Kypho-scoliosis ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| Kypho-scolio-Lordosis ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Scoliosis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45 |
| Torticollis ... ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Tuberculosis of— | |
| Ankle ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Hip ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Knee ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Shoulder ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Spine ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 |
| Wrist ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Non-Orthopædic— | |
| Nil Abnormal detected... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Constipation ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total attendances ... ... | 430 |

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR'S HOSPITAL, ALTON.

By an arrangement with the Trustees of the above Hospital, orthopædic cases under 16 years needing institutional treatment are admitted from the Borough of Southampton.

The Health Committee is responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis cases. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for cases other than tuberculosis up to the age of five years, and the Education Committee for cases other than tuberculosis from five to sixteen years of age.

The following is a record of the cases, for which the Health Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are responsible, which were treated in Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital during the year :—

| | Admitted. | Discharged. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuberculosis ... ... | 11 ... | 8 ... | 16 |
| Other cases ... ... | 12 ... | 14 ... | 6 |
| Totals ... | 23 ... | 22 ... | 22 |

The cases admitted were suffering from the following :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuberculosis of— | |
| Spine ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Hip ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| Knee ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Elbow ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Rickets ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Torticollis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Congenital dislocation of Hip ... ... ... | 1 |
| Spastic Paraplegia ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Bowed Tibia ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Synovitis of Knee ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Congenital Disease of Spine ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... ... | 23 |

# *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 | 0.02 |
| Diphtheria | 286 | 1.61 | 1.18 |
| Erysipelas | 74 | 0.42 | 0.45 |
| Scarlet Fever | 469 | 2.64 | 3.21 |
| Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever | 6 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| *Puerperal Fever | 14 | 4.71 | 3.5 |
| *Puerperal Pyrexia | 17 | 5.72 | 9.6 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 8 | 0.05 | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | 2 | 0.01 | — |
| *Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 35 | 12.26 | — |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 232 | 1.31 | — |
| Other Forms of Tuberculosis | 46 | 0.26 | — |
| Pneumonia | 112 | 0.63 | — |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.00 | — |
| Poliomyelitis | 5 | 0.03 | — |
| Dysentery | 1 | 0.01 | — |
| | 1,307 | | |

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

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 0.175 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 :—

| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Pox | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| Scarlet Fever | .017 | .011 | .006 | .000 | .006 |
| Diphtheria | .139 | .170 | .069 | .011 | .051 |
| Enteric Fever | .017 | .011 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| Measles | .006 | .240 | .006 | .079 | .034 |
| Whooping Cough | .168 | .023 | .080 | .073 | .039 |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age | .128 | .091 | .069 | .085 | .045 |
| Total Zymotic Death-rate | .475 | .546 | .230 | .248 | .175 |

The following table shows the number of notifications received of Infectious Diseases, which have been classified in age groups and Municipal Wards.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES AND LOCALITIES.

| Disease. | Number of Cases notified. At Ages—Years. | | | | | | | | Total Cases Notified in each Municipal Ward. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Institutions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At all Ages. | Under 1 year. | 1 & under 5 years. | 5 & under 15 years. | 15 & under 25 years. | 25 & under 45 years. | 45 & under 65 years. | 65 and upwards. | Town. | St. Mary's. | Northam. | Trinity. | Newtown. | All Saints. | Bevois. | Banister. | Freemantle. | Millbrook. | Shirley. | Portswood. | St. Denys. | Bitterne & Pear Tree. | Bitterne & Sholing. | Woolston. | St. Nicholas. | |
| Small-pox ... ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 469 | 7 | 92 | 312 | 37 | 21 | .. | .. | 22 | 34 | 73 | 41 | 24 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 20 | 33 | 18 | 10 | 58 | 49 | 20 | 25 | 12 |
| Diphtheria ... | 286 | 8 | 54 | 136 | 34 | 40 | 11 | 3 | 20 | 15 | 24 | 22 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 10 |
| Enteric Fever ... | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Puerperal Fever ... | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Erysipelas ... | 74 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 24 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 9 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Acute Poliomyelitis... | 5 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Encephalitis Lethargica ... ... | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ... | 35 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Dysentery ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Malaria ... ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pneumonia ... | 112 | 4 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 40 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 8 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ... | 232 | .. | 1 | 9 | 63 | 112 | 43 | 4 | 31 | 16 | 31 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 15 | .. |
| Other Forms of Tuberculosis ... | 46 | .. | 10 | 23 | 7 | 4 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | .. |
| Totals ... | 1307 | 58 | 178 | 501 | 178 | 263 | 106 | 23 | 91 | 83 | 148 | 87 | 52 | 42 | 34 | 29 | 30 | 74 | 98 | 56 | 62 | 109 | 108 | 52 | 99 | 53 |

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

| Disease. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Pox ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... ... ... | 367 | 345 | 185 | 153 | 469 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... ... | 368 | 410 | 215 | 212 | 286 |
| Enteric Fever ... ... ... | 7 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| Puerperal Fever ... ... ... | 8 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 14 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... ... ... | 32 | 46 | 31 | 32 | 17 |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... ... | 62 | 80 | 58 | 58 | 74 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| Poliomyelitis ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ... | 37 | 38 | 37 | 30 | 35 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ... | 365 | 356 | 299 | 325 | 232 |
| Other Forms of Tuberculosis ... | 40 | 42 | 31 | 45 | 46 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica ... ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Pneumonia ... ... ... ... | 229 | 105 | 89 | 114 | 112 |
| Malaria ... ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Dysentery ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Totals ... ... ... | 1,522 | 1,457 | 971 | 1,008 | 1,307 |

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 853 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, 886 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found in 34 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 469.

This number is an increase of 316 compared with 1932, and is the highest number recorded in the Borough for many years.

The increase in the incidence of this disease was general throughout England and Wales, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 3.21, compared with 2.64 in Southampton. The increase in the number of cases commenced in July and continued until the end of the year.

One death occurred among cases notified during the year.

The disease was most prevalent in the Northam, Bitterne and Pear Tree, Bitterne and Sholing, and Trinity Wards.

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

| | Cases. | Deaths. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 ... ... ... | 367 | 3 | 0.82 |
| 1930 ... ... ... | 345 | 2 | 0.58 |
| 1931 ... ... ... | 185 | 1 | 0.54 |
| 1932 ... ... ... | 153 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 1933 ... ... ... | 469 | 1 | 0.21 |

Three hundred and ninety of the cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital, which is equal to a percentage of 83.2, compared with 79.7 in 1932 and 77.8 in 1931.

In addition to the cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough, 48 from neighbouring districts, three from the Port, and two military cases 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 1933 ... | 469 | 390 | 33.8 | 1 | 79 |

## DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year amounted to 286, being an increase of 74 compared with the previous year.

The cases occurred generally throughout the Borough, the highest number being 28 in St. Nicholas Ward.

The percentage of deaths to cases was 3.15, compared with an average of 5.61 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. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 ... ... ... | 368 | 23 | 6.25 |
| 1930 ... ... ... | 410 | 30 | 7.32 |
| 1931 ... ... ... | 215 | 12 | 5.58 |
| 1932 ... ... ... | 212 | 2 | 0.94 |
| 1933 ... ... ... | 286 | 9 | 3.15 |

Two hundred and fifty-nine of the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which is equal to a percentage of 90.6, compared with 92.0 in 1932 and 90.7 in 1931.

In addition to the number specified above, two cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Port, and 13 from neighbouring districts.

## ENTERIC FEVER.

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

No death occurred from the disease, being the third year in succession without any mortality among cases notified in the Borough.

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. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 ... ... ... | 7 | 2 | 28.5 |
| 1930 ... ... ... | 14 | 2 | 14.3 |
| 1931 ... ... ... | 8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1932 ... ... ... | 9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1933 ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |

## INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Influenza was again prevalent during the early months of the year, 50 deaths being recorded, compared with 56 in the previous year, and 43 in 1931.

The deaths from Pneumonia numbered 172, compared with 197 in 1932, and 186 in 1931.

The notifications received of cases of Pneumonia were 112, compared with 114 in 1932.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eight cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified during the year. Four deaths occurred, giving a mortality rate of 50 per cent.

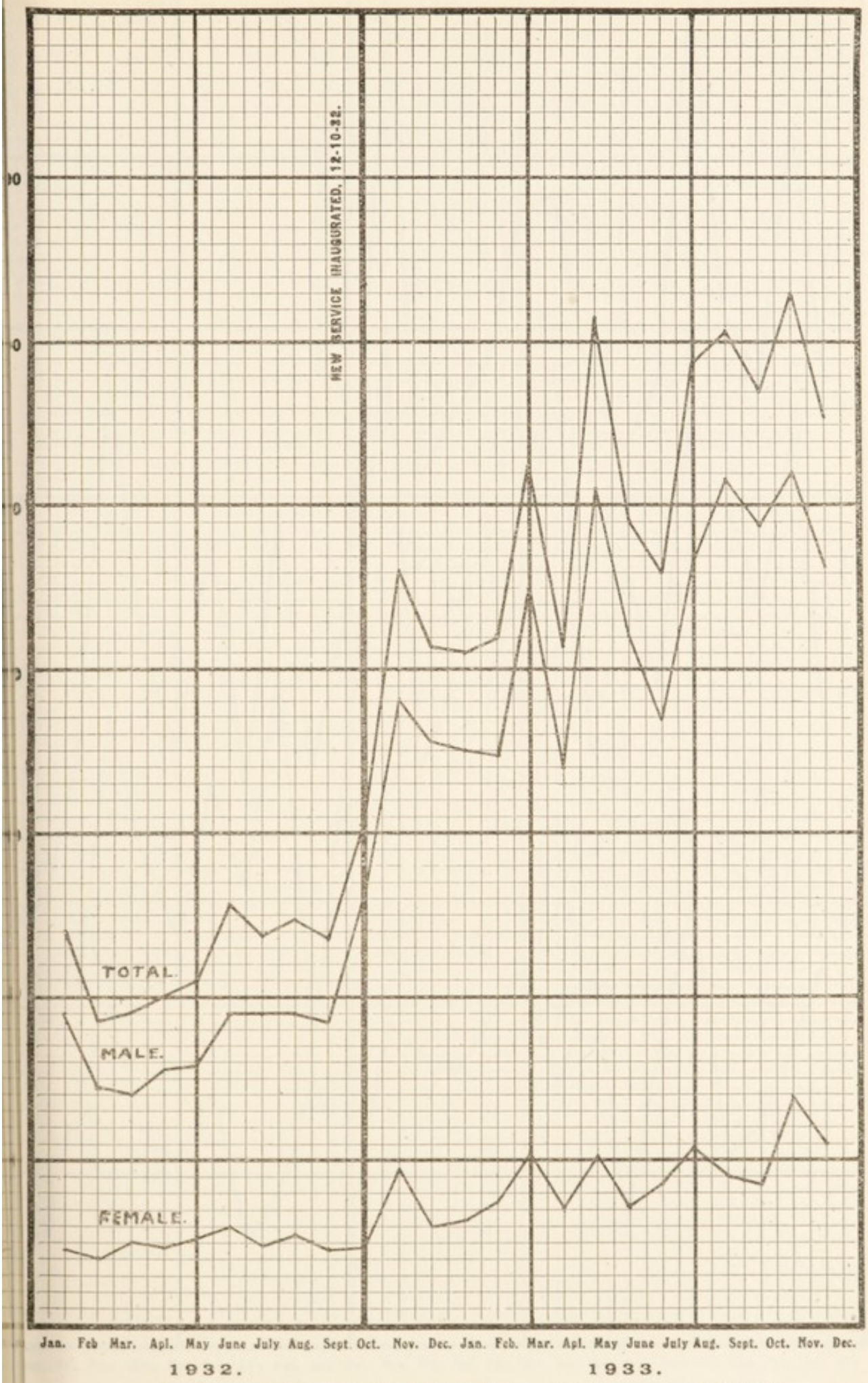
# *Venereal Diseases.*

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

When it is considered that after the earliest local manifestations Venereal Diseases may spread and involve any and every system of the human body, it will be realised that this disease is met with by the clinician in charge of every branch of the Medical Services. For many years now it has been evident that, with the limited administrative control that we have over persons suffering from these diseases, treatment should be carried out only in large centres, such as Southampton, by one department. In order to ensure the best results, close co-operation must necessarily be established with all branches of the medical fraternity and services. The year under review is really the first in which this has been possible in Southampton, and the gratifying results make the prospects of treatment and prevention of these diseases in the future very much more hopeful than under the previous régime, where several separate treatment centres were dealing with the disease.

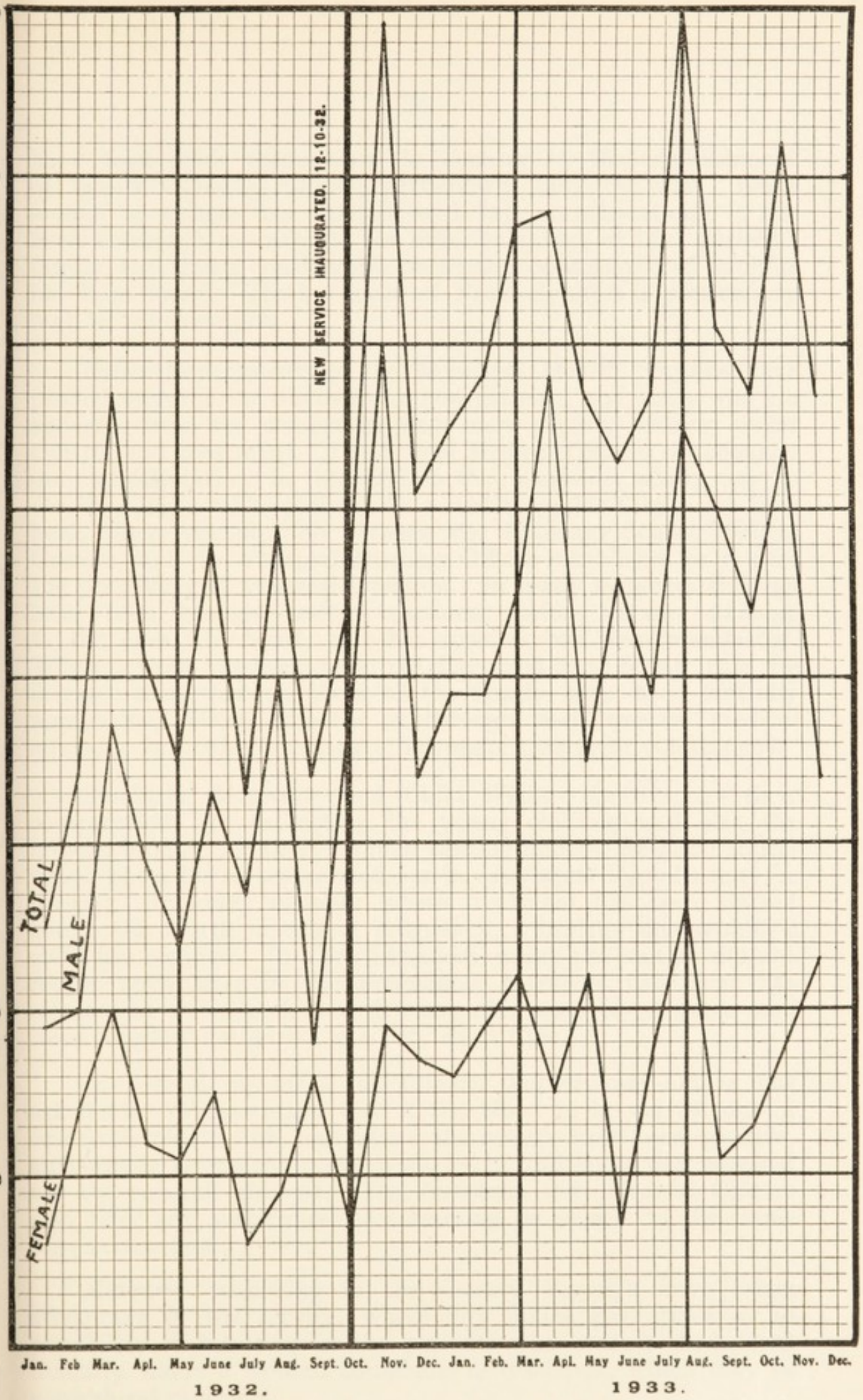
A large number of cases of Venereal Disease exist in the community who have never sought adequate advice or treatment either from the private practitioners or from any of the Clinics or Hospitals. Particularly is this so in the case of Gonorrhœa, a disease which is lightly viewed by the general public, as, in the uncomplicated case, beyond the personal discomfort, the patients are rarely hindered in their routine work or life. This fact is also responsible for a large proportion of defaulters before complete cure has been obtained, and will be a source of grave danger both to the patients ; to other members of their family and the community, later in life. Modern treatment allows of rapid elimination of the manifest symptoms, and, particularly is this the case in the female, when such a condition is accepted as criterion of cure. The endeavours made to persuade these patients to return for treatment is referred to elsewhere.

The cases of Syphilis under review show a very high proportion of late manifestations, many occurring in men who were inadequately treated during the period of the Great War. In many cases the men have enjoyed perfect health since that time, and are horrified to find that the conditions, which appeared between 40 and 60 years of age, were due to infection so long before. Primary Syphilis was singularly rare in Southampton as in practically every town throughout the country. Whether this is due to a diminution in the disease one would hesitate to state. Most probably it is the fruit of the endeavours which




ATTENDANCES, VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS,

1932 — 1933.




NEW PATIENTS, VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS,

1932 — 1933.

have been made throughout the country by the establishment of Venereal Disease Clinics, particularly since the war. When a man or woman has reported with late manifestations, it has been necessary to examine the other members of that patient's family, and thus a considerable percentage of unsuspected Syphilis has been found. The incidence of Neuro-Syphilis is particularly high in Southampton.

Other Departments of the Municipal Health Services have proved useful in the discovery of new patients, and many who are suffering from the disease are now more rapidly brought under control and treatment. The School Medical Officers occasionally note manifestations in the children they examine, which may be due to congenital Syphilis. As a result regular Clinics are now held, where consultation between the Assistant School Medical Officers and the Venereal Diseases Officer establishes or refutes the possibility of venereal infection. In many instances children have been brought under treatment before serious damage to the eyes, the heart, or other systems has been manifested. Where a child has been definitely diagnosed as suffering from the disease, the other members of the family have been tactfully approached, either directly or through their private medical advisors, and, where necessary, adequate treatment commenced.

Similarly, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, by their co-operation, are protecting the young children and also the unborn infants, for every woman coming under ante-natal supervision has a blood test carried out in case latent Syphilis may be present. In every instance where treatment has been started before the fourth month of pregnancy, a healthy non-syphilitic child has resulted. In a few instances, where the mother did not report until later in the pregnancy, intensive treatment has resulted in a living child with reasonable hope of complete cure from congenital stigmata in a very short time.

In several instances the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer has asked for a Wassermann test of the blood to be carried out in cases referred to him, and where the results have been positive, anti-specific treatment has been started in addition to that required for the tubercle present. The Assistant Port Medical Officers also refer any suspicious cases arriving on vessels to the Clinic for examination.

Midwives practising in the County Borough have taken advantage of the service, where any doubt has arisen as to possibility of infection in the patients who consult them, particularly where a woman complains of discharge, which may be gonorrhœal in origin.

General practitioners in the town have referred 24.8% of the new male cases reporting, and 19.8% of the female cases reporting. In many instances they have taken advantage of the laboratory facilities for the diagnosis of possible infection, which is carried out by means of microscopic examination of discharge, etc., or the examination of patients' blood. Where the practitioners decide to carry out treatment themselves, the advice of the Venereal Diseases Officer has been frequently sought, and in the case of syphilitics the appropriate drugs of the arsenobenzole group have been supplied in accordance with the Venereal Diseases Regulations. In several instances the Venereal Diseases Officer has been called into consultation by medical practitioners to review private patients and to carry out the appropriate blood tests, and, where necessary, lumbar punctures have been performed in the patient's own home in order that an accurate diagnosis could be made.

A large proportion of new patients have been referred to both Male and Female Clinics by the honorary staff of the Free Eye Hospital, and, where the patient has been too unwell to attend as an out-patient, the Venereal Diseases Officer has been invited to visit the Free Eye Hospital in consultation. Similarly, the honorary staff, particularly of the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department of the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, have referred cases which have come to their notice.

In the general wards of the Borough Hospital manifestations of Venereal Disease are frequently met, and such cases are regularly reviewed by the Venereal Diseases Officer when he visits the Hospital. The majority of cases of Venereal Disease occurring on the ships visiting the Port are referred by the Ship's Surgeon to the Clinic immediately upon arrival, and the Company will not accept such referred cases for service again until a certificate of fitness is issued by the Venereal Diseases Officer. Many Ships' Surgeons have called at the Clinic to discuss the obvious difficulties, and all have expressed appreciation of the facilities and help given.

Thus co-operation has been happily established with every branch of medicine throughout the Borough and Port.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The majority of these cases are all the result of untreated or unsuspected Gonorrhœa in the mother, and, by our endeavours to treat early cases until complete cure has resulted, this disease could eventually be eliminated from the community. Particulars of these cases will be found in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare. The Venereal Diseases Officer is notified of every case reported to the department, and, by tactful following up, the mother and father are asked to report to their own doctor or to the Clinics.

### Vulvo-Vaginitis.

Three cases of Vulvo-Vaginitis in children were found in the course of the year. Such a condition, when not arising from criminal assault, is usually the result of infection from contaminated articles with which the child has come into contact. The seriousness of the condition can well be understood when it is realised that every case requires a minimum of six months' Hospital treatment, and even when the infection has been eradicated the dangers of ill-health and possible sterility remain.

## TREATMENT.

In the Male and Female Clinics modern facilities for the treatment of Venereal Diseases are available, and where out-patient treatment is inadequate accommodation is provided in the appropriate wards at the Borough Hospital. In the case of male and female Gonorrhœa, local irrigation treatment is still the routine method in conjunction with suitable vaccine and non-specific protein therapy, etc. The Clinics are open each day of the week for intermediate treatment, at hours to suit all classes of patients. In Syphilis, drugs of the arsenobenzole group are administered in conjunction, for the most part, with bismuth in various forms. In Neuro-Syphilis excellent results have been obtained with Tryparsomide, a drug introduced in the Southampton Clinic on the establishment of the present scheme.

It is a matter for regret that Malaria, which has proved so efficacious in disease of the central nervous system, has not been available for such victims because of the inadequacy of the nursing staff at the Borough Hospital. This has resulted in either persuading the patient to enter one of the mental hospitals as a voluntary patient, or waiting until actual certification is necessary. Thus valuable time is lost in cases showing early symptoms.

### Laboratory Facilities.

The laboratory at 23 East Park Terrace is now established as a recognised laboratory under the Venereal Diseases Scheme, and all modern methods of diagnosis are available. It will be seen from the figures that a large amount of work has been carried out.

### Propaganda and Defaulters.

Venereal Diseases are probably the most widespread, yet preventable danger, which the community has to face, are still shunned by all classes even when public health has to be considered. Thus many acquire the disease in complete ignorance. As in all branches of hygiene, the public must be instructed to

protect itself, but, in Southampton, as elsewhere, the access to the individual is extraordinarily difficult. By means of a film and a lecture, delivered by the Venereal Diseases Officer in the Central Hall, an endeavour was made to point out the dangers to the male members of the public. In co-operation with the British Social Hygiene Council, the Health Department gave its support to the film " Damaged Lives," which has been shown at two local picture houses. By lectures to nurses, and particularly to practising midwives, the symptoms suggesting Venereal Disease have been stressed, and has given them an opportunity of being able to recognise the principal signs and symptoms.

The defaulter rate in the town is very low, when the class of patient dealt with is considered. Twenty-five per cent. of the new cases dealt with during the year belonged to other areas, and the tendency of these patients to return to their native towns without letting us know gives the defaulter list an appearance of being larger than it actually is.

Efforts have been made to ensure more regular attendance, and no cases have been written off the Register until every effort to persuade the sufferer of the importance of treatment has failed. Only 98 were so treated in 1933 (approximately 5%), and this is a distinctly encouraging feature.

The methods adopted for following up are as follow :—

At the Male Clinic the casepapers are scrutinised from time to time, and patients who have absented themselves for a period without informing the Medical Officer of their intention or reason for doing so are sent a non-committal note stressing the importance of treatment. These notes are subsequently repeated, and efforts made to get into touch by means of acquaintances among the other patients (care, of course, being taken to preserve the confidential character of the work). These methods have had successful results with natives of Southampton, but numbers of letters are returned where patients have moved to unknown addresses. False names and addresses have again been given in a number of cases of individuals requiring intensive treatment.

At the Female Clinic letters are more sparingly employed, the Health Visitor who carries out duties at the Clinic visiting the Homes and dealing personally with the patients. It is also possible here to make use of the Maternity and Child Welfare

and Ante-Natal services in maintaining contact with defaulters. The personal element thus introduced is obviously more successful than written communications.

The confidential nature of the work renders it imperative that no ostentatious methods should be employed, and hinders us considerably in ensuring that every case completes a cure before discharge. The greater continuity and co-ordination of the work now that the control is centralised under the Venereal Diseases Officer, has already been responsible for considerable improvement.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1933 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, 1933 ... | 1,392 | 91 |
| Number of new cases dealt with for the first time during 1933 at the Out-Patient Clinics ... ... ... | 510 | 205 |
| Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinics during 1933 ... | 20,551 | 4,412 |
| Total number of In-Patients admitted for treatment during 1933 ... ... | 60 | 55 |
| Aggregate number of In-Patient days of treatment given to persons ... ... | 3,955 | 2,793 |

The above figures show that 715 new cases were dealt with for the first time during the year 1933. The total includes 203 persons who attended for conditions other than Venereal.

Compared with the previous year, these figures show an increase of 165 in Venereal cases, and 72 in conditions other than Venereal.

The total attendances at the Out-Patient Clinics amounted to 24,963 compared with 13,632, in the previous year, and 13,900 in 1931.

## Return relating to all Persons who were treated at the Treatment Centres at Nos. 1 and 23 East Park Terrace, Southampton, during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

| | 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 ... ... ... ... ... | 754 | 60 | 2 | ... | 636 | 26 | ... | 5 | 1392 | 91 | 1483 |
| 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 ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 13 | ... | ... | 21 | 7 | ... | 1 | 27 | 21 | 48 |
| 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 ... ... ... ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | 37 |
| ,, secondary ... ... ... ... | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| ,, latent in 1st year of infection ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| ,, all later stages ... ... ... | 52 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 26 | 78 |
| ,, congenital ... ... ... ... | 18 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 27 | 45 |
| Soft Chancre ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257 | 50 | ... | ... | 257 | 50 | 307 |
| ,, later ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 3 | ... | ... | 22 | 3 | 25 |
| Conditions other than venereal ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 87 | 116 | 87 | 203 |
| 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 | 35 | 3 | ... | ... | 24 | 4 | 2 | ... | 61 | 7 | 68 |
| Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4 ... | 908 | 141 | 4 | ... | 960 | 90 | 118 | 93 | 1990 | 324 | 2314 |
| 5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure ... ... ... | 19 | 2 | ... | ... | 66 | 10 | 107 | 57 | 192 | 69 | 261 |
| 6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis, primary ... ... ... ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 |
| ,, secondary ... ... ... ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 |
| ,, latent in 1st year of infection ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, all later stages ... ... ... | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| ,, congenital ... ... ... ... | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Soft Chancre ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 12 | ... | ... | 30 | 12 | 42 |
| ,, later ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| 8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ... | 19 | 14 | 1 | ... | 34 | 12 | ... | 10 | 54 | 36 | 90 |
| 9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ... ... ... | 855 | 103 | 2 | ... | 819 | 49 | 11 | 26 | 1687 | 178 | 1865 |
| | 908 | 141 | 4 | ... | 960 | 90 | 118 | 93 | 1990 | 324 | 2314 |

| | Syphilis. | | Soft Chancre. | | Gonorrhœa. | | than venereal. | | Totals. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | Totals. |
| 10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis, primary ... ... ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| ,, secondary ... ... ... ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| ,, latent in 1st year of infection ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, all later stages ... ... ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| ,, congenital ... ... ... ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 11. Number of attendances :— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) for individual attention of the medical officers | 2819 | 2318 | 5 | ... | 5199 | 1250 | 145 | 201 | 8168 | 3769 | 11937 |
| (*b*) for intermediate treatment, *e.g.*, irrigation, dressing ... ... ... ... ... | 262 | 65 | ... | ... | 12091 | 578 | 30 | ... | 12383 | 643 | 13026 |
| Total attendances ... ... ... | 3081 | 2383 | 5 | ... | 17290 | 1828 | 175 | 201 | 20551 | 4412 | 24963 |
| 12. In-patients :— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year... ... ... ... | 29 | 23 | 1 | ... | 27 | 13 | 3 | 19 | 60 | 55 | 115 |
| (*b*) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given ... ... ... ... | 2748 | 1535 | 13 | ... | 1065 | 450 | 129 | 808 | 3955 | 2793 | 6748 |

| | Under 1 year. | | 1 and under 5 years. | | 5 and under 15 years. | | 15 years and over. | | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ... ... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 27 |

| | Arsenobenzene Compounds. | Mercury. | Bismuth. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14. Chief preparations used in treatment of syphilis :— | | | |
| (*a*) Names of preparations ... ... ... ... | Neokharsivan, Novastab, N.A.B. Stabilarsan. | Hydrarg c creta. Pil. Hyd. | Bismostab, Quinostab. |
| (*b*) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ... ... ... ... | 2473 | ... | 2814 |
| (*c*) Number of injections included in (*b*) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis ... ... ... ... | 531 | ... | 604 |

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

| 16. Pathological Work :— | Microscopical. | | Serum Tests. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For Spirochetes. | For Gonococci. | Wassermann. | Others for Syphilis. | For Gonorrhœa. |
| (*a*) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ... | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (*b*) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ... ... ... ... | ... | 2552 | 2094 | ... | ... |

## Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centres 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). | Southampton | Hampshire | Wiltshire | Cambridge | London | Scotland | Northampton | Liverpool | South Wales | Durham | Cornwall | North Wales | Somerset | Suffolk | Kent | Yorkshire | Derbyshire | Birmingham | Berkshire | Staffordshire | Essex | Lincolnshire | Manchester | Surrey | Dover | Hastings | Gloucestershire | Bristol | Hertfordshire | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis ... ... ... ... | 152 | 43 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 216 |
| Soft Chancre ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Gonorrhœa ... ... ... | 263 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 360 |
| Conditions other than venereal ... | 167 | 24 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 205 |
| Total ... ... ... | 583 | 108 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 783 |
| B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ... | 22156 | 1968 | 1 | 4 | 315 | 80 | 2 | 80 | 67 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | 144 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 25 | 6 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 24963 |
| C. Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ... | 6620 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6748 |
| D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and in-patient Department to patients residing in each area ... | 2049 | 412 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 2 | 2 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2501 |

# *Tuberculosis and Cancer.*

## TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a decrease in the mortality from Tuberculosis in Southampton during the year, the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which had risen from 154 in 1931 to 187 in 1932, fell to 159 for 1933. The deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis rose from 25 in 1932 to 26 in 1933.

The deaths occurred from the following forms of the disease :

| | |
|---|---|
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ... ... | 159 |
| Tuberculous Meningitis ... ... ... | 12 |
| Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of Spine ... ... ... | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of Kidney ... ... ... | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of Epididymitis ... ... | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of Skin ... ... ... | 1 |
| | 185 |

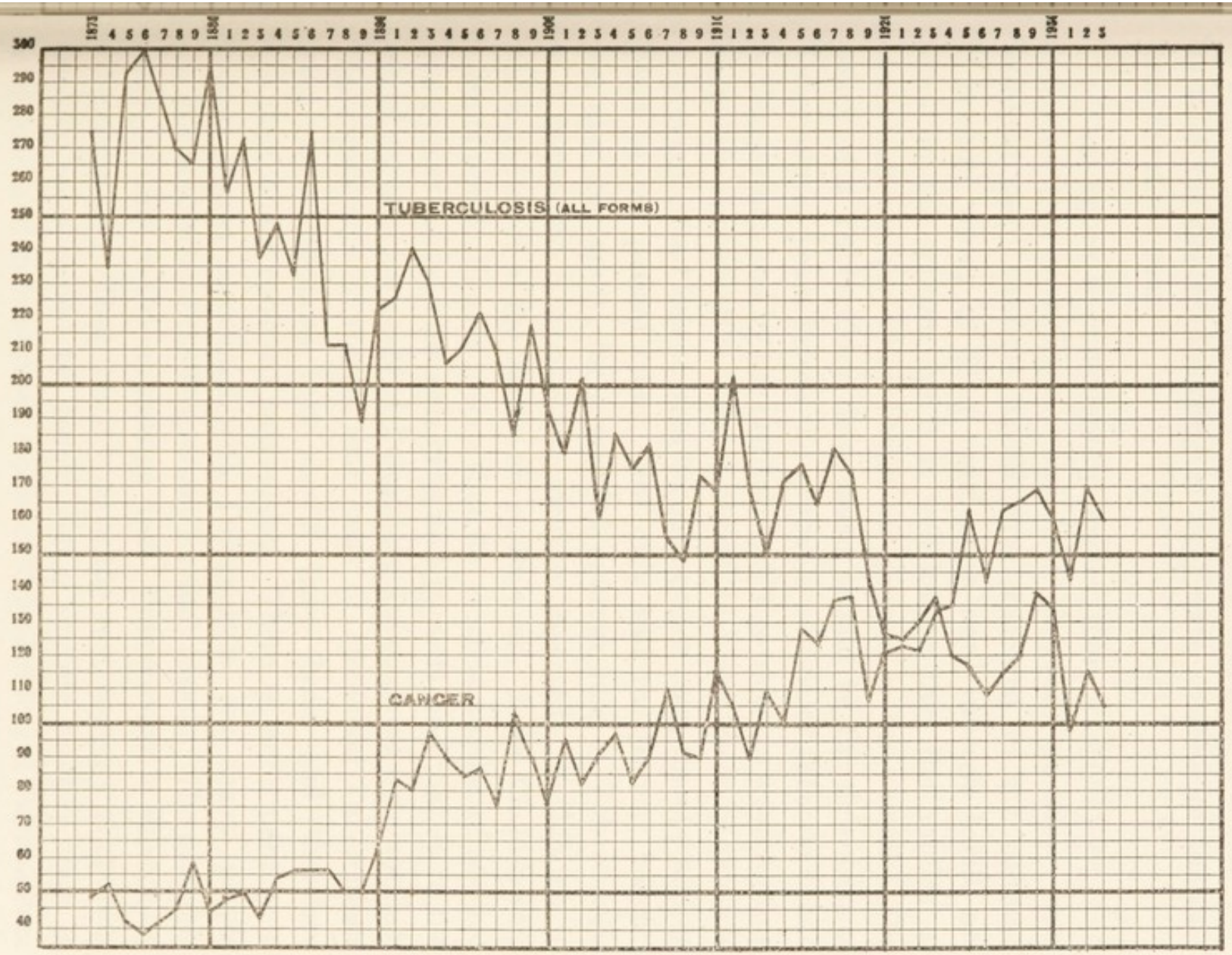
This gives a death rate per 100,000 of the population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of 89.8, and from all forms of Tuberculosis 104.5. The rate for males was 114.0, and for females 67.0.

The following are comparative mortality rates during 1933 in Southampton, and England and Wales per 100,000 of the population :—

| | Southampton. | | | England and Wales. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| Respiratory Tuberculosis ... | 114.0 | 67.0 | 89.8 | 81.9 | 57.1 | 69.0 |
| Other Tuberculosis ... | 17.5 | 12.1 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 12.1 | 13.4 |

NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis of the lung received during 1933 was 232, in addition 45 cases came to the knowledge of the Department otherwise than by formal notification, giving an incidence rate of 1.54 per 1,000 of the population for Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Other forms of Tuberculosis notified and coming to the knowledge of the Department




DEATHS PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER IN SOUTHAMPTON 1873 TO 1933

was 63, giving a rate of 0.35. The ratio of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis to primary notifications for the year 1933 was 159 to 277, or 57.4 per cent. From the table following it is seen that most of the deaths occurring in 1933 were notified for the first time the same year.

This figure is considerably higher than it should be, and indicates that notification has been delayed, probably been withheld until tubercle bacilli have appeared in the sputum. It is quite wrong to delay notification until tubercle bacilli are found in the sputum, for it is well known that the number of cases that recover when bacilli are present is very small. The policy of a Tuberculosis department should be the detection of Tuberculosis, years before the probable advent of tubercle bacilli in the sputum, and by the institution of treatment in a sanatorium on purely conservative lines, it should in many cases be possible to prevent closed lesions from becoming open ones, thereby adding years to the patient's life. Not only will the patient benefit, but also his family, for a positive sputum case of Tuberculosis in a household is a constant menace, especially to children in whom the seeds of the disease are easily sown. From the following table of notifications it is seen that the greatest number of notified cases occur between the ages of 25 and 35 years, and that up to the age of 15 very few cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. The significance of this is that cases of childhood Tuberculosis were not notified as they should have been, and therefore not kept under constant supervision. There is, unfortunately, a certain stigma associated with Tuberculosis, and many people are loathe to attend the Dispensary for that reason. The probable origin of this is the impression that Tuberculosis is essentially a fatal disease. That this is true in the vast majority of sputum positive cases cannot be denied, but a sputum positive stage is a late one, and in most cases evidence of healed foci of Tuberculosis can be seen in a skiagram. That the disease has flared up and involved most of one or both lungs is a regrettable accident, which might have been prevented if the patient had been kept under dispensary supervision. Notification is the only means of keeping

in touch with suspected cases, and with more notification the stigma of Tuberculosis will lessen. In short, the work of the Department is directed towards a decrease in the number of infectious cases amongst the primary notifications, and establishing a diagnosis in the earliest stage of the disease.

Of the cases dying in 1933, the following table shows the years in which the primary notifications were received :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 ... ... ... | 1 | 1928 ... ... ... | 4 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 1 | 1929 ... ... ... | 10 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 1 | 1930 ... ... ... | 10 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | 1 | 1931 ... ... ... | 15 |
| 1923 ... ... ... | 2 | 1932 ... ... ... | 32 |
| 1925 ... ... ... | 1 | 1933 ... ... ... | 40 |
| 1926 ... ... ... | 3 | Not notified ... ... | 30 |
| 1927 ... ... ... | 4 | Transferable Deaths ... | 4 |
| | | | 159 |

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930, DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 30th DECEMBER, 1933.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Notifications ... ... ... ... | 307 |
| Notification of Admission to Hospital ... ... | 227 |
| Ditto Discharged... ... ... ... | 220 |
| | 754 |

Of the above total 278 were notifications of new cases. In addition to the above, 62 cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lungs ... ... ... | 232 | Kidney ... ... ... | 1 |
| Meninges of Brain ... | 6 | Cervical Glands ... ... | 14 |
| Peritoneum and Intestines | 6 | Ankle ... ... ... | 2 |
| Spine ... ... ... | 5 | Wrist ... ... ... | 1 |
| Hip ... ... ... | 5 | Testicles ... ... ... | 1 |
| Knee ... ... ... | 3 | Groin ... ... ... | 1 |

(Ministry of Health, Form T. 137).

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

**Part 1.**—Summary of Notifications during the Period from the **1st January, 1933,** to the **31st December, 1933,** in the **Area** of the **County Borough of Southampton.**

| Age Periods. | Formal Notifications. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Notifications (including duplicates.) |
| | 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 | 3 | 26 | 34 | 35 | 15 | 17 | 2 | 139 | 156 |
| Females ... | — | — | — | 3 | 15 | 19 | 32 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 93 | 102 |
| Non-Pulmonary— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males ... | — | 5 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 26 | 27 |
| Females ... | — | 5 | 6 | 5 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 20 | 22 |

## 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... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 22 |
| Females ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 23 |
| Non-Pulmonary— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males... ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 9 |
| Females ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 8 |

## 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 ... ... | 30 | 16 |
| Ditto Transferable Deaths from Registrar General ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | — |
| Posthumous Notifications ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| "Transfers" from other Areas (other than transferable deaths) ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | — |
| Other Sources—Restored to Register ... ... | 6 | — |

## 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, 1933, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health | 629 | 463 | 1092 | 118 | 114 | 232 | 1324 |
| Number of Cases *removed* from the Register during the year by reason, *inter alia*, of:— | | | | | | | |
| 1.—Withdrawal of Notification (not Tubercular) | 5 | 10 | 15 | — | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| 2.—Recovery from the Disease ... ... | 22 | 11 | 33 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 36 |
| 3.—Death ... ... ... | 98 | 61 | 159 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 185 |
| 4.—Left District, or lost sight of ... ... | 39 | 16 | 55 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 62 |

# TUBERCULOSIS.

## New Cases and Mortality, 1933.

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 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 1—5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 5—10 | 3 | ... | 14 | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 |
| 10—15 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 15—20 | 3 | 16 | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 |
| 20—25 | 29 | 23 | 4 | ... | 10 | 13 | 2 | ... |
| 25—35 | 41 | 41 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 16 | ... | 3 |
| 35—45 | 38 | 14 | ... | 1 | 20 | 12 | ... | ... |
| 45—55 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 1 | ... |
| 55—65 | 18 | 2 | 1 | ... | 17 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| 65 and up'ds. | 5 | 5 | 2 | ... | 5 | 7 | 2 | ... |
| Totals | 161 | 116 | 35 | 28 | 98 | 61 | 15 | 11 |

# TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE showing case-rates (notified cases), deaths, and death-rates from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards during the year 1933.

| 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 ... | 31 | 3.16 | 2 | 0.20 | 33 | 3.36 | 15 | 1.53 | 1 | 0.10 | 16 | 1.63 |
| 2. St. Mary's ... | 16 | 1.55 | 2 | 0.19 | 18 | 1.74 | 9 | 0.87 | — | — | 9 | 0.87 |
| 3. Northam ... | 30 | 3.14 | 3 | 0.31 | 33 | 3.45 | 18 | 1.89 | — | — | 18 | 1.89 |
| 4. Trinity ... | 10 | 1.27 | 2 | 0.25 | 12 | 1.52 | 10 | 1.27 | 3 | 0.38 | 13 | 1.65 |
| 5. Newtown ... | 6 | 0.76 | 3 | 0.38 | 9 | 1.14 | 7 | 0.89 | — | — | 7 | 0.89 |
| 6. All Saints ... | 10 | 1.23 | 3 | 0.37 | 13 | 1.60 | 8 | 0.99 | — | — | 8 | 0.99 |
| 7. Bevois ... | 9 | 1.22 | 1 | 0.14 | 10 | 1.36 | 9 | 1.22 | 2 | 0.28 | 11 | 1.50 |
| 8. Banister ... | 10 | 1.13 | 1 | 0.11 | 11 | 1.24 | 3 | 0.34 | 1 | 0.11 | 4 | 0.45 |
| 9. Freemantle ... | 5 | 0.69 | 1 | 0.14 | 6 | 0.83 | 7 | 0.98 | 2 | 0.27 | 9 | 1.26 |
| 10. Millbrook ... | 13 | 0.96 | 2 | 0.14 | 15 | 1.10 | 6 | 0.44 | 4 | 0.29 | 10 | 0.73 |
| 11. Shirley ... | 15 | 0.84 | 3 | 0.17 | 18 | 1.01 | 10 | 0.56 | 1 | 0.06 | 11 | 0.62 |
| 12. Portswood ... | 9 | 0.78 | 1 | 0.09 | 10 | 0.87 | 8 | 0.69 | 1 | 0.09 | 9 | 0.78 |
| 13. St. Denys ... | 17 | 1.75 | 4 | 0.41 | 21 | 2.16 | 6 | 0.62 | 2 | 0.20 | 8 | 0.82 |
| 14. Bitterne and Pear Tree ... | 12 | 1.03 | 4 | 0.34 | 16 | 1.37 | 10 | 0.86 | — | — | 10 | 0.86 |
| 15. Bitterne and Sholing ... | 12 | 0.90 | 7 | 0.53 | 19 | 1.43 | 8 | 0.60 | 3 | 0.23 | 11 | 0.83 |
| 16. Woolston ... | 12 | 1.51 | 2 | 0.25 | 14 | 1.76 | 9 | 1.14 | 4 | 0.50 | 13 | 1.64 |
| 17. St. Nicholas ... | 15 | 1.01 | 5 | 0.34 | 20 | 1.35 | 16 | 1.08 | 2 | 0.13 | 18 | 1.21 |
| Borough ... | 232 | 1.31 | 46 | 0.26 | 278 | 1.57 | 159 | 0.90 | 26 | 0.15 | 185 | 1.05 |

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Average case-rates and death-rates per 1,000 of the population from Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards during the ten years 1924—1933.

| Ward. | Case-Rate. | | | Death Rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pulmonary. | Non-Pulmonary. | Total. | Pulmonary. | Non-Pulmonary. | Total. |
| 1. Town ... ... | 3.25 | 0.36 | 3.61 | 1.96 | 0.23 | 2.19 |
| 2. St. Mary's ... ... | 2.11 | 0.41 | 2.52 | 1.14 | 0.15 | 1.29 |
| 3. Northam ... ... | 2.35 | 0.55 | 2.90 | 1.34 | 0.18 | 1.52 |
| 4. Trinity ... ... | 2.08 | 0.37 | 2.45 | 1.18 | 0.30 | 1.48 |
| 5. Newtown ... ... | 1.51 | 0.21 | 1.72 | 0.92 | 0.10 | 1.02 |
| 6. All Saints ... ... | 1.64 | 0.24 | 1.88 | 0.87 | 0.10 | 0.97 |
| 7. Bevois ... ... | 1.66 | 0.18 | 1.84 | 0.93 | 0.06 | 0.99 |
| 8. Banister ... ... | 1.19 | 0.11 | 1.30 | 0.61 | 0.06 | 0.67 |
| 9. Freemantle ... ... | 1.55 | 0.20 | 1.75 | 0.97 | 0.24 | 1.21 |
| 10. Millbrook ... ... | 1.70 | 0.24 | 1.94 | 0.96 | 0.20 | 1.16 |
| 11. Shirley ... ... | 1.57 | 0.16 | 1.73 | 0.87 | 0.10 | 0.97 |
| 12. Portswood ... ... | 1.28 | 0.19 | 1.47 | 0.64 | 0.11 | 0.75 |
| 13. St. Denys ... ... | 1.64 | 0.28 | 1.92 | 0.92 | 0.09 | 1.01 |
| 14. Bitterne & Pear Tree | 1.73 | 0.18 | 1.91 | 1.09 | 0.13 | 1.22 |
| 15. Bitterne & Sholing ... | 1.45 | 0.36 | 1.81 | 0.83 | 0.23 | 1.06 |
| 16. Woolston ... ... | 1.31 | 0.25 | 1.56 | 0.89 | 0.13 | 1.02 |
| 17. St. Nicholas ... ... | 1.98 | 0.24 | 2.22 | 1.03 | 0.18 | 1.21 |
| Borough ... ... | 1.79 | 0.27 | 2.06 | 1.02 | 0.16 | 1.18 |

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer is responsible for the clinical work at the two Dispensaries. These are situated at 1 East Park Terrace, and Sydney House, Bitterne. At the latter Clinic two sessions are held weekly, one on Monday evening and the other on Thursday morning. Sessions are held at East Park Terrace every morning, except on Thursdays and Saturdays. There is an evening session on Thursday, the object of these evening sessions being for the benefit of those whose occupation prevents them from attending in the day time. Tuesday morning, at East Park Terrace, is mainly intended for the examination of contacts, although these are examined at any session.

On Saturday morning the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer interviews the Health Visitors. A list of approximately ten notified cases is given weekly to each Health Visitor, upon whom she is expected to call. She obtains information on very important points in connection with the Department, and furnishes her report at the weekly interview. Health Visitors also carry out

the initial visit in newly-notified cases, and complete a very detailed environmental form on each. This is returned to the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, who makes appointments for the contacts to attend the Clinic for an examination. Appointments are also made for notified patients who have not attended the Clinic for some time, and for those who have never attended.

During the year 7,100 visits were made by the Health Visitors.

The following is a summary of the patients who attended Sydney House during the year :—New patients, 49. Contacts, 5. Old patients, 511. Total, 565.

The total number of attendances at East Park Terrace and Sydney House, including new patients and contacts, was 4,905.

New Patients.

New patients are seen at any session at both Clinics.

During the year 442 new patients were examined, of whom 420 were sent by medical practitioners.

A new patient is systematically examined. The various parts of the body as well as the chest are examined clinically. An appointment for an X-Ray examination is then made, and a sputum tube is given with instructions to return a specimen as soon as possible. At the conclusion of the investigation, a report, together with a chart of the chest, is sent to the practitioner, giving a diagnosis, and suggesting disposal or treatment according to the amount of disease present. It is the aim of the Dispensary to furnish practitioners with reports on their cases within a week, but sometimes it is impossible to do this, as there is an occasional delay in the return of the sputum. It is therefore advisable for practitioners to ask new patients to bring a specimen of sputum with them.

Contacts.

Forty-one contacts were examined during the year, 37 of whom were found non-tuberculous. This number is exceptionally low, as it is amongst this section of the public that Tuberculosis in its earliest stages is most likely to be found. Accordingly it is one of the most important branches of work in the Department.

Domiciliary Visits.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer visited 149 patients in their homes during the year.

SPUTA EXAMINATIONS.

The sputum is examined for tubercle bacilli and albumen. Even in undoubtedly active cases of Tuberculosis, it is occasionally necessary to examine the sputum on several occasions before the tubercle bacillus is found. The Lowenstein-Janson method of cultivation has been found useful in these difficult cases, and several specimens have been examined by this method. The presence of albumen is an indication of a lung lesion of some description, but is not pathognomonic of Tuberculosis. Although the examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli is very important, and is done in every case, the absence of organisms does not rule out the diagnosis of Tuberculosis. As stated above, the aim of the Clinic is to treat non-infectious Tuberculosis. Three hundred and ninety-seven specimens were examined, 321 of which were examined for albumen. In the remaining 76, the amount of sputum was insufficient for the albumen test.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

Skiagrams in connection with the Clinic are taken at the Borough Hospital on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 2 o'clock. In addition, all chest cases are screened. Skiagrams are taken as a routine of all new patients, and of others from time to time in order to determine the progress of the disease. The scope of the X-Ray work for the Department includes chests, spinal columns, bones, and joints. Lipiodal injections might occasionally be given in future. This test is valuable in cases of suspected cancer of the lung. Patients receiving artificial Pneumothorax treatment are screened from time to time in order to regulate the degree of collapse of the lung.

During the year there were 1,257 X-Ray examinations.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The institutions provided for the treatment of Tuberculosis are the County Borough Sanatorium, Millbrook, and the Borough Hospital, Shirley Warren. Both institutions provide beds for adults, and usually the more advanced cases are treated at the Borough Hospital. There is no special provision for the treatment of children.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| County Borough Sanatorium | ... | 32 male beds. |
| | | 16 female beds. |
| Borough Hospital | ... ... | 31 male beds. |
| | | 14 female beds. |

There are plans for the erection of new sanatorium accommodation, and it is to be hoped that this work will commence in the near future. A few cases of Tuberculosis are treated in outside sanatoria, the Council defraying part or whole of the expense. Seven children of school age are in Sanatorium Schools. This is a poor substitute, both from a medical and economic standpoint. The foregoing remarks apply to respiratory Tuberculosis only, as children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated at Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Hospital, Alton, eleven cases being admitted during the year, particulars of which are given on page 78.

It is the aim of the Department to do all that is possible for sufferers from Tuberculosis, although its object is primary to detect incipient disease. The various forms of treatment adopted are past the experimental stage, as it is felt that only recognised methods should be employed in a municipal scheme. It is not sufficiently appreciated by patients that the oldest and simplest treatment by means of long periods of rest, good food, and graduated exercises is still the best, and must be the basis of all forms of treatment. The education of the public in medical matters, usually by pernicious articles in newspapers, has led to the belief that Tuberculosis can be rapidly cured by an operation or the use of injections. This is an absolute fallacy. Tuberculosis is a chronic disease, and needs chronic treatment. There are no short cuts. In 5 per cent. of cases Pneumothorax treatment is useful, but from the low percentage of cases it has but a limited use. Tuberculin injections do good in many cases by building up the patient's resistance. A large number of patients in hospital and amongst those attending the Clinic receive weekly injections, and appear to be deriving benefit.

The injection of gold salts is useful in certain cases, and patients have received this during the past year. Gold injections are given in Hospital only, as it is considered inadvisable to give them in the Clinic. The major surgical operations of phrenic evulsion and thoracoplasty are limited to the more severe types of Tuberculosis, and should only be undertaken when it is felt that no other form of treatment will improve the patient. These major surgical operations are performed by the Surgeon at the Borough Hospital.

### Childhood Tuberculosis.

It is not sufficiently recognised in many parts of England that Tuberculosis is a systemic infection of the lymphatic tissue. Infection with the tubercle bacillus can be acquired at any age of life. In childhood the proportion of lymphatic tissue in the body, and particularly in the lungs, is much greater than in the

adult. This lymphatic tissue undergoes retrogression with the onset of adult life. It has been proved that most children in big towns have been infected with smaller or greater doses of the tubercle bacillus by the time they reach the age of 14 years, and Lymphatic Tuberculosis is almost universal in the lungs of children from households where one or both parents are sputum positive. Much of this Tuberculosis heals without greatly affecting the child's health, but a certain percentage progresses to the adult type of ulceration and cavitation, with all its attendant crippling results. That this adult type is not seen more often is because the living tubercle bacilli are arrested in the lymphatic tissue of the lungs and mediastinal glands. If these bacilli are still alive at the retrogressive period, there is nothing to prevent them from setting up active ulcerative Tuberculosis of the adult type in the young adolescent. It is common knowledge that adolescent Tuberculosis is a very frequently occurring disease, and usually runs a rapidly downhill course to a fatal termination.

For combating this real menace two essentials are absolutely necessary :—

1. Hospital Beds for Children. These would be used for children manifesting a definite Toxæmia, showing that at least many organisms were active.

2. Open-air Schools. These would be for the benefit of those children manifesting Tuberculosis in less severe form, and where daily medical supervision is not necessary. It is to be hoped that provision for these children will be made in the near future, as it is on these lines that the ultimate control of Tuberculosis is to be based.

### After-Care.

Patients on discharge from Hospital are required to attend the Dispensary for further supervision and treatment. Insured patients who are too ill to attend are placed under the care of their Medical Practitioner, who is required to furnish a quarterly report in accordance with the Ministry of Health Regulations.

### Extra Nourishment.

The economic depression and the long treatment necessary causes no little hardship to sufferers from Tuberculosis, and such articles of diet as milk, butter, and eggs are the first to be cut down in Tuberculosis households, to the detriment of the patient. To patients who find it difficult to obtain such foodstuffs, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer recommends a period of extra nourishment. This scheme does not apply to patients who are unlikely to recover sufficiently enough to return to work.

RE-HOUSING OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

There is no scheme at present for re-housing infectious cases. Although not much improvement in the health of the patient can be expected in every case, there is a definite improvement in the health of the contacts.

The continuance of the high mortality rate of Tuberculosis in the Borough is a matter of regret. An adverse factor undoubtedly promotes this, namely, unemployment in the shipping industry. Unemployment leads to the purchase of less nourishing food and a lowering of the body resistance. Many cases of Tuberculosis are found in seafarers, and probably the confined quarters of the crew are in some measure responsible for this.

The Department can confidently expect a diminution in the mortality from Tuberculosis, depending on the following factors:

1. Adequate sanatorium accommodation for adults. At least 50 per cent. more beds are necessary.
2. Adequate sanatorium accommodation for children. At least 30 beds are necessary.
3. The provision of open-air schools in the town, a proportion of the places to be allocated to the disposal of the Department.
4. Complete co-operation between Practitioners and the Department.
5. The treatment of incipient cases of Tuberculosis.
6. Systematic examination of contacts of all notified cases.
7. Earlier notification.

*Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme,* 1931.

Under the above Scheme, which was issued by the Home Office, 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.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer is authorised by the Council to carry out initial examinations of workmen engaged in the industry, for which the Home Office pay a fee of 6/- for each examination to the Local Authority.

*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.

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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 1933 :—

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. (Ministry of Health, Form T. 145).

### (A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1933.

| 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 ... ... | 83 | 62 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 83 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 151 |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| (c) Non-Tuberculous ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 92 | 106 | 34 | 31 | 263 |
| B.—Contacts examined during the year:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Definitely Tuberculous ... ... | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 3 |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| (c) Non-Tuberculous ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 37 |
| C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Recovered ... ... ... ... | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 32 |
| (b) Non-Tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous) ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 105 | 136 | 53 | 46 | 340 |
| D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Definitely Tuberculous ... ... | 345 | 251 | 13 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 352 | 256 | 23 | 22 | 653 |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 38 |

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

(**A**) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1933.—Continued.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ... ... ... ... ... | 801 | 2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ... ... | 24 |
| 3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ... | 148 | 4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ... ... ... ... ... | 97 |
| 5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) ... ... ... ... | 4,905 | 6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ... | 45 |
| 7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—<br>(*a*) Personal... ... ... ... ...<br>(*b*) Other ... ... ... ... ... | <br><br>82<br>420 | 8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) | 149 |
| 9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary Purposes ... ... | 7,100 | 10. Number of—<br>(*a*) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined for albumen ... ... ... ...<br>(*b*) X-ray examinations made ... ... in connexion with Dispensary work | <br>397<br>321<br>1,257 |
| 11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (*a*) and A (*b*) on previous page ... ... | 22 | 12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ... ... | 327 |

**(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 Cripples' 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 | 5 | 4 | 8 | — | 1 |
| | Children | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| | Total | 6 | 11 | 16 | — | 1 |
| Number of definitely Tuberculous Patients admitted for treatment | Adult Males | 20 | 72 | 78 | — | 14 |
| | Adult Females | 5 | 59 | 51 | 2 | 11 |
| | Children | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 |
| | Total | 26 | 134 | 132 | 2 | 26 |
| Grand Total ... ... | | 32 | 145 | 148 | 2 | 27 |

## 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 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — |
| | Adult Females | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Children | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Total | 3 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Number of definitely Tuberculous Patients admitted for treatment | Adult Males | 22 | 87 | 42 | 38 | 29 |
| | Adult Females | 12 | 35 | 19 | 16 | 12 |
| | Children | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | — |
| | Total | 35 | 128 | 64 | 58 | 41 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... ... | | 38 | 128 | 67 | 58 | 41 |

### (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 ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Non-Tuberculous ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Doubtful ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS ... ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 8 | 2 |

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

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

| 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 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Non-Tuberculous ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Doubtful ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... ... | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — |

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

**(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous Patients discharged during the year from the Borough Sanatorium.**

| Classification on admission to the Institution. | | Condition at time of discharge. | Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under 3 months. | | | 3–6 months. | | | 6–12 months. | | | More than 12 months. | | | Totals. | | | |
| | | | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Class T.B. minus. | Quiescent ... ... | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 9 | 1 | 16 |
| | | Not quiescent ... | 7 | 7 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 8 | — | 19 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Class T.B. plus. Group 1. | Quiescent ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| | | Not quiescent ... | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | 7 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Class T.B. plus. Group 2. | Quiescent ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | 5 |
| | | Not quiescent ... | 15 | 19 | — | 24 | 6 | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 43 | 27 | — | 70 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | Class T.B. plus. Group 3. | Quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Not quiescent ... | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 2 | — | 11 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Bones and Joints. | Quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Not quiescent ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Abdominal. | Quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Not quiescent ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Other Organs. | Quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Not quiescent ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Peripheral Glands. | Quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Not quiescent ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

**(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous Patients discharged during the year from the Borough Hospital.**

| Classification on admission to the Institution. | | Condition at time of discharge. | Duration of Residental Treatment in the Institution. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grand Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under 3 months. | | | 3–6 months. | | | 6–12 months. | | | More than 12 months. | | | Totals. | | | |
| | | | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Class T.B. minus. | Quiescent ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| | | Not quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Class T.B. plus. Group 1. | Quiescent ... ... | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | — | 7 |
| | | Not quiescent ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Class T.B. plus. Group 2. | Quiescent ... ... | 7 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 10 | 3 | — | 13 |
| | | Not quiescent ... ... | 11 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 3 | — | 16 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | 7 |
| | Class T.B. plus. Group 3. | Quiescent ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Not quiescent ... ... | 7 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 4 | — | 12 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | 27 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 33 | 13 | 2 | 48 |
| Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Bones and Joints. | Quiescent ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| | | Not quiescent ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Abdominal. | Quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Not quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Other Organs. | Quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | Not quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | Peripheral Glands. | Quiescent ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | Not quiescent ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Died in Institution ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer amounted to 284, of which 135 were males and 149 females.

This number is a decrease of 21 compared with previous year, and is equal to a death-rate of 1.60 per 1,000 of the population. The rate is a decrease of 0.12 compared with the previous year, but is 0.05 above the average for 10 years.

The following table shows the death-rate from Cancer in the Municipal Wards during the year 1933, and, for comparison, the average death-rate from the disease for the previous ten years :—

| Ward. | Death-rate, 1933. | Average Death-rate, 10 years, 1923—1932. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Town ... ... ... | 1.64 ... | 2.03 |
| 2. St. Mary's ... ... | 1.26 ... | 1.41 |
| 3. Northam ... ... | 1.57 ... | 1.37 |
| 4. Trinity ... ... ... | 1.91 ... | 1.59 |
| 5. Newtown ... ... | 3.03 ... | 1.66 |
| 6. All Saints ... ... | 1.98 ... | 1.64 |
| 7. Bevois ... ... ... | 2.31 ... | 1.82 |
| 8. Banister ... ... | 1.70 ... | 1.52 |
| 9. Freemantle ... ... | 2.23 ... | 1.78 |
| 10. Millbrook ... ... | 1.48 ... | 1.41 |
| 11. Shirley ... ... ... | 1.08 ... | 1.66 |
| 12. Portswood ... ... | 1.90 ... | 1.50 |
| 13. St. Denys ... ... | 1.34 ... | 1.53 |
| 14. Bitterne and Pear Tree | 1.04 ... | 1.34 |
| 15. Bitterne and Sholing ... | 2.04 ... | 1.23 |
| 16. Woolston ... ... | 1.40 ... | 1.52 |
| 17. St. Nicholas ... ... | 0.94 ... | 1.49 |
| Borough ... ... | 1.60 ... | 1.55 |

Deaths from Cancer during the year 1933, showing the part of the body primarily affected.

| Situation. | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|
| **Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.** | | |
| Cheek ... ... | 1 | — |
| Jaw ... ... ... | 2 | — |
| Lip ... ... ... | 1 | — |
| Maxilla ... ... | 1 | — |
| Mouth ... ... | 2 | — |
| Naso-pharynx ... | 2 | — |
| Palate ... ... | 2 | — |
| Pharynx ... ... | — | 1 |
| Tongue ... ... | 9 | — |
| Tonsil ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| | 21 | 2 |
| **Digestive Organs and Peritoneum.** | | |
| "Bowel" ... ... | 4 | 2 |
| Cæcum ... ... | — | 1 |
| Colon ... ... | 8 | 17 |
| Gall Bladder ... | 1 | — |
| Liver ... ... | 3 | 5 |
| Œsophagus... ... | 10 | 1 |
| Pancreas ... ... | 11 | 2 |
| Peritoneum... ... | — | 1 |
| Pylorus ... ... | 1 | 3 |
| Rectum ... ... | 14 | 12 |
| Sigmoid Flexure ... | 3 | 2 |
| Splenic Flexure ... | — | 1 |
| Stomach ... ... | 25 | 19 |
| | 80 | 66 |

| Situation. | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|
| **Respiratory Organs.** | | |
| Larynx ... ... | 5 | — |
| Lung ... ... | 5 | 2 |
| Trachea ... ... | — | 1 |
| | 10 | 3 |
| **Uterus and Female Genital Organs.** | | |
| Ovary ... ... | — | 6 |
| Uterus ... ... | — | 28 |
| Vagina ... ... | — | 2 |
| Vulva ... ... | — | 2 |
| | — | 38 |
| Breast ... ... | — | 29 |
| **Male Genito-Urinary Organs.** | | |
| Bladder ... ... | 6 | — |
| Kidney ... ... | 2 | — |
| Penis ... ... | 2 | — |
| Prostate ... ... | 9 | — |
| | 19 | — |
| **Unspecified.** | | |
| "Abdomen" ... | — | 4 |
| Axilla ... ... | 1 | — |
| Bladder ... ... | — | 3 |
| Cervical Glands ... | — | 1 |
| Femur ... ... | — | 1 |
| Skin ... ... | 2 | — |
| Spleen ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| Thyroid Gland ... | — | 1 |
| Multiple ... ... | 1 | — |
| | 5 | 11 |

# *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 an Aural Specialist, 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. The Venereal Disease Officer

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 Thursday 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. On Wednesday afternoons the Tuberculosis Officer visits the male and female patients under treatment in the Borough Hospital.

Apart from the visits of the Visiting Physician and Surgeon on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the Hospital is also visited on Friday mornings by the Consulting Surgeon, who sees selected cases in consultation. The Consulting Surgeon also operates in the absence of the Visiting Surgeon, and from time to time he holds theoretical and practical examinations in the Hospital for Senior Nurses.

### Massage 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, 748 operations were successfully performed during the year. Of this number, 310 were Tonsils and Adenoids operations performed by Dr. MacKeith. The position of Visiting Surgeon, rendered vacant by the lamented death of Mr. H. G. G. Nelson, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. J. Nightingale.

### Senile Patients.

During 1933, out of 2,235 admissions (including 120 births), 275 patients over the age of 70. Out of a total number of 463 deaths, 159 were over the age of 70, and 270 were over the age of 60. On the other hand, between the age periods of 1 and 20 only 14 patients died.

### Nursing Staff.

It is hoped that before long building operations will commence in order to provide an addition to the Nurses' Home in which to house 30 extra nurses. This should go far towards relieving the situation, which for some time past has been causing considerable anxiety.

### Health of the Staff.

The health of both the indoor and outdoor Staff has been, on the whole, very good.

**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, 1933.**

| Classification of Wards. | Number of Wards. | BEDS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MEN. | | WOMEN. | | CHILDREN (under 16 years of age). | | Total. | |
| | | Provided | Occupied | Provided | Occupied | Provided | Occupied | Provided | Occupied |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. Medical ... | 2 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 22 | ... | ... | 52 | 46 |
| 2. Surgical ... | 2 | 31 | 20 | 28 | 18 | ... | ... | 59 | 38 |
| 3. Chronic sick * | 5 | 112 | 66 | 56 | 54 | ... | ... | 168 | 120 |
| 4. Children ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 26 | 54 | 26 |
| 5. Venereal ... | 2 | 32 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 5 | ... | 52 | 17 |
| 6. Tuberculosis | 2 | 31 | 29 | 14 | 12 | ... | ... | 45 | 41 |
| 7. Isolation ... | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Maternity ... | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 |
| 9. Mental ... | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 15 | 232 | 149 | 147 | 121 | 59 | 26 | 438 | 296 |

* 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, 1933.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,235 |
| 2. | Number of women confined in hospital ... ... | 139 |
| 3. | Number of live births ... ... ... ... ... | 120 |
| 4. | Number of still births ... ... ... ... ... | 19 |
| 5. | Number of deaths among the newly born (*i.e.*, under 4 weeks of age) ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| 6. | Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those under 5 years) ... ... ... | 31 |
| 7. | Number of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| 8. | Total number of deaths ... ... ... ... ... | 463 |
| 9. | Total number of discharges ... ... ... ... | 1,813 |
| 10. | Duration of stay of patients included in Nos. 8 and 9 above, whose stay was for the following periods — | |
| | (*a*) Under four weeks ... ... ... ... | 1,538 |
| | (*b*) Four weeks and under 13 weeks ... ... | 499 |
| | (*c*) Thirteen weeks or more ... ... ... | 239 |
| 11. | Number of beds occupied during the year :— (a) Average, 295.76 ; (b) highest, 352, on 11th February, 1933 ; (c) lowest, 253, on 17th September, 1933. | |
| 12. | Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations) ... ... ... | 730 |
| 13. | Number of abdominal sections ... ... ... ... | 58 |

### Out-Patients.

During the year 1,257 patients passed through the X-ray Department, viz. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chest cases ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,215 |
| Orthopædic cases ... ... ... ... ... | 42 |
| | 1,257 |

## TABLE C.

**Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or who died in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1933.**

| DISEASE GROUPS. | Children (under 16 years of age). | | Men and Women. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dis-charged. | Died. | Dis-charged. | Died. |
| A. Acute infectious disease ... ... | 12 | 1 | 22 | 9 |
| B. Influenza ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| C. Tuberculosis— | | | | |
| Pulmonary ... ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | 54 | 53 |
| Non-pulmonary ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| D. Malignant disease ... ... ... | ... | ... | 33 | 60 |
| E. Rheumatism— | | | | |
| (1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea ... | 2 | ... | 8 | ... |
| (2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica) ... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... |
| (3) Chronic arthritis ... ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| F. Venereal disease ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 85 | 5 |
| G. Puerperal pyrexia ... ... ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... |
| H. Puerperal fever ... ... ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 |
| I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth ... | ... | ... | 79 | 1 |
| J. Mental diseases ... ... ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| K. Senile decay ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 6 | 15 |
| L. Accidental injury and violence ... | 2 | ... | 54 | 15 |
| In respect of cases not included above— | | | | |
| M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ... | 16 | 4 | 77 | 32 |
| N. ,, ,, Respiratory System ... | 344 | 11 | 135 | 28 |
| O. ,, ,, Circulatory System ... | ... | 2 | 65 | 132 |
| P. ,, ,, Digestive System ... | 28 | 11 | 134 | 19 |
| Q. ,, ,, Genito-urinary System | 10 | 1 | 108 | 40 |
| R. ,, ,, Skin ... ... ... | 62 | 3 | 110 | 3 |
| S. Other diseases ... ... ... ... | 11 | 4 | 40 | 7 |
| T. Mothers and infants discharged from maternity ward— | | | | |
| Mothers ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 125 | ... |
| Infants ... ... ... ... | 116 | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... ... | 608 | 41 | 1205 | 422 |

## TABLE D.

**Classification of number of deaths occurring at the different age periods between 1st January and 31st December, 1933.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Above 90 years of age ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| 2. | Between 80 and 90 years ... ... ... ... | 51 |
| 3. | ,, 70 ,, 80 ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 102 |
| 4. | ,, 60 ,, 70 ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 111 |
| 5. | ,, 50 ,, 60 ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 65 |
| 6. | ,, 40 ,, 50 ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 38 |
| 7. | ,, 30 ,, 40 ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 31 |
| 8. | ,, 20 ,, 30 ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| 9. | ,, 10 ,, 20 ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| 10. | ,, 5 ,, 10 ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| 11. | ,, 1 ,, 5 ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| 12. | Under 1 year ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| 13. | ,, 4 weeks ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| | Total ... | 463 |

There is an increase of 23 deaths as compared with the previous year.

## TABLE E.

**Operations performed at the Borough Hospital from 1st January to 31st December, 1933.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abdominal sections (not including those under No. 4) | 64 |
| 2. | Operations on Bones and Joints— | |
| | (a) Amputations ... ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| | (b) Other Operations on Bones and Joints ... | 26 |
| 3. | Genito-urinary Operations ... ... ... ... | 67 |
| 4. | Gynæcological Operations ... ... ... ... | 117 |
| 5. | Brain Operations... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 6. | Operations on Ear, Nose, and Throat— | |
| | (a) Tonsils and Adenoids ... ... ... ... | 314 |
| | (b) Mastoid ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| | (c) Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| 7. | Eye Operations ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| 8. | Dental Operations ... ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| 9. | Miscellaneous and minor Operations, including Skin grafts, incision, and drainage of abscesses, etc. ... | 119 |
| | Total ... | 748 |

## ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

One thousand and sixty cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and Millbrook Marsh Hospital during the year, compared with 746 in 1932.

There was an increase of 298 in the number of Scarlet Fever cases admitted, and an increase of 60 in the Diphtheria cases.

The following table shows the number and description of the cases admitted in each year since 1924 :—

| Disease Admitted. | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Pox ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | — | *1 | — | 1 | — |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... ... | 284 | 281 | 220 | 354 | 252 | 320 | 303 | 180 | 142 | 440 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... ... | 260 | 261 | 321 | 250 | 311 | 373 | 418 | 230 | 214 | 274 |
| Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ... | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Enteric Fever ... ... ... | 26 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 39 | 19 | 24 | 11 | 15 | 11 |
| Tuberculosis ... ... ... | 112 | 111 | 208 | 216 | 213 | 224 | 222 | 178 | 197 | 152 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ... | — | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 12 |
| Measles and German Measles ... | 40 | 99 | 90 | 68 | 45 | 74 | 65 | 6 | 66 | 24 |
| Chicken Pox ... ... ... | 9 | 24 | 64 | 19 | 37 | 25 | 11 | 22 | 3 | 18 |
| Mumps ... ... ... ... | 33 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 24 | 36 |
| Pneumonia... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 30 |
| Influenza ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | 34 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica ... ... | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — |
| Whooping Cough ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 30 | 11 |
| Poliomyelitis ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 |
| Other Diseases ... ... ... | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| Totals ... ... | 778 | 820 | 941 | 947 | 917 | 1066 | 1055 | 643 | 746 | 1060 |

* For observation.

# ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

## Cases Isolated for Treatment during the Year 1933.

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, 1933. | Total number of Admissions. | Diagnosis confirmed. | Discharged | Died. | Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1933. | Average number of Days in Hospital (Cases treated to a Conclusion) | Case Mortality. Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever ... ... ... ... | 25 | 440 | 434 | 383 | 1 (a) | 81 | 33.8 | — |
| Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ... | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... ... | 17 | 274 | 259 | 228 | 10 (b) | 53 | 33.2 | 2.7 |
| Measles ... ... ... ... | — | 24 | 23 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 24.6 | 4.3 |
| Enteric Fever... ... ... ... | 2 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 1 (c) | 1 | — | — |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ... | 32 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 3 | 29 | 88.2 | — |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... ... | 2 | 36 | 34 | 35 | — | 3 | 17.0 | — |
| Whooping Cough ... ... ... | — | 11 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | — | 18.2 |
| Parotitis ... ... ... ... | — | 7 | 6 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Chicken Pox ... ... ... ... | — | 18 | 17 | 16 | — | 2 | 16.9 | — |
| Influenza ... ... ... ... | 14 | 34 | 34 | 48 | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia ... ... ... ... | 9 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 6 | — | — | 20.0 |
| Meningitis ... ... ... ... | 1 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 1 | — | 58.3 |
| Tonsillitis and other cases ... ... | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... ... ... | 103 | 1060 | 1021 | 956 | 31 | 176 | — | — |

(a) The death of the Scarlet Fever patient was due to an old injury to the throat causing Asphyxia.

(b) Three deaths of patients admitted as Diphtheria were due to the following causes:—Pneumonia, Tuberculous Meningitis, and Marasmus.

(c) Admitted as Enteric Fever, but was suffering from Nephritis and Uræmia.

The second half of the year 1933 was marked by epidemics of the commoner infections, with resulting increase of admissions to the Hospital. The total of patients, excluding Tuberculosis, was higher than for the past fifteen years. There were in all 1,060 admissions, 314 more than the previous year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Four hundred and forty were admitted, compared with 142 the year before. The disease was of a mild character in general, but during the peak period of the epidemic it assumed more virulent propensities. There were, as last year, no deaths actually from the disease, although one of the patients died during convalescence in Hospital. The cause of death was Asphyxia, due to blocking of the larynx by a tissue tag following a tracheotomy previous to admission to relieve the effects of Œdema from a scalded throat. There were nine operations for Otitis Media and Mastoid disease during the year. Six patients admitted for Scarlet Fever were not suffering from this disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

Two hundred and seventy-four patients were admitted, compared with 214 the year previous. The increase was due to an epidemic in the late months of the year. The type, especially at the end of the year, was exceedingly severe with marked Toxæmia, necessitating prolonged stay in Hospital and long convalescence at home. The disease affected primarily the pharynx and nose with little obstruction to the larynx. With the increased severity there was an increased death rate, seven, as compared with four the year before. Six were in children under the age of twelve, who died within a few hours to a few days of admission, while the seventh death occurred in a woman of 48 years with severe Pulmonary and Cardiac disease, who died four hours after admission. The other three deaths in this section did not result from Diphtheria, although notified as such. One child died a a few hours after admission from Pneumonia, another from Tuberculous Meningitis, and the third from Marasmus. Fifteen of the notified cases proved not to be suffering from Diphtheria.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

There were 64 more admissions in 1933 from this infection, including thirty cases of Pneumonia. The character was in the main severe, affecting all ages, but mostly those between sixty and seventy years of age, and between those ages there were five deaths. The other death occurred in a boy twenty years of age, who had bilateral Pneumonia and Empyema.

ERYSIPELAS.

Thirty-six were admitted during the year with no deaths, as compared with 24 in 1932 with four deaths. This is the most ever admitted during twelve months, and the type was, on the whole, severe, involving principally the face and scalp. The extensive use of anti-scarletinal serum in large doses from the commencement lessened the Toxæmia and increased the comfort of the patients. Two of those admitted proved not to be suffering from the notified disease.

MEASLES.

Twenty-four were admitted in 1933 with one death, as compared with 61 with three deaths the year previous. The incidence covered all ages, and was on the whole mild. The death occurred in a child of sixteen months with Broncho-Pneumonia. One of the cases admitted was not diagnosed as such. There were two operations for Mastoid disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Eleven were admitted to the Hospital, as compared with 15 in 1932. Five of the notified cases were not diagnosed as suffering from this disease. There were no deaths. One man of 64, admitted as observation Enteric Fever, died from Uræmia and Nephritis.

MENINGITIS.

This includes all types of the disease admitted to Hospital. There were in all twelve cases. Seven were definitely Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and of the seven five died. Of the others, there was one Streptococcal Meningitis, who died, one Pneumococcal Meningitis, who died, and three which were not Meningitis.

The following Table shows the districts from which cases were admitted during the year 1933 :—

| Disease Notified or Suspected. | Boro'. | Port. | New Forest Rural. | Winchester Rural. | Romsey and Stockbridge. | Romsey Boro'. | Other Districts. | Military Cases. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever ... ... | 387 | 3 | 20 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 440 |
| Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Diphtheria ... ... | 259 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 274 |
| Enteric Fever ... ... | 6 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 11 |
| Tuberculosis ... ... | 152 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 152 |
| Measles ... ... ... | 14 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 24 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| Chicken Pox ... ... | 13 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| Mumps ... ... ... | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 |
| Erysipelas ... ... | 30 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 36 |
| Influenzal Pneumonia | 36 | 8 | — | *19 | — | — | 1 | — | 64 |
| Cerebro - Spinal Meningitis ... | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 12 |
| Poliomyelitis ... ... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Tonsillitis ... ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Dermatitis ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Pyrexia ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Totals ... ... | 925 | 39 | 23 | 35 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 1060 |

* West End Institution.

## MUNICIPAL LABORATORIES.

The work of the Laboratory shows a very marked increase on the previous year's figures. The number of specimens examined for Diphtheria alone showed a 75% higher figure, partly due to the increased examinations of contacts.

Under the Tuberculosis Scheme a new culture media, a Lowenstein Jensen, was commenced, and this will allow of even earlier diagnosis than with the routine microscopic examination of specimens.

Under the Milk and Dairies Act samples of milk are now submitted to the guinea-pig inoculation test, and so the health of the community is further protected.

Samples of water from the Borough reservoirs and the Corporation Baths were analysed.

The main increase in the work has resulted from the recognition of the Laboratory by the Ministry of Health under the Venereal Disease Scheme. Wassermann reactions upon blood and cerebro-spinal fluid are carried out every week, and the various tests required in the modern diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease are available for the Clinics and all members of the medical profession. Owing to the latency of syphilis a Wassermann reaction is carried out on every patient reporting at the Clinics. In previous years only where syphilis was suspected was a Wassermann reaction test performed, so that the number of such tests was nearly five times the previous year's figure. This leads to greater efficiency and a definite financial saving to the department.

All bacteriological examinations required by the staff of the hospitals under the control of the County Borough Council are carried out at the Laboratory, and with the closer personal contact now existing between the Laboratory staff and the Hospital staffs, these examinations are more numerous and more intensive than was possible before.

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 ... ... | 1,749 |
| SPUTA— | |
| Specimens from Doctors ... ... | 628 |
| T. B. Dispensary ... ... ... ... | 397 |
| Estimation of Albumen ... ... | 321 |
| Lowenstein Jensen test (Cultural) ... | 10 |
| TYPHOID GROUP— | |
| Agglutination test for T.A.B. ... ... | 34 |
| Blood Cultures (organisms) ... ... | 19 |
| Fæces ... ... ... ... ... | 46 |
| CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER— | |
| Fluid ... ... ... ... ... | 23 |
| Contacts (Throat Swabs) ... ... | 76 |

VINCENT'S ANGINA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Throat Swabs ... ... ... ... | 5 |

RINGWORM—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cases from Doctors ... ... ... | 19 |
| ,, ,, School Clinic ... ... | 89 |

URINE EXAMINATIONS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Microscopic and Cultural ... ... | 168 |

GONORRHŒA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Urine Examinations—Bacteriological ... | 31 |
| Examinations of Pus, etc. ... ... | 2,420 |
| Specimens from Doctors ... ... | 98 |

SYPHILIS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wassermann Reactions ... ... ... | 1,985 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fluid cell counts ... | 50 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Ross Jones cell counts ... | 50 |

DARK GROUND EXAMINATIONS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirochetes ... ... ... ... | 78 |

ANÆMIA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Blood Films Examined ... ... | 24 |

MISCELLANEOUS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bacteriological tests on samples of Milk (fresh and tinned) ... ... ... | 104 |
| Guinea Pig Inoculations ... ... ... | 5 |
| Analyses of Corporation Baths Water ... | 1 |
| Tests of Water from Borough Reservoirs | 21 |

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Specimens from patients in Hospital ... | 3,400 |
| Number positive ... ... ... ... | 383 |
| Specimens submitted by medical practitioners | 269 |
| Number positive ... ... ... ... | 37 |
| Sputum examination of specimens ... | 30 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fluid examinations ... | 20 |
| Blood Film examinations ... ... ... | 10 |

# *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 :—

IN INSTITUTIONS.

| Institution. | Under 16 years. Male. | Under 16 years. Female. | Over 16 years. Male. | Over 16 years. Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coldeast Colony ... ... | 11 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 40 |
| Tatchbury Mount Colony | — | — | 23 | — | 23 |
| Stoke Park Colony ... | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Princess Christian Farm Colony ... ... ... | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Besford Court ... ... | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| St. Mary's Home, Painswick ... ... ... | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Basingstoke Certified Institution ... ... ... | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Worcester Public Assistance Institution ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Walsham How Home ... | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 11 | 2 | 34 | 33 | 80 |

NOTE.—Early in 1934 the seventeen cases in Institutions not belonging to the Borough were transferred to Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Colonies.

UNDER GUARDIANSHIP.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brighton Guardianship Society ... ... ... | — | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Faith Cottage ... ... | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |

Two male defectives are absent on licence from the Western Counties' Institution, and one female from Stoke Park Colony is on licence in domestic service in Southampton.

## 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.

A Mental Treatment Clinic is held weekly at the Vicarage, East Park Terrace, on Mondays, at which a Mental Specialist from Knowle Mental Hospital is in attendance.

During the year 82 new patients attended the Clinic, the total attendances being 414.

Thirty-two of the cases residing in Southampton were admitted to Knowle Mental Hospital as voluntary patients. Thirty-three voluntary patients were discharged from Knowle Hospital, of which three patients had recovered, 16 were relieved, and 14 had not improved.

# *Miscellaneous.*

## THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908–1932.

The Local Government Act placed the functions under Part I (Infant Life Protection) of the Children Act, 1908, under the administration of the Public Health Authority. These duties had previously been carried out by the Board of Guardians. Part I of the Children Act, 1908, was amended by Part V and Schedule 2 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932. Part V of the Act of 1932 was by an Order of the Secretary of State brought into operation on the 1st January, 1933. Part I of the 1908 Act has not been repealed by, nor included in the consolidation Act, 1933, consequently the part of the 1908 Act not repealed by Part V of the 1932 Act is still on the Statute Book, together with Sections 65 to 69 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, and those parts of Schedule 2 which refer to the Children Act, 1908. The changes brought about by the 1932 Act are as follow :—

The ages under which the reception of children for reward must be registered has been extended from 7 to 9 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.

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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.

The number of persons on the Register who were undertaking for reward the nursing and maintenance of infants at the end of the year was 76, and the number of children in their care as shown by the Register was 93.

Four deaths occurred, and in two cases an inquest was held by the Coroner. Proceedings were taken during the year against a foster-parent for neglecting to give notice to the Local Authority, and the Coroner, of a death of an infant in her care. The Magistrates warned the defendant, and dismissed the case on the payment of costs.

## 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.

The following table is a record of the Vaccinations carried out in Southampton since 1911 :—

| 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 3081 | 1338 | 122 | 11 | 1431 | 179 | 43.4 |
| 1933 | 2918 | 1318‡ | * | * | 1413‡ | * | * |

* Figures not available. † Old Borough only.

‡ These figures do not relate to the births registered in 1933, but are the numbers of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14, and declarations of conscientious objection actually received in 1933, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to whom they relate.

## SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM.

The Southampton Municipal Crematorium was opened in 1932.

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.

Cremations are carried out in accordance with the Cremation Regulations, 1930, 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.

The number of cremations up to the end of 1933 was 270.

# *Housing.*

# HOUSING.

## FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME.

In accordance with Circular 1331, which called for the preparation of the Council's five-year programme, a survey of unfit houses in the Borough was carried out, and official representations were made to the Council with regard to 23 unhealthy areas (19 as Clearance Areas and 4 as Improvement Areas). In addition, it was ascertained that there were 100 individual unfit houses which would require to be demolished under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

**Clearance Areas.**

Under the Housing Act, 1930, an unhealthy area may be declared to be a Clearance Area, where the following conditions are satisfied :—

(*a*) That the dwelling-houses in that area are, by reason of disrepair or insanitary defect, unfit for human habitation, or are by reason of their bad arrangement, or the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets, dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area, or that the other buildings in the area are for like reason dangerous or injurious to the health of the said inhabitants ; and

(*b*) That the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions in the area is demolition of all buildings in the area.

Clearance Areas may be dealt with either :—

(i) By making a Clearance Order, in which case the Owner has to demolish.

(ii) Purchase by agreement or compulsion of land and houses which are later demolished by the Local Authority.

The Local Authority has also power to purchase surrounding land to secure an area of convenient shape and dimensions.

Following inspection by the Housing Committee, official representations were made concerning nineteen unhealthy areas, which were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas :—

**A. Linney's Passage Clearance Area :**

This area includes 4 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Linney's Passage, and 46, French Street. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 20.

**B. Buchan's Court Clearance Area :**

This area includes 3 houses, viz., Nos. 1 and 2, Buchan's Court, and 11, St. Michael's Square. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 20.

**C. Church Row Clearance Area :**

This area includes 6 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Church Row. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 19.

**D. Houndwell Clearance Area :**

This area includes 32 houses, viz., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, St. George's Place, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, Evans Street ; Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 5a, 6, and 7, York Square ; Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, St. George's Street ; and Nos. 1 and 2, Waterhouse Court.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 150.

**E. North Front Clearance Area :**

This area includes 3 houses, viz., Nos. 72, 73, and 74, North Front. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 4.

**F. Foot's Cottages, Compton Walk Clearance Area :**

This area includes 3 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Foot's Cottages. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 3.

**G. Mission Cottages, Kingsland Clearance Area :**

This area includes 4 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mission Cottages.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 8.

**H. Waterloo Bridge Clearance Area :**

This area includes 5 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Waterloo Bridge, and No. 26a, New Road.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 10.

**J. High Road, Swaythling Clearance Area :**

This area includes 10 houses, viz., Nos. 118, 122, 124, 126, 130, 132, 134, 136, and 138, and one house unnumbered, High Road.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 23.

**K. Bell's Buildings, Chapel Street, Clearance Area :**

This area includes 7 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Bell's Buildings, one house in Grace's Court, and one house in Newman's Place.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 17.

**L. Threefield Lane Clearance Area :**

This area includes 113 houses, viz., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16, Threefield Lane ; Nos. 5 and 6, Sawmill Cut ; Nos. 12, 13, 13a, 13b, 17, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37, King Street ; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, Queen Street ; Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Coombs Court ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Wheeler's Court ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Bell's Court ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Russell Court ; Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, Russell Street ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Morris Court ; Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Orchard Lane ; Nos. 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52, Lime Street.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 525.

**M. Lime Street Clearance Area :**

This area includes 2 houses, viz., Nos. 5 and 5a, Lime Street.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 5.

**N. Challis Court Clearance Area :**

This area includes 8 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Challis Court ; 23 and 24, King Street.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 37.

**O. Orchard Lane Clearance Area :**

This area includes 6 houses, viz., Nos. 72, 73, 74, and 75, Orchard Lane ; Nos. 17 and 18, Bell Street.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 14.

**P. Union Court Clearance Area :**

This area includes 4 houses, viz., Nos. 1 and 2, Union Court ; 30 and 31, Union Street.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 14.

**Q. Union Place Clearance Area :**

This area includes 11 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Union Place.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 30.

**R. Bell Street Clearance Area :**

This area includes 82 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, Mount Street ; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, Bell Street ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Cross Court ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Nelson Place ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Barry Court ; Nos. 4, 4a, 5, 6, and 7, Cross Street ; No. 2, Mount Place ; Nos. 14, 15, and 15a, Canal Walk ; and Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Brick Court.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 347.

**S. Lower Canal Walk Clearance Area :**

This area includes 71 houses, viz., Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, St. George's Street ; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10, Lower Canal Walk ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Nelson Place ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, Hartley Street ; Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Saunder's Court ; Nos. 1, and 2, Colson's Court ; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7a, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Charlotte Street ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Mason's Close ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9, China Place ; and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Charlotte Court.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 299.

**T. Wickham Court Clearance Area :**

This area includes 4 houses, viz., Nos. 5, and 6, Wickham Court ; and Nos. 1, and 2, Vyse Lane.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 22.

---

It has been ascertained that the number of persons living in unhealthy areas, whose work necessitates their living in close proximity to the docks, is 40%.

In order to provide conveniently situated alternative accommodation as far as possible for these persons, it is proposed to deal with the three largest Clearance Areas, viz., Houndwell, Threefield Lane, and Lower Canal Walk, by means of Compulsory Purchase Orders, and to utilise these sites for rehousing purposes.

It is further proposed to purchase the following properties (which have not been represented as unfit for human habitation), in order to secure areas of convenient shape and dimensions :—

(*a*) Properties surrounding Threefield Lane Clearance Area, 18 houses, viz. :—Nos. 18, 20, 22, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42, Threefield Lane. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 20, and 21, King Street. Nos. 25, 26, and 27, Russell Street.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 49.

(*b*) Properties surrounding Lower Canal Walk Clearance Area, 13 houses, viz. :—Nos. 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Lower Canal Walk. Florence Cottage and Jubilee Cottage, Charlotte Street.

The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 80.

## IMPROVEMENT AREAS.

An unhealthy area may be declared to be an Improvement Area when—

> " The housing conditions in that area are dangerous " or injurious to the health of the inhabitants by reason " of the disrepair or sanitary defects of dwelling-houses " therein, and also by reason of over-crowding in the " area or of the bad arrangement of the houses or of the " narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets, and that " those conditions can be effectively remedied, without " the demolition of all the buildings in the area, by—
>
> " (i) the demolition or repair, as the circumstances " may require, of those dwelling-houses which " are unfit for human habitation ;
>
> " (ii) the purchase by the authority of any land in " the area which it is expedient for them to " acquire for opening out the area and, if any " buildings on that land have not previously " been demolished, the demolition of those " buildings, so far as it is necessary to demolish " them for that purpose ; and
>
> " (iii) the abatement of over-crowding in the area."

An Improvement Area, unlike a Clearance Area, may contain t as well as unfit houses, and convenient geographical boundaries nay therefore be chosen.

It will be seen that persons will be displaced and require to e rehoused from—

(1) Unfit houses incapable of repair.

(2) Houses purchased and demolished for the purpose of opening up the area.

(3) Houses which are overcrowded.

The following areas, which have been proposed to be dealt ith as Improvement Areas and have been visited by the Housing ub-Committee are now described :—

**rove Street Improvement Area.**

This area contains all the buildings within the following oundaries, viz., Bevois Street on the north, St. Mary Street on e west, Chapel Road on the south, and the Southern Railway on e East, but excluding the Public Assistance Institution, St. ary's Church, and properties having a frontage in St. Mary treet.

It will be seen that this area includes James Street, Golden Grove, Cumberland Street, Edward Street, Coleman Street (including Dickenson's Place and Coleman Court), Grove Street (including Grove Street Cottages, Goddard's Cottage and New Court), Short Street and parts of Chapel Road and Bevois Street.

This area contains 24 houses which are unfit for human habitation and which are incapable of repair at reasonable cost and will require to be demolished.

Four houses should be purchased to open up the area, and 20 of the remaining houses are overcrowded .

The number of persons displaced and who will require to be rehoused are :—

| | | Number of Persons. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | From houses which are incapable of repair ... | 61 |
| (2) | From houses purchased to open up the area ... | 19 |
| (3) | To abate overcrowding ... ... ... ... | 116 |
| | Total ... | 196 |

**Bedford Place Improvement Area.**

This area comprises all the properties within the following boundaries, viz., Carlton Crescent on the North, London Road on the East, Waterloo Terrace on the South, and Bedford Place on the West, but excluding properties with a frontage in Carlton Crescent, London Road, and Bedford Place.

It will be seen that this area includes properties in Upper Bannister Street, Handford Place, Southampton Street, Carlton Place, Winchester Street, Salisbury Street, Lower Bannister Street (including Bannister Cottages), and Waterloo Terrace.

This area contains 9 houses which are unfit for human habitation and which are incapable of repair at reasonable cost and will require demolition. Of the remaining houses 7 are overcrowded.

The number of persons displaced and who will require to be rehoused are :—

| | | Number of persons. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | From unfit houses unfit and incapable of repair | 34 |
| (2) | From houses purchased to open up the area... | Nil |
| (3) | To abate overcrowding ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| | Total ... | 56 |

**Blechynden Improvement Area :**

This area contains (*a*) all the buildings within the following boundaries, viz. :—Commercial Road on the North, Sidford Street on the East, Southbrook Road on the South, Nelson's Hill on the West, with the exception of properties having a frontage in Commercial Road. (*b*) Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, and 37, Southbrook Road.

It will be seen from the map that this area includes Sidford Terrace, Southbrook Square, and parts of Sidford Street, and Southbrook Road.

This area contains 10 houses which are unfit for human habitation, and which are incapable of repair at reasonable cost, and will require to be demolished. Of the remaining houses 2 are overcrowded.

The number of persons displaced and who will require to be rehoused are :—

| | | Number of persons. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | From houses unfit and incapable of repair ... | 47 |
| (2) | From houses purchased to open up the area... | Nil |
| (3) | To abate overcrowding ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| | Total ... | 59 |

**Itchen Ferry Improvement Area :**

The boundary of this area is a line drawn round the following properties :—

Nos. 1—45, Davies Road.
Nos. 10—12, 14—19, 34, 35, 39, and 40, Itchen Ferry.
Nos. 25 and 26, Peartree Green.
Nos. 2—37, Sea Road.

This area includes 22 houses which are unfit for human habitation, and are incapable of repair at reasonable cost, and which will require to be demolished. Of the remaining houses 3 are overcrowded.

The number of persons displaced and who will require to be rehoused are :—

| | | Number of persons. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | From unfit houses which are incapable of repair | 74 |
| (2) | From houses purchased to open up the area... | Nil |
| (3) | To abate overcrowding ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| | Total ... | 89 |

The figures with regard to overcrowding have been estimated on the basis of the standard laid down in the Model Bye-Laws applicable to Improvement Areas, counting a child over the age of 10 years as an adult.

From the above figures it will be seen that the total number of persons who will be displaced from the four Improvement Areas, and who will require to be rehoused, will be :—

| | | Number of persons. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | From houses which are incapable of repair ... | 216 |
| (2) | From houses purchased to open up the area... | 19 |
| (3) | To abate overcrowding ... ... ... ... | 165 |
| | Total ... | 400 |

## REHOUSING.

It is proposed to utilise the undermentioned sites for the purpose of rehousing persons displaced by the operation of the Housing Acts, 1925–30.

**(a) Butts Road Estate :**

Sixty-eight houses of the A3 type (or equivalent) are to be erected on this estate, and should be ready for occupation on October 1st, 1934. These houses will provide alternative accommodation for persons displaced from :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linney's Passage | Clearance | Area. |
| Buchan's Court | ,, | ,, |
| Church Row | ,, | ,, |
| Houndwell | ,, | ,, |
| North Front | ,, | ,, |
| Foot's Cottages | ,, | ,, |
| Mission Cottages | ,, | ,, |
| Waterloo Bridge | ,, | ,, |
| High Road, Swaythling | ,, | ,, |
| Bell's Buildings, Chapel Street, | ,, | ,, |
| Wickham Court | ,, | ,, |

The displaced persons from these areas will require 60 houses. The remaining 8 houses are to be utilised for persons displaced from houses dealt with under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

**(b) Houndwell Site :**

This site should be cleared, and 12 houses erected and ready for occupation by 1st June, 1935, in which it is proposed to rehouse 60 persons displaced from Threefield Lane Clearance Area.

**(c) Coxford Estate :**

On this estate it is proposed to erect the following houses :—

(1) Two hundred and thirty-four houses to be ready for occupation by 1st June, 1935. These houses are intended to rehouse 519 persons displaced from Threefield Lane and Lime Street Clearance Areas ; 400 persons displaced from Grove Street, Bedford Place, Blechynden, and Itchen Ferry Improvement Areas ; and 250 persons displaced from houses dealt with under Section 19 of the Housing Act.

(2) Seventy-eight houses to be ready for occupation on 1st June, 1936.

These houses are intended to rehouse 386 of the 726 persons displaced from Bell Street and Lower Canal Walk Clearance Areas.

**(d) Threefield Lane Site :**

This site should be cleared, and 68 houses erected and ready for occupation by 1st June, 1936.

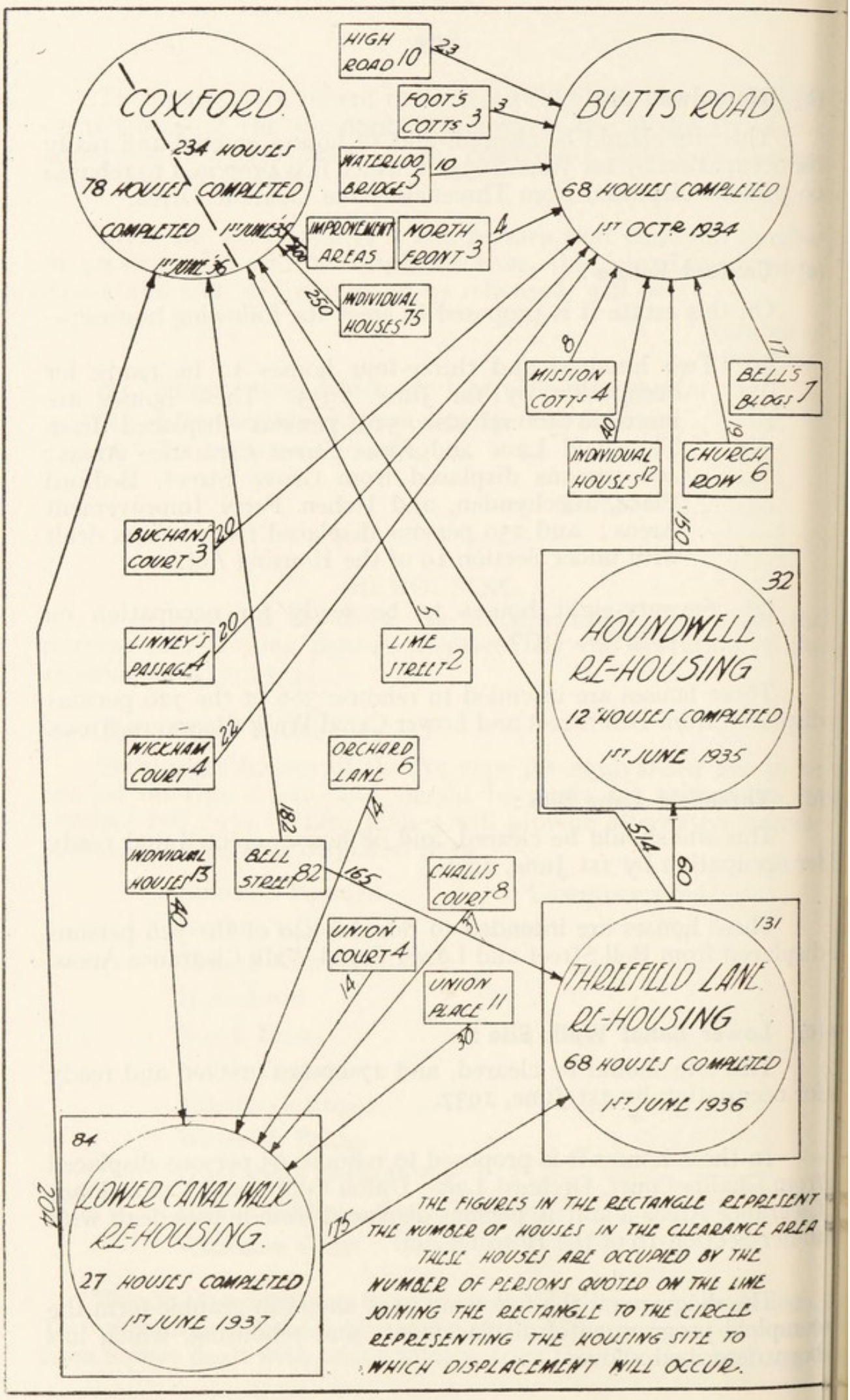
These houses are intended to rehouse 340 of the 726 persons displaced from Bell Street and Lower Canal Walk Clearance Areas.

**(e) Lower Canal Walk Site :**

This site should be cleared, and 27 houses erected and ready for occupation by 1st June, 1937.

In these houses it is proposed to rehouse 95 persons displaced from Challis Court, Orchard Lane, Union Court, and Union Place Clearance Areas ; and 40 persons displaced from houses dealt with under Section 19 of the Housing Act.

The diagram on the following page shows in graphic form the complete programme of displacements and rehousing, which has been described above.


COXFORD
234 HOUSES
78 HOUSES COMPLETED
COMPLETED 1st JUNE 35
1st JUNE 36
BUTTS ROAD
68 HOUSES COMPLETED
1st OCTR 1934
HIGH ROAD 10
23
FOOT'S COTTS 3
3
WATERLOO BRIDGE 5
10
IMPROVEMENT AREAS
NORTH FRONT 3
4
INDIVIDUAL HOUSES 75
250
MISSION COTTS 4
8
INDIVIDUAL HOUSES 12
40
CHURCH ROW 6
16
BELL'S BLDGS 7
17
BUCHAN'S COURT 3
20
LINNEY'S PASSAGE 4
20
WICKHAM COURT 4
22
LIME STREET 2
5
ORCHARD LANE 6
14
INDIVIDUAL HOUSES 13
40
BELL STREET 82
182
165
CHALLIS COURT 8
31
UNION COURT 4
14
UNION PLACE 11
30
32
HOUNDWELL RE-HOUSING
12 HOUSES COMPLETED
1st JUNE 1935
150
514
60
131
THREEFIELD LANE RE-HOUSING
68 HOUSES COMPLETED
1st JUNE 1936
84
LOWER CANAL WALK RE-HOUSING.
27 HOUSES COMPLETED
1st JUNE 1937
204
175
THE FIGURES IN THE RECTANGLE REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE CLEARANCE AREA
THESE HOUSES ARE OCCUPIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS QUOTED ON THE LINE JOINING THE RECTANGLE TO THE CIRCLE REPRESENTING THE HOUSING SITE TO WHICH DISPLACEMENT WILL OCCUR.

During the year five Clearance Areas were dealt with. Of these, three (Victoria Court, St. George's Place, and Brewhouse Court) had already been the subject of Clearance Orders during 1932, but objections had been lodged, and they were awaiting a Local Inquiry by the Minister of Health at the beginning of the year.

**Victoria Court Clearance Area (No. 1).**

**St. George's Place Clearance Area (No. 2).**

**Brewhouse Court Clearance Area (No. 3).**

A short description of these areas, together with photographs, was given in my Report for 1932. The Local Inquiry was held on 2nd January, 1933, when evidence was submitted to the Minister's Inspector on behalf of the owners, after which the Inspector visited the areas.

The Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Health on 21st March, 1933.

Alternative accommodation was offered to displaced persons on the Council's Estate at Butts Road, at an inclusive rental of 7/3 per week for three bedroom non-parlour houses (A 3 type). Of 130 persons displaced from these areas, 63 availed themselves of this accommodation.

**Bell's Court Clearance Area (No. 4).**

**Spa Court Clearance Area (No. 5).**

Resolutions making Clearance Orders for the above were passed by the Council on 1st March, 1933.

**The Southampton (Bell's Court) Clearance Order, No. 4, 1933.**

This area comprised 5 houses, 4 wash-houses, 2 water-closets, 1 brick ashpit, and 1 common tap, situated in the Court. Although there were four wash-houses, only one copper was provided for the use of the 5 houses.

The court was approached by a narrow passage leading off Spa Road, surrounded by high buildings. All the houses were without through ventilation or yards, with the exception of a small forecourt, and were chiefly constructed of wood, the wooden superstructure being in a state of decay and becoming dangerous. They were damp and dilapidated; one was back to back with other premises, and in two cases the side and rear walls were from 3 to 5 feet below the ground level of the adjoining properties.

Objection having been made by the owner, a Local Inquiry was held on 14th June, when the objection was withdrawn, it being subsequently confirmed, 12th July.

Of the 12 displaced persons, only three elected to avail themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butts Road, the remainder themselves securing accommodation elsewhere.

The houses were demolished by 30th December, 1933, and the site left vacant.

**The Southampton (Spa Court) Clearance Order, No. 5, 1933.**

This area comprised 7 houses, 6 wash-houses, 3 water-closets, 1 store, and 1 brick ashpit.

This was a narrow court leading off of Spa Road, and surrounded by high buildings; six of the houses faced North, and were deprived of sunlight. All the houses were without through ventilation or yards, with the exception of a small fore-court; they were damp, owing to the absence of damp-proof courses, and in many instances the walls were bulging. There was no adequate accommodation for the storing of food. Three water-closets were provided for the use of the seven houses; one house being back to back with adjoining premises and having a wooden superstructure. The paving in the court was defective, allowing water to accumulate.

No objection to the Clearance Order was made, though the Minister of Health elected to include this area in the Inquiry held on 14th June. Confirmation of the Order was made on 12th July, 1933, and the occupants were all displaced by 19th September, 1933.

Plans have been submitted for future building on the site, but the buildings had not been demolished by the end of the year.

Of the 36 persons displaced, 18 were rehoused on the Butts Road Estate.

The following is a summary of houses completed for occupation from the date of the Armistice to the end of the year 1933 :—

| Year. | Erected by Council. | Erected by Private Enterprise. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 1933 ... ... ... ... | 118 | 732 | 850 |
| | 3,682 | 8,340 | 12,022 |

Total number of houses erected from 1918 to date of Census 1921—299; since the Census—11,723.

From the summary it will be seen that since the Census of June, 1921, to the 31st December, 1933, the number of new houses in the Borough completed for occupation, including those erected by the Corporation under their various Housing Schemes, totals 11,723.

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) ... ... ... ... ... | 5,754 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 19,092 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 ... ... ... ... | 383 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 1,157 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| (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 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 766 |

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 ... ... ... | 192 |

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 ... | 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 |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ... ... ... ... ... | 574 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after Service of formal Notices :— | |
| (a) By owners ... ... ... ... ... | 567 |
| (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 ... ... 6

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... ... 1

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 ... ... nil

(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 9 houses referred to in Section 1 (3) upon which representation was made, the following action was taken: Demolition Orders were made in 6 cases; in 2 cases the owners gave an undertaking to make the houses habitable; and in 1 case the house was made habitable voluntarily.

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

During the year 383 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. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elm Road ... ... ... ... | 11 | — | 7 |
| Elm Street ... ... ... | 36 | — | 20 |
| Harold Road ... ... ... | 21 | — | 5 |
| Jessie Terrace ... ... ... | 14 | — | 7 |
| May Road ... ... ... ... | 11 | — | — |
| Radcliffe Road ... ... ... | 159 | — | 23 |
| Wharf Street ... ... ... | 16 | — | 4 |
| York Road ... ... ... | 56 | — | 33 |
| York Street ... ... ... | 59 | — | 13 |
| Totals ... ... | 383 | — | 112 |

## THE COMMON BED BUG.

The prevalence of the common bed bug in slum property and methods of eradicating this nuisance have recently formed the subject of investigations by Health Officials.

The adult bed bug is a dark-brown, flat, oval, wingless creature, with a segmented body and three pairs of legs. Both adult and young bed bugs emit a peculiar musty smell, but as they are nocturnal in habit can only occasionally be seen during the day-time in infested dwellings.

They are capable of existing for six months or more without food. The life of the adult bed bug varies from a few weeks up to four years or more under favourable conditions. Even without contact with human beings they may live for their maximum period, feeding presumably on the blood of rats, mice or sparrows.

The eggs are small yellowish-white objects about 1/20th of an inch long, and are fixed by a cement-like substance to the surfaces upon which they are laid. The eggs are laid singly or in batches in the crevices of bedsteads, on mattresses, behind wall-paper, on skirting boards and similar situations, and are hatched in from one to three weeks.

The young bed bug is similar to the adult except for its paler colour and more rounded body. It undergoes a series of moults and on an average reaches maturity in about 10 weeks.

The presence of bed bugs may often be detected by the smell, and by deposits of excreta in the form of individual small dark spots, which, if very numerous, may coalesce into larger areas. Excreta will be found near their normal hiding places on the walls, especially around nail holes, at the edges of cracks in the plaster and woodwork, and where the wallpaper is creased or loose. As the bed bug feeds by night and hides during the day, a very close examination for excreta is necessary to detect their presence.

The chief hiding places are behind wallpaper, moulding of windows, etc., and in any deep crack or groove in woodwork or plaster. They may also be found in crevices between floorboards, and behind overmantles and other permanent fittings. In furniture they frequently take refuge in the seams and leather buttons of stuffed mattresses and in the joints of hollow ornamental brasswork of bedsteads. Other common hiding places are in upholstered furniture, backs of pictures (especially under the paper), the underside of seats of chairs, crevices and cracks in chests-of-drawers, wardrobes and the like ; folds at the tops of curtains and in trunks and boxes which lie undisturbed for some time.

Houses may become infested from removal of infested furniture, bedding, etc., from house to house ; second-hand furniture or bedding ; migration of bed bugs from room to room or from house to house ; firewood from infested premises, etc.

The methods of extermination may be summarised as follows :

(1.) CLEANLINESS.

The importance of this cannot be over-emphasised. Infested premises should be subjected to a thorough "spring-cleaning," and all parts thoroughly scrubbed with soap, water and soda, to which some disinfectant, such as cyllin, may be added.

Fabrics and upholstery require to be brushed and beaten to dislodge the bugs and their eggs. Useless lumber should be destroyed. Heavily upholstered furniture may require to be fumigated, and bedding may be treated by steam disinfection.

Picture rails, skirting boards, window mouldings, etc., may have to be detached and thoroughly cleansed, and cracked and defective plaster work or loose wallpapers repaired. A blow lamp may be used for destruction of bugs on metal surfaces.

(2.) Spray Insecticides.

These may form a useful supplement to, though cannot replace, thorough cleansing.

Numerous proprietary preparations are available, but are generally unnecessarily expensive and many are of doubtful efficiency.

The following formula has been used successfully by H.M. Office of Works, and has the advantage of being cheap :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Paraffin oil ... ... ... ... | 50 parts |
| Ortho-dichlor-benzene ... ... | 2 ,, |
| Methyl salicylate ... ... ... | 1 part |

(3.) Fumigation.

Hydrogen Cyanide (prussic acid gas) is the most effective gas known. Unfortunately it is a deadly poison to human beings and can, therefore, only be employed by experts and in suitable premises.

The method can rarely be used for disinfestation of houses, but is the most satisfactory method of disinfecting furniture in course of removal from infested premises into new houses.

Fumigation by sulphur is sometimes effective but cannot be relied upon to kill bugs in deep harbourage or to kill the eggs. If this method is employed it should be repeated after an interval of three weeks.

# *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 ... ... | 16,061 |
| Inspections on Complaint ... ... ... ... ... | 1,032 |
| ,, under the Housing Act ... ... ... | 383 |
| Re-visits under the Housing Act ... ... ... ... | 1,157 |
| Inspections of Factories ... ... ... ... ... | 93 |
| ,, of Workshops and Workplaces ... ... | 1,266 |
| ,, of Laundries ... ... ... ... ... | 39 |
| ,, of Bakehouses ... ... ... ... | 469 |
| ,, under the Shops Act ... ... ... | 2,335 |
| ,, of Slaughterhouses ... ... ... ... | 4,100 |
| ,, of Butchers' Shops ... ... ... ... | 2,333 |
| ,, of Sausage Factories ... ... ... | 266 |
| ,, of Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc. ... | 1,413 |
| ,, of Fish Shops ... ... ... ... | 371 |
| ,, of Horse Flesh Shops ... ... ... | 46 |
| ,, of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ... | 1,615 |
| ,, of Ice Cream Factories ... ... ... | 234 |
| ,, of Common Lodging Houses ... ... | 1,422 |
| ,, of Houses let in Lodgings ... ... ... | 146 |
| ,, of Courts and Alleys ... ... ... | 245 |
| ,, of Stable Yards, Mews, etc. ... ... | 59 |
| Visits *re* Infectious Disease ... ... ... ... | 853 |
| Preliminary Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances ... ... ... ... ... ... | 574 |
| Legal Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances | 114 |
| Nuisances Abated by Verbal Notices ... ... ... | 533 |
| Drains Tested with Smoke ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| ,, Tested with Water ... ... ... ... | 73 |
| ,, found Defective ... ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Premises Drained to the Public Sewer ... ... ... | 63 |
| Drains cleared and repaired ... ... ... ... | 447 |
| ,, reconstructed ... ... ... ... ... | 68 |
| ,, retrapped ... ... ... ... ... ... | 62 |
| ,, intercepted and ventilated from Sewer ... | 76 |
| Inspection chambers provided to house drains ... | 138 |
| New soil pipes fixed on external walls of houses ... | 18 |
| Water-closets reconstructed ... ... ... ... | 76 |
| Urinals reconstructed and provided with means of flushing ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17 |
| New water-closet pans fixed ... ... ... ... | 203 |
| Water laid on to closets for flushing ... ... ... | 154 |
| Bath, sink wastepipes, etc., disconnected from drains | 56 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sanitary sinks fixed in houses ... ... ... ... | 98 |
| Damp walls of houses remedied ... ... ... ... | 139 |
| Houses cleansed and whitewashed ... ... ... | 171 |
| Roofs of houses repaired ... ... ... ... ... | 269 |
| Eaves, guttering and stackpipe repaired ... ... | 144 |
| Window sashes made to open ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Flooring, windows, etc., repaired ... ... ... | 555 |
| Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms ... | 18 |
| Means of light and ventilation provided to water-closets | 11 |
| Yards paved and drained ... ... ... ... | 44 |
| Yard paving repaired ... ... ... ... ... | 99 |
| Sanitary dustbins provided to houses ... ... ... | 337 |
| Overcrowding in houses abated ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Courts re-limewashed ... ... ... ... ... | 21 |
| Nuisances from keeping animals, etc., abated ... | 4 |
| Manure and offensive matter removed ... ... ... | 50 |
| Cesspools abolished ... ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| Privies abolished ... ... ... ... ... ... | 51 |

## DISINFECTING STATION.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Beds and Mattresses ... ... ... | 1,463 |
| Bolsters and Pillows ... ... ... | 3,040 |
| Blankets and Quilts ... ... ... | 4,371 |
| Sheets ... ... ... ... ... | 1,810 |
| Counterpanes ... ... ... ... | 1,059 |
| Books ... ... ... ... ... | 278 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | 11,173 |
| Total ... ... ... | 23,194 |

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

In connection with the duties imposed under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, a total of 593 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 2,499.

## NATIONAL "RAT WEEK."

The annual National "Rat Week" was held from the 6th to 11th 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 previous years, the co-operation of the Borough Engineer has resulted in the laying of poison baits in the sewers.

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 184. 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 Sanitary Inspectors.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Six hundred and seventy-eight visits were made to shops markets and hawkers' trucks, to see that the provisions of the Acts were carried out.

## DRAINAGE UNDER THE NEW BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

During the year 640 plans were submitted, of which 507 were approved and 133 disapproved.

The approved plans comprise :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dwelling-houses ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,004 |
| Alterations ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 127 |
| Miscellaneous buildings, shop fronts, etc. ... ... | 143 |
| Sewers, etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |

Work completed :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Houses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 732 |
| Alterations ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 108 |
| Miscellaneous buildings ... ... ... ... ... | 164 |
| New Streets ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Number of inspections during progress of work ... | 7,732 |
| Number of drains tested and retested ... ... ... | 1,759 |

## WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACTS AND BYE-LAWS, RELATING TO THE DRAINAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.

During the year 156 notifications were received with respect to the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with Section 11 of the above Bye-laws.

The following works were carried out and supervised by the Department after notification :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Premises drained to the Sewer ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| Drains reconstructed ... ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| ,, cleared and repaired ... ... ... ... | 61 |
| ,, ventilated ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Intercepting traps fixed ... ... ... ... ... | 21 |
| Inspection chambers constructed ... ... ... | 36 |
| New pans fixed ... ... ... ... ... ... | 52 |
| New soil pipes fixed ... ... ... ... ... | 21 |
| Bath, sink wastepipes, etc., disconnected from drains... | 5 |
| New traps fixed ... ... ... ... ... ... | 65 |
| Sanitary sinks provided ... ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| Water-closets reconstructed ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Water laid on to closets ... ... ... ... ... | 40 |
| Cesspools abolished ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| External light and ventilation provided to water-closets | 8 |
| Urinals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Yards paved and drained ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Yard paving repaired ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Water-closets constructed ... ... ... ... ... | 34 |

## WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS.

No samples of water were taken for analysis, but 26 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 8 applications were received to establish the trade of Fish Frier, all of which were refused.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 7 Registered and 22 Licensed Slaughterhouses in the Borough; 4,100 visits were made, and the premises generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

## PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1925.

Nine hundred and sixty-four carcases were marked in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

## FOOD.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Slaughterhouses ... ... ... ... | 4,100 |
| Butchers' Shops ... ... ... ... | 2,333 |
| Sausage Factories ... ... ... | 266 |
| Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc. ... | 1,413 |
| Fish Shops ... ... ... ... | 371 |
| Ice Cream Factories ... ... ... | 234 |

MEAT AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

| | In Slaughter-houses. | In Shops. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carcases of Beef ... ... ... ... | 45 | — | 24,456 lbs. |
| „ Pork ... ... ... ... | 36 | — | 4,152 lbs. |
| Part carcases of Beef ... ... ... | 34 | — | 3,248 lbs. |
| „ „ Pork ... ... ... | 193 | — | 2,370 lbs. |

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

BEEF.

Whole Carcases 55, Quarters 71, Livers 173, Lungs 63, Offals 70, Heads 59, Tongues 57, Hearts 7, Skirts 4, Mesenteries 12, Kidneys 14, Sundry pieces of Beef 2,646 lbs.

Total weight of Beef, 49,483 lbs.

PORK.

Whole Carcases 60, Quarters 24, Offals 275, Heads 165, Sundry pieces of Pork 398 lbs.

Total weight of Pork, 11,834.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Whole Carcases 52, Offals 56, Sundry pieces 230 lbs.

Total weight, 2,267 lbs.

VEAL.

Part Carcases 2, Plucks 2.

Total weight of Veal, 66 lbs.

FISH.

Three hundred and twenty-five boxes of Haddock, 128 boxes f Fillets, 36 boxes of Bloaters, 139 boxes of Kippers, 76 stone f Plaice, 195 stone of Mackerel, 232 stone of Codfish, 12 stone of Roes, 40 stone of Herrings, 75 stone of Whiting, 38 stone of Soles, 6 stone of Megrims, 62 stone of Mixed Fish, 18 stone of Mullet, stone of Skate, 3 stone of Sprats, 39 tins of Prawns, 10 gallons f Cockles, 29 gallons of Shrimps, 18lbs. of Salmon, 72 Escallops, 79 lbs. of Lobsters, 32 barrels of Crabs.

Total weight of Fish, 23,067 lbs.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Eight boxes of Grapes, 24 Rabbits, 45 lbs. of Cheese, 6 Geese, 5 lbs. of Bacon, 12 Ducks, 130 lbs. of Tapioca, 285 tins of Meat, 266 tins of Milk, 171 tins of Tomatoes, 238 tins of Fruit, 11 ns of Fish.

Total weight, 2,638 lbs.

## 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-six were formally purchased in accordance with the Act, and 252 were informal or test samples, 32 of the latter being milk samples.

Proceedings were taken in 17 instances, and convictions obtained in 2. In 5 instances the cases were dismissed, the magistrates accepting the plea that the milk was sold as yielded by the cow. In 10 instances the summons were withdrawn.

| Article. | Number of Samples. | Genuine. | Adulterated. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrowroot ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Aspirins ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Bacon ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Butter ... ... ... ... ... | 28 | 28 | ... |
| Beefex ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Cheese ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 16 | ... |
| Cocoa ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 6 | ... |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | ... |
| Coffee Extract ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Cream ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Custard ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | ... |
| Flour ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Glycerine ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Gregory Powder ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Ground Ginger ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Iodine ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Jam ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Lard ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 20 | ... |
| Margarine ... ... ... ... ... | 28 | 28 | ... |
| Meat Paste ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| „ Extract ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Mustard ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 8 | ... |
| Milk ... ... ... ... ... | 309 | 289 | 20 |
| „ Condensed ... ... ... ... | 11 | 11 | ... |
| „ Dried ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Non-Alcoholic Wine ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Olive Oil ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Pepper ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | ... |
| Pearl Barley ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Rice... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Sausages ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 11 | ... |
| Seidlitz Powder ... ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sponge Cake ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Tartaric Acid ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Vinegar ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Totals ... ... ... | 528 | 505 | 23 |

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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Jan. 17 | Vinegar | Wood Vinegar ... ... | Test sample |
| 96 | Feb. 23 | Milk ... | 9.7% added water ... | Fined £2 |
| 116 | Mar. 7 | Milk ... | 11.6% deficient in fat... | Case dismissed, the Magistrates accepting the plea that the milk was sold as yielded by the cow |
| 144 | ,, 30 | Seidlitz Powder | Incorrectly labelled | Vendor cautioned. Test sample |
| 145 | Apr. 4 | Milk ... | 18.39% deficient in fat | Fined £3 |
| 190 | May 22 | Milk ... | 7.6% deficient in fat ... | No proceedings taken |
| 241 | June 19 | Milk ... | 20.0% deficient in fat | Summons withdrawn |
| 243 | ,, 22 | Milk ... | 5.3% deficient in fat | Transit sample *re* No. 241. Summons withdrawn |
| 244 | ,, 22 | Milk ... | 7.3% deficient in fat | |
| 267 | July 3 | Milk ... | 2.79% added water ... | See transit samples Nos. 277, 278, 279, 284, 285, 287, 290 |
| 277 | ,, 10 | Milk ... | 19.8 added water ... | Summons withdrawn |
| 278 | ,, 10 | Milk ... | 14.0% added water ... | |
| 279 | ,, 10 | Milk ... | 19.0% added water ... | |
| 284 | ,, 10 | Milk ... | 18.9% added water and 15.0% deficient in fat | |
| 285 | ,, 10 | Milk ... | 10.87% added water & 8.3% deficient in fat | |
| 287 | ,, 10 | Milk ... | 10.8% added water ... | |
| 290 | ,, 10 | Milk ... | 18.1% added water ... | |
| 97 | ,, 11 | Milk ... | 20.0% deficient in fat | Test sample |
| 11 | Aug. 14 | Milk ... | 10.6% deficient in fat | Case dismissed, the Magistrates accepting the plea that the milk was sold as yielded by the cow |
| 16 | ,, 29 | Milk ... | 14.6% deficient in fat... | Ditto ditto |
| 56 | Sept. 18 | Milk ... | 6.6% deficient in fat ... | Ditto ditto |
| 73 | ,, 27 | Milk ... | 23.6% deficient in fat... | Ditto ditto |
| 54 | Nov. 9 | Vinegar | Wood Vinegar ... ... | Test sample |

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

There are now 197 purveyors of milk, including 14 cowkeepers, registered in the Borough.

The total includes 41 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. | Portswood and Bitterne Park. | Bassett and Swaythling. | Woolston, Itchen and Bitterne. | Outside the Borough. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Cowkeepers on Register | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 14 |
| Number of Purveyors of Milk on Register ... ... ... | 58 | 41 | 14 | 7 | 22 | 41 | 183 |
| Number of Purveyors of Milk registered during the year ... | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 24 |
| Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## NUISANCES ABATED IN DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Milkshops cleansed and whitewashed ... ... | 216 |
| Dairies ,, ,, ... ... | 68 |
| Cowsheds ,, ,, ... ... | 56 |
| Dairies paved ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Dairies' paving repaired ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Drains repaired ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Eaves, guttering and stackpipe repaired ... ... | 3 |
| Roofs repaired ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Floors repaired ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 358 |

## MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.
## MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

On the 15th March, 1933, the Council decided to appoint a Veterinary Inspector to carry out twice yearly a routine inspection of all dairy cows within the Borough, also, when deemed advantageous, to subject any individual cow to a Tuberculin Test. During the year all premises where cows are kept, 12 in number, were visited twice, and 304 examinations of cows were made. Fourteen cows were tested by means of Tuberculin, and three were subsequently slaughtered. One was found to be in an advanced tuberculous condition, and the carcase was destroyed ; with regard to the other two cows, certain organs only were found to be affected in a minor degree, and the carcases were passed for food.

In conjunction with the inspection of cattle, 22 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination. The samples included mixed milk from the whole of herds, samples from individual cows, and samples taken from milk being delivered to dairies from sources outside of the Borough. Two samples were found to contain Tubercle Bacteria, and the remaining 20 samples showed no evidence of Tubercle.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

During the year five 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 sixteen to use the designation "Pasteurized Milk."

Test samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors of 15 Pasteurized Milks, 14 Certified Milks, and one Grade A Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Two samples of Pasteurized Milks were found to contain more Bacteria per c.c. than the licences allowed. The vendor was cautioned, and subsequent samples were taken and found to comply with the order. One sample of Certified Milk was found deficient in fat. The remaining samples complied with the standard laid down by the order.

## 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 forty-six visits were made, and the houses generally kept in conformity with the Bye-laws.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 common lodging houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 484 persons.

Applications for the registration of all 12 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 twenty-two 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 1933.

| | |
|---|---|
| Factories ... ... ... ... ... ... | 93 |
| Workshops and Workplaces ... ... ... | 1,266 |
| Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses) ... | 469 |
| Laundries (including Factory Laundries) ... | 39 |
| Visits *re* Sanitary Matters... ... ... ... | 635 |
| Total ... ... | 2,502 |

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 | Nil | ... |
| Workshops Notified (already on L.A. Register or re-notified after Notice from Local Authority) ... ... ... | Nil | ... |
| Sanitary Defects ... ... ... ... | 2 | Notices served and defects remedied. |
| Total ... ... ... | 2 | |

Five notifications 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.

Eleven new Workrooms have been measured during the year.

## BAKEHOUSES.

There are 113 Bakehouses on the Register, 68 being Factories and 45 Workshops. Ninety-two of these were in use at the end of the year, and 21 were unoccupied.

They give employment to 405 males and 41 females, in addition to those employed as shop assistants, roundsmen, etc.

Four hundred and sixty-nine visits of inspection were made during the year, and 15 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.

## LAUNDRIES.

There are 31 Laundries on the Register, 18 of which use mechanical power and 13 manual labour.

Thirty-nine visits of inspection have been made during the year.

In addition to the foregoing, 635 visits have been made during the year, comprising re-visits to Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, 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 73 Outworkers, and during August 39 lists containing the names and addresses of 71 Outworkers.

Of the 71 names received in August, three reside outside the Borough, 18 occupy premises registered as workshops, and of the remainder (50), 48 work on wearing apparel, and 2 on upholstery needlework.

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 ten visits of inspection have been made during the year, and five nuisances abated.

## NUISANCES ABATED.

The number of nuisances abated during the year were 98, viz. :—Factories 4; Workshops and Workplaces 79; and Bakehouses 15.

## NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR.

| | Factories. | Workshops. | Workplaces. | Bakehouses. | Laundries. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drains relaid, trapped and ventilated ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, cleared or repaired ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ,, inspection chambers constructed | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ,, soil pipes fixed ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sanit'ry conveniences provided to premises | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 |
| ,, ,, cleansed & limewashed | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 8 |
| ,, ,, screened for privacy | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, ,, provided (separate for sexes) | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| ,, ,, re-constructed ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Water-closets, new pans fixed ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| ,, ,, cisterns, flush pipes, etc., fixed | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| ,, ,, intervening ventilated spaces provided | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| ,, ,, seats, doors, floors or roofs repaired | ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | ... | 9 |
| Defective roofs, walls or floors of workshops repaired | ... | 7 | 2 | 2 | ... | 11 |
| Workshops lighted and ventilated ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, cleansed and limewashed ... | ... | 17 | 5 | 2 | ... | 24 |
| Yards paved or repaired ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Eaves, guttering and stack-pipes repaired | ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | 7 |
| Smoke nuisances abated ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective manure vaults repaired ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Accumulations of manure or refuse removed | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | 8 |
| Totals ... | 4 | 57 | 22 | 15 | ... | 98 |

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

Six 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.

Seven 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, 10.0 parts per 100,000 |
| 2 | " " 7·5 " " |
| 3 | " " 7·5 " " |
| 4 | " " 6.3 " " |
| 5 | " " 7·3 " " |
| 6 | " " 317.0 " " |
| 7 | " " 12.5 " " |

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

With reference to Sample No. 6, which on analysis showed 317.0 parts per 100,000 of Chlorine as Chlorides, i.e., 287.0 parts per 100,000 in excess of the limit allowed, proceedings were taken against the firm concerned. The case was before the Justices on Monday, 25th September, and the defendant, who pleaded guilty, was let off on payment of costs.

## SHOPS ACT, 1912 to 1928.

During the year 2,335 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. 12 | F.C. | Selling non-exempted articles after hours | Fined 10/- |
| „ 12 | J.A.S. | Ditto ditto | Fined 10/- |
| „ 12 | W.G. | Ditto ditto | Fined 20/- |
| Aug. 4 | F.P. | Ditto ditto | Fined 5/- |
| „ 4 | P.G.M. | Ditto ditto | Fined 5/- |
| „ 4 | J.H.C. | Ditto ditto | Fined 10/- |
| Oct. 9 | W.J.B. | Ditto ditto | Fined 5/- |
| „ 9 | M.N. | Ditto ditto | Fined 5/- |

In addition, 110 verbal warnings were given to various shopkeepers during the year.

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

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## 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) | 107 | 4 | ... |
| Workshops ... ... ... ... ... (including Workshop Laundries) | 1,106 | 8 | ... |
| Workplaces ... ... ... ... ... (Other than Outworkers' premises) | 185 | 4 | ... |
| Totals ... ... ... | 1,398 | 16 | ... |

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

| Particulars. (1) | Number of Defects. Found. (2) | Remedied. (3) | Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4) | Number of Offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—* | | | | |
| Want of Cleanliness ... ... | 32 | 32 | ... | ... |
| Want of Ventilation ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Overcrowding ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Want of drainage of floors... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other nuisances ... ... ... | 37 | 37 | ... | ... |
| Sanitary accommodation — insufficient ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Sanitary accommodation — unsuitable or defective ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... |
| Sanitary accommodation — not separate for sexes ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 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 Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921). | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... ... ... | 98 | 98 | ... | ... |

* 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.*

# ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

## ANNUAL REPORT for the Year 1933.

**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 1933.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Samples submitted by Inspectors | | ... ... ... | 528 |
| ,, | ,, | Privately ... ... ... ... | 63 |
| ,, | ,, | by Isle of Wight County Council... | 137 |
| ,, | ,, | by Winchester City Council ... | 56 |

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 ... ... ... | 5 | — | — | — |
| Aspirin ... ... ... ... | 4 | — | — | — |
| Bacon ... ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Barley ... ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Beef Extract ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Butter ... ... ... ... | 28 | — | — | — |
| Cheese ... ... ... ... | 16 | — | — | — |
| Cocoa ... ... ... ... | 6 | — | — | — |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... | 7 | — | — | — |
| Coffee Extract ... ... ... | 2 | — | — | — |
| Cream ... ... ... ... | 2 | — | — | — |
| Custard Powder ... ... | 7 | — | — | — |
| Flour ... ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Ginger ... ... ... ... | 2 | — | — | — |
| Glycerine ... ... ... | 4 | — | — | — |
| Gregory Powder ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Jam ... ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Lard ... ... ... ... | 20 | — | — | — |
| Margarine ... ... ... | 28 | — | — | — |
| Meat Paste ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Milk ... ... ... ... | 309 | 59 | 20 | 9 |
| Milk (Condensed) ... ... | 11 | — | — | — |
| Milk (Dried) ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Mustard ... ... ... | 8 | — | — | — |
| Olive Oil ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Pepper ... ... ... ... | 7 | — | — | — |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 4 | — | — | — |
| Sausages... ... ... ... | 11 | — | — | — |
| Seidlitz Powders ... ... | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| Sponge Cakes ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Tartaric Acid ... ... ... | 2 | — | — | — |
| Tincture of Iodine ... ... | 3 | — | — | — |
| Vinegar (Malt) ... ... ... | 7 | — | 2 | — |
| Wine (Non-Alcoholic) ... ... | 2 | — | — | — |
| Totals ... ... | 528 | 59 | 23 | 9 |

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 ... | 96 | 9.7% added water ... ... | Summoned | Fined £2 |
| ,, ... | 116 | 11.6% deficient in fat ... | ,, | Case dismissed |
| ,, ... | 145 | 18.3% ,, ,, ... | ,, | Fined £3 |
| ,, ... | 190 | 7.6% ,, ,, ... | None | — |
| ,, ... | 241 | 20.0% ,, ,, ... | Summoned | Case withdrawn |
| ,, ... | 243 | 5.3% ,, ,, ... | ,, | ,, |
| ,, ... | 244 | 7.3% ,, ,, ... | ,, | ,, |
| ,, ... | 267 | 2.7% added water ... ... | See 7 following samples | — |
| ,, ... | 277 | 19.8% ,, ,, ... ... | | — |
| ,, ... | 278 | 14.0% ,, ,, ... ... | ,, | — |
| ,, ... | 279 | 19.0% ,, ,, ... ... | ,, | — |
| ,, ... | 284 | 18.9% added water and ... | ,, | — |
| | | 15.0% deficient in fat ... | ,, | — |
| ,, ... | 285 | 10.8% added water and ... | Summoned | Case withdrawn |
| | | 8.3% deficient in fat ... | ,, | — |
| ,, ... | 287 | 4.3% added water ... ... | ,, | ,, |
| ,, ... | 290 | 18.1% added water and ... | ,, | ,, |
| | | 18.3% deficient in fat ... | ,, | ,, |
| ,, ... | 297 | 20.0% deficient in fat ... | Informal ... | — |
| ,, ... | 311 | 10.6% ,, ,, ... | Summoned | Case dismissed |
| ,, ... | 316 | 14.6% ,, ,, ... | ,, | ,, |
| ,, ... | 366 | 6.6% ,, ,, ... | ,, | ,, |
| ,, ... | 373 | 23.6% ,, ,, ... | ,, | ,, |
| Malt ... | 30 | Wood Vinegar ... ... | Informal | — |
| Vinegar | | | | |
| ,, ,, | 464 | ,, ,, ... ... | ,, | — |
| Seidlitz Powder | 144 | Incorrectly labelled "Extra Strong" | Vendor cautioned | — |

## MILK SUPPLY.

The percentage of adulterated samples taken by Inspectors was 6.4%, against 2.02% in 1932, 7.88% in 1931, 2.09% in 1930. This percentage, however, does not give a strictly accurate idea of the general supply, as several of the adulterated samples were repeat samples from the same source. A considerably increased number of milk samples is now being examined, 309 samples being received this year from Inspectors, against 203 in 1931.

The monthly averages of genuine official samples are given below:

| | Fat % | Non-fatty Solids % | Total Solids % |
|---|---|---|---|
| January ... ... ... | 3.83 | 8.87 | 12.70 |
| February ... ... ... | 3.75 | 8.82 | 12.57 |
| March ... ... ... | 3.53 | 8.86 | 12.39 |
| April ... ... ... | 3.58 | 8.83 | 12.41 |
| May ... ... ... | 3.55 | 8.88 | 12.43 |
| June ... ... ... | 3.51 | 8.82 | 12.33 |
| July ... ... ... | 3.61 | 8.83 | 12.44 |
| August ... ... ... | 3.72 | 8.72 | 12.44 |
| September ... ... | 3.82 | 8.79 | 12.61 |
| October ... ... ... | 3.84 | 8.85 | 12.69 |
| November ... ... | 3.88 | 8.95 | 12.83 |
| December ... ... | 3.99 | 8.94 | 12.93 |

## TABLE III.

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

| Year. | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fat % ... ... ... | 3.65 | 3.56 | 3.54 | 3.63 | 3.73 | 3.75 | 3.72 |
| Non-fatty Solids % ... | 8.91 | 8.99 | 9.02 | 9.07 | 8.91 | 8.88 | 8.84 |
| Total Solids % ... | 12.56 | 12.55 | 12.56 | 12.70 | 12.64 | 12.63 | 12.56 |

### Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The number of samples examined with regard to bacteriological content has increased considerably. Last year ten were examined, and this year the number from all sources was 75. Of these, 30 were submitted by Corporation Inspectors, 15 being pasteurized, 14 certified, and one Grade A.T.T. All the Inspectors' samples, with the exception of two pasteurized milks, were satisfactory bacteriologically, but one sample of certified milk was

20.0% deficient in fat. Of the other 45 samples submitted, some were from the Isle of Wight and Winchester, and some from private individuals. A few of these did not comply with the regulations.

**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, cream, custard powder, jam, barley, arrowroot, meat extract, bacon, coffee extract, and meat paste. Two samples of ginger and one of sausages were preserved with sulphur dioxide in permissible amounts. A sample of orange squash contained both sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid.

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

These samples comprised foodstuffs imported into the Docks for home consumption. Thirty-four were examined and reported upon to the Medical Officer of Health, consisting of one or more of the following:—Oranges, apples, pears, drinking water, tallow, canned tomatoes, herrings and pilchards, apricot jam, grape fruit juice, black currants, and glucose.

Seven samples of drinking water were not satisfactory. The pears had been sprayed with arsenical insecticide, and a sample of grape fruit juice contained an excessive amount of 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 1933.

## 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 | 90 | 472.4 | 453.1 | 463.1 | 23 | Absent. |
| 2nd | 86 | 471.0 | 450.3 | 461.9 | 21 | ,, |
| 3rd | 88 | 470.5 | 454.0 | 461.3 | 25 | ,, |
| 4th | 89 | 477.5 | 452.6 | 465.4 | 11 | ,, |

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.

Seven official samples were submitted by the Inspector. One sample was found to be very dirty, and the manufacturer was summoned. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was discharged on the payment of costs.

## Section V.—General.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Commencing on April 1st, 1933, observations have been made of atmospheric pollution in the Borough in connection with the general scheme of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A gauge has been erected in the meteorological enclosure of Andrew's Park, and monthly examinations are made of the accumulated deposits. The following table gives the chief results obtained :—

## TABLE V.

| Month. | Tarry Matter. | Sooty Matter. | Total Solid Deposit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April ... ... ... ... | 0.47 | 1.87 | 13.35 |
| May ... ... ... ... | 0.32 | 2.74 | 11.98 |
| June ... ... ... ... | 0.34 | 2.53 | 11.09 |
| July ... ... ... ... | 0.34 | 1.84 | 16.16 |
| August ... ... ... ... | 0.34 | 1.16 | 11.53 |
| September ... ... ... ... | 0.47 | 2.05 | 14.13 |
| October ... ... ... ... | 0.44 | 1.94 | 12.73 |
| November ... ... ... ... | 0.27 | 1.84 | 8.10 |
| December ... ... ... ... | 0.44 | 1.77 | 9.01 |

The figures are in tons per square mile.

These figures show the degree of atmospheric pollution to be about one-third of the average pollution of London.

During the year 1933, 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 ... ... ... | 26 | samples |
| Waterworks Department ... ... | 368 | ,, |
| Engineer's Department ... ... | 5 | ,, |
| Electrical Engineer's Department ... | 1 | sample |
| Police ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | samples |
| Baths Department ... ... ... | 2 | ,, |
| Borough Coroner ... ... ... | 17 | ,, |
| St. Mary's Institution ... ... ... | 2 | ,, |
| Private ... ... ... ... ... | 26 | ,, |
| 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 VI.**

Hardness of the Borough Water Supply for the Year 1933.

| Source of Sample. | Hardness. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest. | Lowest. | Average. |
| French Street (Otterbourne) ... ... | 16.25° | 8.0° | 9.2° |
| Isolation Hospital (Twyford) ... ... | 9.5° | 5.25° | 7.1° |
| Redbridge (Timsbury) ... ... ... | 11.75° | 6.25° | 8.6° |

## TABLE VII.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933.

| | Number of Samples. |
|---|---|
| Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act ... ... | 784 |
| Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 ... | 75 |
| Public Health Regulations ... ... ... | 34 |
| Gas Regulation Act ... ... ... ... | 353 |
| Rag Flock Act... ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| General ... ... ... ... ... ... | 450 |
| Determinations of Water Hardness ... ... | 1,098 |
| Total ... ... | 2,801 |

Fees received for private analyses ... ... £320 6s. 0d.

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, 1933.

## 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 Memo. 174/S.A.

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

## Section I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1933.

### TABLE A.

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

| — | Number. | Net 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... | 2,121 | 7,816,540 | 688 | 1,448 | 55 | 51 | 122 |
| Motor ... | 363 | 1,984,986 | 100 | 255 | 3 | 2 | 40 |
| Sailing ... | 1 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fishing ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Foreign... | 2,485 | 9,801,554 | 788 | 1,703 | 58 | 53 | 162 |
| Coastwise— | | | | | | | |
| Steamers... | 6,989 | 1,312,309 | 1 | 905 | 63 | 46 | 6 |
| Motor ... | 4,219 | 271,652 | ... | 166 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Sailing ... | 1,779 | 65,456 | ... | 87 | ... | ... | ... |
| Fishing ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Coastwise | 12,987 | 1,649,417 | 1 | 1,158 | 68 | 49 | 8 |
| Total Foreign & Coastwise | 15,472 | 11,450,971 | 789 | 2,861 | 126 | 102 | 170 |

NOTE.—Of the 789 vessels visited by the Medical Officer of Health, 76 were boarded by the Medical Officer of Health alone, and 713 were boarded by both Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

## Section II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

### TABLE B.

(A) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1933.

| Number of Passengers. | Places out of Europe. | | | | Continent of Europe. | Channel Islands. | Trans-migrants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Tourist Class. | 3rd Class. | | | |
| Inwards | 20,921 | 7,687 | 15,335 | 20,149 | 64,445 | 97,333 | 1,723 |
| Outwards | 20,156 | 13,233 | 17,725 | 18,861 | 60,988 | 91,233 | 3,526 |

NOTE.—The figures given in the above table are exclusive of the number of persons travelling on pleasure cruises between the United Kingdom and places out of Europe, as particulars of this class of travel of these passengers are not required to be furnished.

(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.

(C) FOREIGN PORTS FROM WHICH VESSELS ARRIVE.

Ports in Europe, North and South America, Asia, Africa, Australia, and various other Ports throughout the world.

## Section III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(A) FOR THE PORT. (B) FOR 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 Southampton Corporation supplies water to the whole of the Docks, and mains are available at every berth.

The same water is available at the Town Quay, Shell Mex and Agwi Jetties, Southampton Water, and at the Wharves at Eling, Redbridge, and along the River Itchen.

The general practice therefore, is for vessels to take on water rect from the mains, but for other vessels which do not berth, ere are nine water boats equipped for the purpose of transrting fresh water.

There is no supply of fresh water available other than that pplied by the Southampton Corporation, and its high standard purity is ensured by regular chemical and bacteriological alysis.

NUMBER OF WATER BOATS AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION.

Of the nine boats equipped as water carriers, three are emyed solely for this pupose :—Ariel, 20 tons ; Aquator, 200 tons ; d Test, 80 tons. The remaining six :—Beaulieu, 18 tons; naparte, 20 tons ; Erni, 100 tons ; Flying Kestrel, 154 tons ; ulier, 60 tons ; and Romsey, 100 tons, are primarily used as gs, and only occasionally used as water boats.

All these boats have been periodically inspected and found to in a satisfactory sanitary condition. Samples of water are riodically taken and submitted to analysis.

In three cases where the Analyst's report showed deteriorain from the standard of town water, cleansing of the tanks s carried out.

**Section IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.**

These Regulations, which came into force 1st May, 1933, e further effect to the International Sanitary Convention of ris, 1926, and consolidate and extend powers given under the olera, Yellow Fever, and Plague Regulations, 1907, The Port nitary Authorities (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1920, and e Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations, 1929, all which are revoked thereby.

Prior to the coming into operation of the Regulations, nferences were held between (a) representatives of the Port nitary Authority and H.M. Customs, Harbour Board, Pilots, d the Southern Railway Company ; (b) the Port Medical ficer and representatives of H.M. Customs to agree upon the ocedure to be adopted to ensure the maximum co-operation tween the two Authorities in the administration of the gulations.

1. Arrangements for dealing with "Declaration of Health."

By agreement with H.M. Customs, the following arrangements have been put into force :—

(a) That where a vessel is first boarded by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority, that officer shall retain the "Declaration of Health," and leave an "All Clear" Certificate on board for the Customs Officer.

(b) That where an officer of Customs and an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority board a vessel together, the latter officer shall take the "Declaration of Health," and hand the "All Clear" Certificate to the Customs Officer.

(c) That where a vessel is first boarded by a Customs Officer, that officer shall take the "Declaration of Health," and forward it to the Port Sanitary Authority as soon as possible, and the officer of the Port Sanitary Authority receiving the "Declaration of Health" shall sign a receipt, if required.

It was foreseen that difficulty might arise, owing to the Customs Officer visiting a vessel down the river and taking away the "Declaration of Health." Should such vessel subsequently be visited by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority, no "Declaration of Health" would be available.

To meet this contingency, a form was devised and issued to be left on board by the Preventive Officer, stating that he had received the "Declaration of Health" and the action taken by him.

The use of the Blue Medical Certificate, which had previously been used in this Port, was discontinued in the case of foreign-going vessels, but its use has still been continued for vessels trading exclusively within the "Home Trade" limits.

2. Boarding of Vessels.

All vessels entering the docks are boarded on arrival by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority and H.M. Customs. Vessels which berth outside the docks are boarded by H.M. Customs on arrival, and those requiring attention are dealt with by the Port Sanitary Authority. In addition, a round of these vessels is made by launch for the purpose of inspecting as to their sanitary condition.

All vessels which arrive from any foreign port or seaboard which is included in the list prepared pursuant to the provisions of Article 11, and any vessels which have had a case of infectious disease during the voyage are visited by the Port Medical Officer.

3. Notification to the Authority of Inward Vessels requiring Special Attention (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, Information from Pilots, Customs Officers, etc.).

The telegraphic address of "Portelth Southampton" has been registered for the purpose of receiving wireless messages, and arrangements made for de-coding any messages received.

The voluntary system adopted by many companies in this Port, of advising the Port Sanitary Authority in advance regarding health conditions on incoming vessels, was continued throughout the year.

These messages were based on information contained in the general wireless message received by the agents from the vessel. This system was not adopted by all companies, and, as the result of experience gained, it was decided to apply to the Minister of Health for Article 6 of the Regulations to be made applicable to this Port. By notice in the "London Gazette," 31st October, 1933, the Minister declared that the provisions of this Article shall apply to this Port on and from 1st February, 1934. H.M. Customs also advise the Port Sanitary Authority of any case of sickness which comes to their notice when visiting outlying vessels.

4. Mooring Stations Designated under Article 10: (a) Within the Docks, (b) Outside the Docks.

The following "Mooring Stations" have been established with the concurrence of the Customs and Harbour Authorities:—

*Inner Mooring Stations.*

(a) For vessels bound for the Southern Railway Docks, for Agwi Jetty, or for Shell-Mex Jetty.—The usual place of mooring, subject to the vessel being moored at least six feet from the quay or jetty.

(b) For vessels bound for places in the Southampton Port Sanitary Area other than those specified at (a)—Between Hythe Pier and the Pilot Cutter Moorings in Southampton Water.

*Outer Mooring Stations.*

(a) For vessels not exceeding 500 feet in length.—Between Hamble Spit Buoy and Shell-Mex Jetty in Southampton Water.

(b) For vessels exceeding 500 feet in length.—At Stokes Bay.

The Outer Mooring Station at Stokes Bay, being outside the Southampton Port Sanitary District, required the approval of the Minister of Health, which has since been obtained, and the Mooring Stations as outlined on the previous page were finally approved by the Council 18th October, 1933.

5. Particulars of any Standing Exemption from the Provision of Article 14.

The procedure agreed upon at the Conference of the Association of Port Sanitary Authorities was that healthy vessels from infected ports should be sent to the ordinary berth by the Customs Officer, and boarded later by the Port Medical Officer.

It was pointed out that by the regulations it was the duty of the Customs Officer to detain a vessel from an infected port at a mooring station, unless the Port Medical Officer of Health otherwise allows.

As inevitable delay would result from detention of such vessels as oil tankers, in Southampton Water, it was suggested that some exemption might be granted in these cases by the Medical Officer.

Vessels from infected ports berthing in the Southern Railway Docks are invariably met on arrival by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority. For vessels berthing elsewhere, however, the following exemption is authorised by the Port Medical Officer:

That healthy vessels from an infected port should be allowed to proceed to their own berth and to unload, but that that the Medical Officer of Health should be informed as soon as possible.

That, in the event of the ship being unhealthy, the Customs Officer will notify the Port Sanitary Authority at the earliest possible moment and detain the ship.

In view of the comprehensive arrangements in force at this Port to secure that incoming vessels are met on arrival by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority, it was not considered desirable to give further standing exemptions.

6. Experience of Working Article 16.

It has been the practice of some Shipping Companies to send down employees to board incoming vessels for the purpose of conveying and distributing mails, prior to inspection by an officer of the Sanitary Authority or Customs Officer.

As this practice is not in accordance with the Regulations, unless with the express consent of the Port Medical Officer, arrangements have been made for permits to be issued for this purpose on the application of Shipping Companies or agents.

Up to the present no such applications have been refused, and permission would only be withheld on the ground that there was reason to believe that the ship was unhealthy.

It has been the practice in this Port for many years to require address lists of passengers landing at Southampton from all vessels, except those which have called exclusively at North Atlantic ports during the voyage.

This practice has been continued during the year, the lists being prepared prior to the arrival of the vessel, thus obviating delay when the vessel berths.

Special cards have been printed permitting passengers to land, provided they fill in the precise address to which they are proceeding, and undertake to notify the Port Medical Officer forthwith of any change of address which may occur within fourteen days of disembarkation.

These cards would be used extensively in cases of major infections or other cases at the discretion of the Medical Officer. No cases of the major infections occurred, however, since the Regulations came into force.

7. (a) Premises and Waiting Rooms for Medical Examination.

Premises and waiting rooms for medical examinations are provided in connection with the rooms used by the Immigration Officers ; on the larger vessels using this Port, adequate facilities for medical examination are available on board.

(b) Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing, and other Articles.

Disinfection of quarters is carried out in all cases of infectious disease by the staff of the Port Sanitary Authority, or by the Shipping Companies under their supervision.

Formalin spray is the method employed together with thorough cleansing. Should fumigation be required, this is carried out by firms of chemists who specialise in this work, under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Authority. Contacts

requiring disinfection are taken to the Disinfecting Station at West Quay, where fully-equipped bathrooms are available. Clothing and other articles are also dealt with at this station by means of steam disinfectors.

(c) Premises for the Temporary Accommodation of Persons for whom such Accommodation is required for the Purpose of the Regulations.

No special accommodation has been set aside for this purpose, but this could be speedily arranged, should the occasion arise, at the Borough General Hospital (450 beds), or at one of the hospitals for infectious disease.

(d) Hospital Accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, and other Infectious Diseases.

The following Hospitals provided by the Southampton Corporation are available for cases or suspected cases of infectious disease arriving at this Port :—

(1) Isolation Hospital, Millbrook—148 beds are available for these cases.

(2) Small Pox Hospital, Millbrook Marsh, providing accommodation for 30 cases.

(e) Ambulance Transport.

The three motor ambulances provided by the Corporation are available for the Port for the removal of cases of infectious disease. Ambulances provided by the Fire Brigade and the Red Cross Society are also available for non-infectious cases. The motor launch provided by the Port Sanitary Authority is adapted for the transport of two stretcher cases.

(f) Supervision of Contacts.

The procedure for ascertaining passengers' destination has been described in dealing with the working of Article 16, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which such passengers are proceeding is informed by letter, giving necessary particulars. Contacts remaining in the Borough are kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The same procedure applies to seamen who are paid off in this Port.

8. Arrangements for Bacteriological Examination of Rats for Plague.

All rats caught or found dead about docks or on vessels are brought to the Port Sanitary Office, where they are examined, and a proportion submitted to post-mortem examination by the Medical Officers, specimens being forwarded to the Municipal Laboratory for microscopical and cultural examination.

9. Arrangements for other Bacteriological or Pathological Examination.

This work is carried out by the Pathologist at the Municipal Laboratory.

10. Arrangements for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Disease among Sailors under International Arrangements.

The treatment of venereal diseases in accordance with the International Convention is carried out at the new Treatment Centre, which is conducted in a separate building adjoining the other Municipal Clinics at East Park Terrace.

This centre is under the charge of a full-time Venereal Diseases Officer and Pathologist, and is available for treatment daily. Notices giving particulars of the facilities provided are carried by the Sanitary Inspectors, and are distributed by them on their visits to vessels where indicated. In addition, notices are displayed in the public lavatories about the Borough and Docks.

11. Arrangements for the Interment of the Dead.

The Port shares the facilities of the town for this purpose, the Corporation providing Cemeteries and a modern Crematorium.

A Municipal Mortuary is available, situated at Platform Road, which adjoins the Docks. Facilities are thus available for the interment of the dead, subject to any special condition which might be imposed by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of persons dying from an infectious disease.

12. Other Matters, if any, requiring or receiving Attention.

As required by Article 11, a complete list of infected ports and seaboards is compiled each month by the Port Medical Officer, and six copies forwarded to the Chief Preventive Officer, H.M. Customs, any additions or amendments being notified weekly.

Copies of these lists are also forwarded to the Pilots' Association for the information of Inward Pilots.

It has also been found desirable to include in Part 2 of the Declaration of Health columns giving numbers of passengers (British and Alien) landing at Southampton.

## PSITTACOSIS.

### The Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.

The importation of any bird of the parrot species is prohibited by these Regulations, unless for consignment to the London Zoological Society, or by special permission of the Ministry of Health, and enquiries are made on all incoming vessels as to the presence of any bird on board.

Notifications are received by the Port Sanitary Authority of any cases coming to the notice of H.M. Customs.

The following table shows the action taken during the year under these Regulations :—

Eleven notices were served in respect of 36 parrots: 10 were re-exported, 13 were surrendered and destroyed under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Staff, 8 were imported under licence of the Ministry of Health, while 5 which arrived in previous years are under detention on yachts in this Port, and are regularly inspected by the Port Sanitary Staff.

## TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from vessels.

| Disease. | Number of cases during 1933. | | Number of Vessels concerned. | Average number of cases for previous five years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Passengers. | Crew. | | |
| Chicken Pox ... ... | 8 | 1 | 9 | 22.4 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 9.4 |
| Dysentery ... ... ... | 18 | 1 | 12 | 25.4 |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2.0 |
| Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever ... ... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 29.4 |
| Encephalitis ... ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1.8 |
| German Measels ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2.6 |
| Influenza ... ... ... | 13 | 31 | 6 | 39.4 |
| Malaria ... ... ... | 20 | 2 | 14 | 27.6 |
| Measles ... ... ... | 8 | 4 | 7 | 20.0 |
| Mumps ... ... ... | 5 | 2 | 6 | 9.2 |
| Poliomyelitis ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1.2 |
| Pharyngitis ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2.4 |
| Pneumonia ... ... ... | 39 | 4 | 23 | 37.8 |
| Small Pox ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .6 |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7.6 |
| Tuberculosis ... ... | 116 | 9 | 52 | 130.4 |
| Tonsillitis ... ... ... | 5 | 7 | 9 | 16.2 |
| Undulant Fever ... ... | 5 | ... | 3 | .4 |
| Venereal ... ... ... | 14 | 35 | 41 | 71.6 |
| Whooping Cough ... ... | 4 | ... | 2 | 9.6 |
| Totals ... ... ... | 268 | 102 | 201 | — |

## TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

| Disease. | Number of cases during 1933. | | Number of Vessels concerned. | Average number of cases for previous five years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Passengers. | Crew. | | |
| Chicken Pox ... ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 3.4 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 |
| Dysentery ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1.4 |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .2 |
| Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever ... ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4.4 |
| Encephalitis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| German Measles ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .8 |
| Influenza ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.6 |
| Malaria ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11.2 |
| Measles ... ... ... | 6 | ... | 5 | 10.0 |
| Mumps ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1.4 |
| Poliomyelitis ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pharyngitis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pneumonia ... ... ... | 15 | 4 | 11 | 11.2 |
| Small Pox ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .6 |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1.8 |
| Tuberculosis ... ... | 17 | 2 | 15 | 23.8 |
| Tonsillitis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .2 |
| Undulant Fever ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Venereal ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .2 |
| Whooping Cough ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 |
| Totals ... ... ... | 52 | 10 | 45 | — |

## Section V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

1. STEPS TAKEN FOR DETECTION OF RODENT PLAGUE: (A) IN SHIPS IN THE PORT. (B) ON QUAYS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, ETC., IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORT.

Careful enquiries and inspections as regard to rat infestations are made on all vessels (whether foreign going, home trading, or coastwise) entering the Port, and any instances of death or sickness of rats on board are thoroughly investigated.

All rats caught or found dead upon ships or about the docks are taken to the Port Sanitary Office where they are examined. All abnormal rats are subjected to post-mortem examination by the Medical Officer, and bacteriological specimens from the liver, spleen and enlarged glands are forwarded to the Municipal Laboratory for examination.

During the past year bacteriological specimens were taken from 108 rats, the report in every case being negative.

2. MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF RAT BETWEEN SHIPS AND THE SHORE.

Regulations drawn up by the Port Medical Officer for this purpose are as follows :—

(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.

Official notices are served on the Master of all vessels from infected ports, grain carrying ships, or vessels showing evidence of rats. With the co-operation of the Shipping Companies, however, it may be said that the procedure outlined above has become the general practice on all vessels in the Port.

3. Methods of Deratisation of: (a) Ships. (b) Premises in the vicinity of Docks or Quays.

(a) Routine setting of traps is carried out by the Shipping Companies.

Some companies employ their own men as rat-catchers, though the majority employ professional rat-catchers on all their vessels. Poisoning is only occasionally used on ships.

Fumigation. During the current year there have been no instances of vessels entering the Port which would have necessitated fumigation by reason of rat infestation.

Fumigation was, however, carried on in the case of eleven vessels at the wish of the Company, either for the purpose of freeing the ship from cockroaches or as a routine annual procedure.

Fumigations were conducted by contracting chemists, and the work was supervised throughout by the Port Sanitary staff as Deratisation Certificates were asked for.

Fumigants employed during the year were: Liquid Hydrocyanic Acid, Sodium Cyanide, Liquid H.C.N. combined with Discoids.

(b) The Southern Railway Company employ a full-time rat-catcher about the docks, warehouses, etc., the methods employed being trapping and poisoning.

4. Measures taken for the Detection of Rat Prevalence in Ships and on Shore.

Systematic inspection is carried out on all vessels for rat traces and harbourage, similar inspections are also carried out on quays, wharves, and warehouses, and appropriate action taken where such traces are found. Although trapping is carried out as extensively as in previous years by professional rat-catchers, and the area has been extended owing to the construction of the new Docks, the total number of rats caught during the year was reduced to 939 (273 being caught on ships, and 666 being caught on shore).

Comparative figures for the preceding five years are given below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1928 ... ... ... ... | 5,999 |
| 1929 ... ... ... ... | 4,178 |
| 1930 ... ... ... ... | 2,515 |
| 1931 ... ... ... ... | 1,793 |
| 1932 ... ... ... ... | 1,206 |

5. RAT-PROOFING.

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc , rat-proof ?

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.
(i) In Ships. (ii) On Shore.

(a) and (b). The standard of rat-proofing of the sheds, wharves, and warehouses is, generally speaking, satisfactory. Practically all sheds are of metal construction, the floors being of concrete, surfaced with tar-paving ; a few sheds remaining which are of wooden construction have been floored with concrete. During the year a fire destroyed the wooden sheds at Berth 31-2, and these are being replaced by modern metal and concrete sheds. All buildings, quays, and wharves on the new Dock Extension are constructed on modern rat-proof principles.

(i) In Ships.

It has been the practice in this Port for many years, when issuing Deratisation Exemption Certificates, to forward to the Companies a detailed schedule of work required to correct or protect rat harbourage found on detailed inspection of the vessel. During the year such schedules were issued in the case of 49 vessels, and numerous other minor corrections were secured by means of verbal intimation.

The co-operation of the Shipping Companies in this matter has been good, and the work required has been willingly carried out ; and the value of this work is reflected by the steady decrease in the number of rats found on board vessels using this Port.

(ii) On Shore.

The reconstruction of sheds at Berth 31-2 has already been referred to, refuse deposits are removed daily, and any possible harbourage is noted by the Sanitary Inspectors and correction secured.

## RATS DESTROYED DURING 1933. TABLE E.

(1) ON VESSELS.

| Number of Rats. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total in Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black ... ... ... ... | 21 | 17 | 21 | 37 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 53 | 12 | 254 |
| Brown ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 19 |
| Species not recorded ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Examined ... ... ... | 23 | 19 | 23 | 40 | 21 | 21 | 28 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 55 | 12 | *273 |
| 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 ... ... ... ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Brown ... ... ... ... | 66 | 63 | 56 | 64 | 45 | 45 | 54 | 68 | 45 | 53 | 42 | 60 | 661 |
| Species not recorded ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Examined ... ... ... | 66 | 66 | 56 | 64 | 45 | 45 | 55 | 69 | 45 | 53 | 42 | 60 | *666 |
| Infected with Plague ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* The totals in E and F of Rats examined include 108 Bacteriologically examined.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" vessels from Plague-infected ports arriving in the Port during the year 1933.

| Total number of such Vessels arriving. | Number of such Vessels fumigated by $S.O._2$. | Number of Rats killed. | Number of such Vessels fumigated by H.C.N. | 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |
| 74 | — | — | 2 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 66 |

## TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

| Net Tonnage. | Number of Ships. | Number of Deratisation Certificates issued. | | | | | Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued. | Total Certificates issued. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | After fumigation with. | | | After trapping, poisoning, etc. | Total. | | |
| | | H.C.N. | $S.O._2$. | H.C.N. and $S.O._2$. | | | | |
| Ships up to 300 tons... ... ... | 15 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| ,, from 301 to 1,000 tons ... | 39 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 37 | 39 |
| ,, from 1,001 to 3,000 tons ... | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 |
| ,, from 3,001 to 10,000 tons ... | 52 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 50 | 52 |
| ,, over 10,000 tons ... ... | 28 | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | 22 | 28 |
| Totals ... ... ... | 140 | 11 | — | — | — | 11 | 129 | 140 |

## 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 may be necessary to abate the condition complained of within a specified time.

As vessels frequently leave for other ports before such notices can be complied with, particulars are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health at their next port of call, requesting that the notice may be followed up, and that we may be notified on completion of the necessary work. In the figures given in the following table, defects have only been entered as having been remedied when the completed work has been inspected in this Port, or we have been informed to that effect by the Medical Officer of Health of other ports.

As some vessels leaving for foreign ports are inevitably lost sight of, it is probable that the proportion of defects remedied is higher than the actual figures shown.

The question of better structural provision for accommodation of crews can only be dealt with by future legislation, in the framing of which it is desirable that the experience of Port Medical Officers should be utilised.

The table embodying particulars of inspection during the year is given below :—

| | Defects found. | Complied with. |
|---|---|---|
| Accumulation of rubbish, stagnant water, etc. ... | 10 | 9 |
| Dampness in crew quarters ... ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| Defective port lights ... ... ... ... | 21 | 14 |
| ,, decks, cable casings, etc. ... ... | 12 | 10 |
| ,, seats, or absence of seats to w.c.s ... | 3 | 3 |
| ,, stoves, or absence of stoves in crews' quarters ... ... ... ... | 5 | 1 |
| ,, galley sky lights ... ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| ,, flushing apparatus to w.c.s ... ... | 11 | 10 |
| ,, or dirty fresh water tanks ... ... | 6 | 4 |
| ,, chain lockers ... ... ... ... | 1 | — |
| ,, waste pipes ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| Insanitary or choked w.c.s, urinals, etc. ... | 38 | 38 |
| ,, condition of crews' quarters ... ... | 20 | 18 |
| ,, galleys and store rooms ... ... | 2 | 2 |
| ,, bilges ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| Verminous quarters and bedding ... ... | 35 | 27 |
| Totals ... ... ... | 168 | 140 |
| | on 126 Vessels. | on 102 Vessels. |

## TABLE J.

| Nationality of Vessel. | Number Inspected during 1933. | Defects of original construction. | Structural defects through wear and tear. | Dirt, vermin, and other conditions prejudicial to health. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British ... ... | 2,137 | 1 | 48 | 102 |
| Other nations ... | 800 | — | 7 | 10 |

## Section VII.—FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT.

**Report on the Working of the Public Health (Imported Food Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.**

The inspection and examination of all 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, Spain, Continent, and Channel Islands.

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apricots ... ... ... | 257 | Oranges ... ... ... | 65,113 |
| Apples ... ... ... | 13,339 | Pears ... ... ... | 11,036 |
| Bananas ... ... ... | 27,844 | Peaches ... ... ... | 1,973 |
| Cherries ... ... ... | 1 | Pineapples ... ... ... | 816 |
| Currants ... ... ... | 31 | Plums ... ... ... | 4,154 |
| Grapes ... ... ... | 7,597 | Pomegranates ... ... | 17 |
| Grape Fruit* ... ... | 8,923 | Tomatoes ... ... ... | 38,289 |
| Lemons ... ... ... | 999 | Fruit, not otherwise specified ... ... | 1,110 |
| Melons ... ... ... | 327 | | |
| Mandarins ... ... | 255 | Total ... | 182,515 |
| Naartjes ... ... ... | 225 | | |
| Nectarines ... ... ... | 209 | | |

VEGETABLES.—Country of origin: Continent, Spain, South Africa, Canary Islands, etc.

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans ... ... ... | 839 | Lettuce ... ... ... | 7 |
| Broccoli ... ... ... | 870 | Vegetables, not otherwise specified ... ... | 272 |
| Carrots ... ... ... | 74 | | |
| Onions ... ... ... | 2,840 | | |
| Potatoes ... ... ... | 31,842 | Total ... | 36,939 |
| Parsnips ... ... ... | 3 | | |
| Peas ... ... ... | 192 | | |

GRAIN AND GRAIN OFFALS.—Country of origin: North and South America, Egypt, Continent, Russia, Australia, Turkey, etc.

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bran ... ... ... | 733 | Oats ... ... ... | 1,378 |
| Barley ... ... ... | 13,301 | Pollards ... ... ... | 2,830 |
| Cotton Seed ... ... | 9,518 | Rice ... ... ... | 20 |
| Flour ... ... ... | 3,736 | Seeds ... ... ... | 712 |
| Grits ... ... ... | 50 | Shorts ... ... ... | 150 |
| Grouts ... ... ... | 7 | Wheat ... ... ... | 13,188 |
| Hominy Chops ... ... | 151 | Wheat Germ ... ... | 345 |
| Linseed Cake ... ... | 143 | Grain, not otherwise specified ... ... ... | 159 |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 2,879 | | |
| Maize ... ... ... | 10,851 | | |
| Maize Meal ... ... ... | 1,414 | | |
| Meal ... ... ... | 1,376 | Total ... | 65,603 |
| Middlings ... ... ... | 2,662 | | |

MEAT.—Country of origin: South America, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, etc.

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef ... ... ... | 28,116 | Meat, not otherwise specified ... ... | 103 |
| Beef Cuts ... ... ... | 773 | | |
| Offal ... ... ... | 815 | | |
| Pork Cuts... ... ... | 166 | Total ... | 40,329 |
| Sheep and Lamb ... | 10,356 | | |

PROVISIONS.—Country of origin: North and South America, South Africa, Spain, Canada, and Continent.

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apple Pomace ... ... | 69 | Lard ... ... ... | 2,660 |
| Apricot Kernels ... ... | 75 | Meats, Boxed and Canned | 308 |
| Bacon ... ... ... | 536 | Macaroni ... ... ... | 6 |
| Beers ... ... ... | 117 | Milk, Canned ... ... | 1,078 |
| Butter ... ... ... | 2,569 | Mineral Waters ... ... | 87 |
| Coffee ... ... ... | 238 | Muffets ... ... ... | 2 |
| Cheese ... ... ... | 829 | Oil, Cocoanut ... ... | 474 |
| Cider ... ... ... | 1 | ,, Olive ... ... ... | 8 |
| Chicory ... ... ... | 11 | ,, not otherwise specified | 644 |
| Corn Flakes ... ... | 90 | Oatmeal ... ... ... | 5 |
| Confectionery ... ... | 436 | Provisions, not otherwise specified ... ... | 124 |
| Cereals ... ... ... | 625 | Preserves ... ... ... | 105 |
| Chestnuts ... ... ... | 164 | Poultry ... ... ... | 76 |
| Canned Goods, not otherwise specified ... ... | 2,857 | Quaker Oats ... ... | 453 |
| Canned Fruit ... ... | 771 | Spirits ... ... ... | 553 |
| Dried Fruit ... ... | 6,245 | Sugar ... ... ... | 235 |
| Eggs ... ... ... | 4,112 | Tea ... ... ... | 458 |
| Fruit Pulp ... ... ... | 76 | Walnuts ... ... ... | 62 |
| Force ... ... ... | 129 | Wines ... ... ... | 3,757 |
| Fat ... ... ... | 972 | | |
| Grape and Grapefruit Juice | 416 | Total ... | 32,439 |
| Ground Nuts ... ... | 6 | | |

## Quantities of Meat Landed in the Port for the Year 1933.

| Country of Origin. | Quarters Chilled Beef. | Quarters Frozen Beef. | Packages Beef Cuts. | Carcases of Mutton. | Carcases of Lamb. | Lamb Cuts Fores and Hind Pairs. | Carcases of Pork. | Carcases of Veal. | Packages of Pork Cuts. | Packages of Offal. | Packages of Bacon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia ... ... ... | — | 9,000 | — | 2,600 | 25,656 | — | — | — | — | 410 | — |
| Canada ... ... ... | — | — | 589 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 461 |
| New Zealand ... ... | 520 | 814 | — | 78,957 | 423,641 | — | 203 | — | — | 858 | — |
| South Africa ... ... | 76,904 | 9,262 | 101 | 1,039 | 1,040 | — | — | 1,000 | — | 4,752 | — |
| South America ... ... | 272,728 | 201 | 26,172 | 13,748 | 67,684 | 1,500 | 107 | — | 8,974 | 27,867 | — |
| United States of America ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 904 | 2,960 |
| Holland ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 230 |
| Irish Free State ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Countries ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 46 |
| Totals ... ... | 350,152 | 19,277 | 26,862 | 96,344 | 518,021 | 1,500 | 310 | 1,000 | 8,974 | 34,791 | 3,697 |

(Free from prohibited preservatives.)

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Form A (Notice to Surrender) ... ... ... | 88 |
| ,, C (Notice to Sort) ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| ,, E (Notice for Special Examination) ... | 77 |
| Permission to Remove ... ... ... ... | 89 |
| Condemnation Notices ... ... ... ... | 88 |
| | 347 |

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.

CANNED GOODS.

The importation of canned goods for the year amounted to 156,191 packages.

The examination of canned goods 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 method 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.

There has again been a marked diminution of carcases of mutton and lambs entering the Port showing Caseous Lymphadenitis—the direct result of rigid examination, but the uniform examination of 5% of consignment of mutton and lambs (42-lbs.

in weight and over) is still carried out, and if 2% of the 5% examined are found to be affected with the disease, the whole of the next consignment is held up until all necessary examinations have been completed. This has been requisite on five occasions.

The above procedure applies to whole carcases only, routine examination of pieces remaining as formerly—100%.

Six thousand two hundred and fifty-three carcases of mutton and lambs have been examined during the year, and seven hundred and twenty-five pairs of lambs' fore-quarters and seven hundred and twenty-five pairs of lambs' hind-quarters.

Twelve carcases and three pairs of hind-quarters were condemned during the year, and were destroyed by burning, or permitted to be used for non-edible refining purposes.

| Country of Origin. | Mutton. | | | | Lambs. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Carcases Landed. | Carcases Examined. | Carcases Condemned. | % Affected. | Carcases Landed. | Carcases Examined. | Carcases Condemned. | % Affected. |
| Australia ... | 2,600 | 131 | ... | ... | 25,656 | 76 | ... | ... |
| New Zealand ... | 78,957 | 4,056 | 7 | .17 | 423,641 | 512 | ... | ... |
| South Africa ... | 1,039 | 52 | ... | ... | 1,040 | ... | ... | ... |
| South America... | 13,748 | 717 | 3 | .41 | 67,684 | 709 | 2 | .28 |
| Totals ... | 96,344 | 4,956 | 10 | ... | 518,021 | 1,297 | 2 | ... |

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 | Oranges ... ... | Free from preservatives. |
| 2 | Canned Herrings | Free from preservatives. .03 parts per 1,000 of Tin. |
| 3 | Black Currants in water | Free from preservatives. |
| 4 | Apricot Jam ... | Genuine, and free from preservatives. |
| 5 | Machine-skimmed Condensed Milk | Genuine. |
| 6 | Pears ... ... | 0.24 parts per million Arsenical Insecticide, 1.4 parts per million accepted limit. |
| 7 | Pears ... ... | 0.20 parts per million Arsenical Insecticide, 1.4 parts per million accepted limit. |
| 8 | Pears ... ... | 0.02 parts per million Arsenical Insecticide, 1.4 parts per million accepted limit. |
| 9 | Tallow ... ... | Genuine. |
| 10 | Yeast ... ... | Genuine. |
| 11 | Canned Tomatoes | Free from preservatives. |
| 12 | Pectine ... ... | 504 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide, 1,500 parts per million permitted. |
| 13 | Apples ... ... | 0.06 parts per million of Arsenic, 1.4 parts per million accepted limit. |
| 14 | Canned Pilchards | Free from preservatives. Free from lead. |
| 15 | Lemons ... ... | Free from preservatives. |
| 16 | Grape Fruit Juice | 494 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide, 350 parts per million permitted. Written guarantee from importers that the consignment will be broken down to comply with the regulations. |
| 17 | Glucose ... ... | 415 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide, 450 parts per million permitted. |
| 18 | Canned Tomatoes | Free from preservatives. Tin not excessive. |

Six samples of machine-skimmed condensed milk were forwarded to the Bacteriologist for examination. Each sample was cultured on Agar and Bile Salt (McConkey) Media. In each case growth of non-pathogenic Gram positive bacilli was obtained. No strepococci, B Coli, organisms of the Typhoid or Para-typhoid groups, or other pathogenic organisms have been found.

## Condemned Food.

The total amount of food condemned for the year=80 tons 2 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lbs., and in all instances surrenders have been voluntary.

| Description. | Original Packages. | | Loose Articles. | Weight Condemned. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Description. | Description. | Tons. | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
| Apples ... | 1931 | Boxes | quantity of loose | 32 | 15 | 1 | 20 |
| Apricots ... | 1 | Box | — — | | | | 12 |
| Bacon ... | 1 | Box | quantity of cuts | | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| Bananas ... | 2 | Crates | quantity of loose | 27 | 11 | 1 | 7 |
| Beef ... ... | 2 | Hinds | quantity of cuts and joints ... | | 8 | 0 | 27 |
| Black Puddings | 1 | Box | — — | | | | 12 |
| Canned Ox Tongues | — | — | quantity of loose | | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Cakes... ... | 8 | Boxes | — — | | | 1 | 12 |
| Carrots ... | 17 | Bags | — — | | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Crabs and Lobsters | — | — | quantity of loose | | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Crayfish ... | 1 | Case | — — | | | 1 | 2 |
| Cucumbers ... | 1 | Box | — — | | | | 12 |
| Grapes ... | 1 | Box | — — | | | | 10 |
| Hams ... | 1 | Case | — — | | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Lamb ... | 4 | Carcases | quantity of cuts and joints ... | | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Mutton ... | 10 | Carcases | quantity of cuts and joints ... | | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Milk (Condensed) | 8 | Cases | — — | | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Oranges ... | — | — | quantity of loose | 7 | 15 | 3 | 5 |
| Offal ... ... | 6 | Pails | quantity of loose | | 1 | 0 | 24 |
| Pears ... | 520 | Boxes | — — | 5 | 14 | 2 | 22 |
| Peaches ... | 2 | Boxes | — — | | | | 20 |
| Pineapples ... | 6 | Crates | — — | | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Plums ... | 93 | Boxes | — — | | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Pork ... ... | — | — | quantity of cuts | | | | 5 |
| Potatoes ... | 15 | Bags | | | | | |
| | 70 | Crates | — — | 2 | 18 | 3 | 0 |
| Poultry ... | 1 | Crate | — — | | | 1 | 13 |
| Rabbits ... | — | — | quantity of loose | | | 1 | 4 |
| Suet ... ... | 1 | Knob | — — | | | 1 | 6 |
| Tomatoes ... | 66 | Baskets | — — | | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Total ... | | ... | ... ... | 80 | 2 | 1 | 26 |

METHOD OF DISPOSAL.

| Method of Disposal. | Tons. | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumped at sea ... ... ... ... | 39 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Sold for manure ... ... ... | 32 | 6 | 1 | 20 |
| Sold for pig food ... ... ... | | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Burnt ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 15 | 3 | 25 |
| Total ... ... | 80 | 2 | 1 | 26 |

# PART II.

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1933.

The number of vessels entering the Port of Southampton during the year was 15,472, being an increase of 497 compared with the previous year. The net tonnage of these vessels amounted to 11,450,971 tons, compared with 10,116,279 in the year 1932.

The number of passengers arriving in the Port from countries outside Europe was 64,092, a decrease of 9,183 compared with the previous year, and the number embarking was 69,975, a decrease of 3,283 compared with the total in 1932.

In addition to the above, 371 vessels arrived in Southampton Water and Cowes Roads to embark and disembark passengers.

The number of passengers landed by tender in the Docks from these vessels amounted to 14,493 during the year.

Sixteen transports also arrived in the Port, and landed 3,409 crew and 24,957 military passengers and troops; the statistics relating to these vessels not being included above.

The passenger traffic during the years 1932 and 1933 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. | Inward. | | Outward. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1932. | 1933. | 1932. | 1933. | 1932. | 1933. |
| Bristol ... | 1,654 | 2,025 | 1,747 | 1,971 | 3,401 | 3,996 |
| Plymouth ... | 23,954 | 21,948 | 3,285 | 3,194 | 27,239 | 25,142 |
| Liverpool ... | 51,964 | 41,133 | 45,033 | 42,819 | 96,997 | 83,952 |
| London ... | 48,684 | 45,312 | 35,612 | 38,629 | 84,296 | 83,941 |
| Southampton . | 73,275 | 64,092 | 73,258 | 69,975 | 146,532 | 134,067 |

The figures given as above and in the following tables are exclusive of the number of persons travelling on pleasure cruises between the United Kingdom and places out of Europe, as particulars of this class of travel of these passengers are not required to be furnished.

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 1933 amounted to 201,848, an increase of 38,983 compared with the year 1932. The number of passengers who arrived at the Port of Southampton from places out of Europe during the same period amounted to 64,092, a decrease of 9,183 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 176,992, a decrease of 6,930 compared with 1932. The number of outward passengers who left Southampton for places out of Europe amounted to 69,975, a decrease of 3,283 compared with 1932.

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 1932 and 1933 :—

**TABLE II.**

Passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe, distinguishing the class of travel, during the years 1932 and 1933 :—

| Ports. | | Inward. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Class. | Second Class. | Tourist Class. | Third Class. | Total. |
| Liverpool ... ... | 1933 | 6,142 | 8,806 | 9,402 | 16,783 | 41,133 |
| | 1932 | 4,773 | 10,043 | 12,108 | 25,040 | 51,964 |
| London ... ... | 1933 | 16,738 | 9,249 | 8,162 | 11,163 | 45,312 |
| | 1932 | 16,157 | 9,714 | 7,897 | 14,916 | 48,684 |
| Plymouth ... ... | 1933 | 8,121 | 6,709 | 3,851 | 3,267 | 21,948 |
| | 1932 | 8,986 | 5,197 | 4,782 | 4,989 | 23,954 |
| Southampton ... | 1933 | 20,921 | 7,687 | 15,335 | 20,149 | 64,092 |
| | 1932 | 21,352 | 8,814 | 17,769 | 25,340 | 73,275 |
| Bristol ... ... | 1933 | 2,005 | 9 | — | 11 | 2,025 |
| | 1932 | 1,632 | 14 | — | 8 | 1,654 |
| Glasgow ... ... | 1933 | 337 | 1,639 | 5,568 | 12,307 | 19,851 |
| | 1932 | 290 | 2,246 | 7,890 | 18,644 | 29,070 |
| Londonderry ... | 1933 | 11 | 40 | 305 | 1,197 | 1,553 |
| | 1932 | 19 | 139 | 630 | 3,164 | 3,952 |
| Belfast ... ... | 1933 | 68 | 274 | 1,136 | 3,214 | 4,692 |
| | 1932 | 70 | 520 | 1,563 | 5,017 | 7,170 |
| Other Ports ... ... | 1933 | 960 | 91 | 57 | 134 | 1,242 |
| | 1932 | 625 | 11 | 185 | 287 | 1,108 |
| Total, all Ports... | 1933 | 55,303 | 34,504 | 43,816 | 68,225 | 201,848 |
| | 1932 | 53,904 | 36,698 | 52,824 | 97,405 | 240,831 |

## TABLE III.

Passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, distinguishing the class of travel, during the years 1932 and 1933:—

| Ports. | | Outward. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Class. | Second Class. | Tourist Class. | Third Class. | Total. |
| Liverpool ... ... | 1933 | 12,884 | 10,923 | 9,905 | 9,107 | 42,819 |
| | 1932 | 10,702 | 11,467 | 11,891 | 10,973 | 45,033 |
| London ... ... | 1933 | 18,166 | 6,849 | 5,806 | 7,808 | 38,629 |
| | 1932 | 15,238 | 7,272 | 4,852 | 8,250 | 35,612 |
| Plymouth ... ... | 1933 | 1,102 | 1,016 | 1,069 | 7 | 3,194 |
| | 1932 | 1,046 | 1,209 | 917 | 113 | 3,285 |
| Southampton ... | 1933 | 20,156 | 13,233 | 17,725 | 18,861 | 69,975 |
| | 1932 | 21,683 | 13,117 | 20,159 | 18,299 | 73,258 |
| Bristol ... ... | 1933 | 1,971 | — | — | — | 1,971 |
| | 1932 | 1,747 | — | — | — | 1,747 |
| Glasgow ... ... | 1933 | 356 | 1,282 | 5,055 | 5,902 | 12,595 |
| | 1932 | 511 | 1,590 | 6,300 | 7,228 | 15,629 |
| Londonderry ... | 1933 | 33 | 33 | 382 | 1,125 | 1,573 |
| | 1932 | 35 | 192 | 594 | 1,158 | 1,979 |
| Belfast ... ... | 1933 | 23 | 339 | 987 | 1,902 | 3,251 |
| | 1932 | 54 | 486 | 1,735 | 2,602 | 4,877 |
| Other Ports ... ... | 1933 | 2,433 | 424 | 30 | 98 | 2,985 |
| | 1932 | 2,036 | 367 | 12 | 87 | 2,502 |
| Total, all Ports... | 1933 | 57,124 | 34,099 | 40,959 | 44,810 | 176,992 |
| | 1932 | 53,052 | 35,700 | 46,460 | 48,710 | 183,922 |

Of the total of 378,840 passengers outward and inward in 1933, 35 per cent. were recorded at Southampton, 22 per cent. at Liverpool, and 22 per cent. at London, as compared with percentages of 35, 23, and 20 respectively in 1932. Glasgow accounted for about 9 per cent. of the total in each of the years 1932 and 1933. About 11 per cent. of the total number of inward passengers in 1933 disembarked at Plymouth, as compared with nearly 10 per cent. in 1932. Of the numbers travelling on pleasure cruises to places outside Europe, more than three-quarters in both years embarked at Southampton or Liverpool, and the remainder at London or Glasgow.

Class of Travel.—The aggregate number of passengers (outward and inward) travelling in the first, second, tourist and third class represented about 30, 18, 22 and 30 per cent. respectively, of the total traffic in 1933, as compared with 25, 17, 23 and 35 per cent., respectively, in 1932. It will be seen from these percentages, and from the table above, that the decrease in the aggregate number of passengers carried resulted almost entirely from the decreased numbers recorded as travelling tourist class and third class, particularly the latter, being due in part to the decrease in the number of returning migrants. There was an increase in the numbers travelling first class, and a small decrease in the number of second class passengers.

The principal decrease was in the movement of passengers to and from British North America and the United States.

### Passengers Travelling in Foreign Ships.

The number of outward and inward passengers (British and aliens) who travelled between the United Kingdom and places outside Europe by vessels under foreign flags in 1933 was 53,011, or 11.1 per cent. of the total passenger movement, as compared with 54,360 (10.9 per cent.) in 1932. Excluding persons travelling on pleasure cruises, the proportion carried by vessels under foreign flags was 13.4 per cent. in 1931, 12.8 per cent. in 1932, and 14.0 per cent. in 1933.

## PASSENGER MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE CONTINENT.

For the present purpose, movement to and from the Channel Islands and all ports within the Mediterranean Sea is grouped with movement to and from the "Continent"; and the latter expression is used with that connotation throughout this section. It may be noted that the passenger movement, by ship direct, between the United Kingdom and ports on the Mediterranean and Black Sea is only about 1 per cent. of the total movement between the United Kingdom and the Continent, as above defined. Some information as to the passenger traffic with the Channel Islands is given below.

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, including the numbers travelling on pleasure cruises to the Mediterranean and to other parts of Europe, in each of the years 1931, 1932, and 1933, 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 (including the Channel Islands).

| Port. | Total Number of Passengers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outward. | | | Inward. | | |
| | 1933. | 1932. | 1931. | 1933. | 1932. | 1931. |
| Principal Channel Ports: | | | | | | |
| Dover ... ... | 310,707 | 247,595 | 373,897 | 317,947 | 242,750 | 402,209 |
| Folkestone ... ... | 162,777 | 164,226 | 261,878 | 163,766 | 183,327 | 275,994 |
| Southampton ... | 152,221 | 145,960 | 156,120 | 161,778 | 148,642 | 160,064 |
| Newhaven ... ... | 106,252 | 77,223 | 121,131 | 107,704 | 75,472 | 121,883 |
| Weymouth ... ... | 61,977 | 58,301 | 55,142 | 58,240 | 53,940 | 53,432 |
| Other Ports: | | | | | | |
| Harwich ... ... | 142,222 | 133,632 | 167,268 | 141,553 | 132,447 | 162,621 |
| London ... ... | 61,193 | 54,735 | 100,235 | 61,733 | 59,796 | 100,507 |
| Liverpool ... ... | 22,498 | 19,704 | 3,582 | 21,388 | 17,588 | 2,722 |
| Tyne Ports ... ... | 14,584 | 13,858 | 12,975 | 14,671 | 13,419 | 13,158 |
| Hull ... ... ... | 8,674 | 10,242 | 14,684 | 9,610 | 10,857 | 14,922 |
| Other ... ... | 87,731 | 73,015 | 69,025 | 85,193 | 73,351 | 68,807 |
| Air Stations* ... ... | 45,422 | 35,281 | 22,377 | 46,818 | 36,368 | 24,294 |
| 1st Quarter ... ... | 115,602 | 123,478 | 155,308 | 118,659 | 120,608 | 162,683 |
| 2nd ,, ... ... | 276,265 | 215,799 | 341,273 | 288,038 | 231,859 | 353,135 |
| 3rd ,, ... ... | 628,921 | 546,312 | 720,370 | 634,810 | 556,886 | 747,871 |
| 4th ,, ... ... | 115,470 | 148,183 | 141,363 | 148,894 | 138,604 | 136,924 |
| Total ... | 1,176,258 | 1,033,772 | 1,358,314 | 1,190,401 | 1,047,957 | 1,400,613 |

* As reported by the Air Ministry.

Traffic at Individual Ports.—The five ports on the English Channel which are separately specified in the above table accounted for about 68 per cent. of the entire passenger movement to and from the Continent in 1933, while nearly 27 per cent. of the outward and inward passengers embarked or disembarked at the port of Dover alone. Compared with 1932, increases of 8,400 at London (including Tilbury and other places in the Thames Estuary), 17,700 at Harwich, 61,300 at Newhaven, and 19,400 at Southampton and a decrease of 21,000 at Folkestone were recorded in the number of passengers travelling to and from the Continent *via* these ports. The marked increase in 1932 and 1933 compared with earlier years in the numbers travelling *via* Liverpool is due to the increase in pleasure cruises to the Mediterranean. The number of passengers who were carried to and from Southampton and the Continent (excluding the Channel Islands) in 1933 and 1932 were as follows :—

| Outward. | | Inward. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1933. | 1932. | 1933. | 1932. |
| 60,988 | 60,429 | 64,445 | 59,181 |

The number of passengers who were carried to and from the Channel Islands *via* Southampton and Weymouth in 1933 and 1932 were as follows :—

| Port. | Outward. | | Inward. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933. | 1932. | 1933. | 1932. |
| Southampton ... | 91,233 | 85,531 | 97,333 | 89,461 |
| Weymouth ... | 59,237 | 56,354 | 55,542 | 52,597 |

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, and again in 1933, a substantial increase in the numbers embarking and disembarking at both Southampton and Weymouth was recorded.

## TABLE V.

RETURN OF SHIPS' TONNAGE, PASSENGER ARRIVALS, ETC., FOR THE YEARS, 1924-1933.

(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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 1933 | 2,485 | 12,987 | 174,998 | 95,876 | 407,376 | 1,021 | 14,451 | 11,450,971 |

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 1909 to 1933:— (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. | | | |
| 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 |
| 1933 | 2,485 | 12,987 | 270,874 | 407,376 | 11,450,971 |

## 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 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. | Cases removed to Borough Hospital. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small Pox ... ... ... | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... | 3 | 3 | — |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid | 4 | 4 | — |
| Pneumonia ... ... | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Measles ... ... ... | 9 | 8 | — |
| Tuberculosis ... .. | 27 | — | 3 |
| Whooping Cough ... ... | 1 | — | — |
| Chicken Pox ... ... | 18 | 5 | — |
| Venereal Disease ... ... | 44 | — | 1 |
| Mumps ... ... ... | 6 | 5 | — |
| Dysentery ... ... ... | 2 | — | — |
| Malaria ... ... ... | 11 | — | 2 |
| Rubella ... ... ... | 1 | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis ... ... | 1 | — | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica ... | 1 | — | — |
| Influenza ... ... ... | 46 | 7 | — |
| Pyrexia of unknown origin ... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Tonsillitis ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Totals ... ... | 190 | 38 | 10 |

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.

## PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER and TYPHUS.

No case or suspected case of the above diseases occurred upon any vessel using this Port during the year, and no plague-infected rats were discovered.

## SMALL POX.

H.M.T. "SOMERSETSHIRE."

The above ship, carrying 1,728 passengers and 187 crew, arrived at Southampton on 30th January, and was boarded by launch in Southampton Water.

S. J. S., age 37, a first class passenger, reported sick on 11th January, 1933, and his condition was diagnosed as Small Pox on 13th January, 1933, when he was removed from his cabin (No. 60) and isolated in hospital. His symptoms were "headache, backache, mild pyrexia, and papular rash, consisting of a few spots on palm of hands, side of face, roots of hair, and back." The ship's surgeon attributed the mildness of the attack to previous vaccination, though the exact date of this is not available. The patient was landed at Suez on January 18th.

The disinfection of the hospital and bedding and all effects was carried out at Suez, together with disinfection of cabin (No. 60) and all articles contained therein.

There were four immediate contacts, and these were vaccinated on 13th January, and all persons on board were vaccinated within the next two days, with the exception of 177 men, who had been successfully vaccinated within the past 12 months.

On arrival at Southampton every person on board was individually inspected, and all were found to be free from the disease. Names and addresses of all persons boarding the vessel were taken, and these persons were kept under observation for 14 days. With the exception of troops proceeding direct to barracks or other military stations, the names and addresses of all persons landing were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they proceeded for the purpose of surveillance, and no further cases occurred. The source of the infection of the case is suspected to have been Rawalpindi.

## OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The disposal of cases of infectious diseases other than those noted on the preceding page 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 1933 :—

| 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 ... ... | 25 | 14 | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 | 3 | ... |
| Appendicitis ... ... | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| Bronchitis ... ... | 63 | 7 | ... | 1 | 7 | 8 | ... | 40 |
| Chicken Pox ... ... | 32 | 5 | ... | 5 | 8 | 4 | ... | 10 |
| Cancer ... ... ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 | ... |
| Cellulitis ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria ... ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Dysentery ... ... | 25 | ... | 12 | 1 | 3 | 7 | ... | 2 |
| Diabetes ... ... ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Diarrhœa ... ... | 116 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 1 | ... | 87 |
| Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever | 13 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Eczema ... ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Encephalitis ... ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas ... ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| German Measles... ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Gastritis ... ... ... | 80 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 73 |
| Glandular Swellings ... | 13 | 2 | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 | ... | 1 |
| Heart Disease ... ... | 32 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 18 | ... |
| Influenza ... ... | 127 | 5 | ... | ... | 6 | 39 | ... | 77 |
| Insanity ... ... ... | 24 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | 14 | ... | ... |
| Malaria ... ... ... | 30 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Measles ... ... ... | 29 | 8 | ... | 6 | 9 | 4 | ... | 2 |
| Mumps ... ... ... | 19 | 5 | ... | 1 | 5 | 2 | ... | 6 |
| Nephritis... ... ... | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Otitis Media ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Poliomyelitis ... ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Peritonitis ... ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Pyrexia ... ... ... | 19 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ... |
| Pleurisy ... ... ... | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 |
| Pharyngitis ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pneumonia ... ... | 67 | 11 | 27 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Ringworm ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Rheumatism ... ... | 11 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Small Pox ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever ... ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Tuberculosis ... ... | 149 | 10 | 86 | 13 | 5 | 29 | 6 | ... |
| Tonsillitis ... ... | 19 | 3 | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | ... | 2 |
| Undulant Fever... ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Venereal Disease ... | 71 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 43 | ... | 4 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 |
| Other Diseases reported | 69 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 11 | 2 |
| Totals ... | 1,125 | 151 | 156 | 64 | 126 | 255 | 54 | 319 |

## TABLE VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Reported by vessels which arrived in the Port of Southampton during the 10 years 1924—1933 :—

| Disease. | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Pox ... ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 7 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 6 |
| Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever | 28 | 24 | 46 | 31 | 66 | 51 | 27 | 21 | 20 | 13 |
| Diphtheria ... ... | 11 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 3 |
| Typhus Fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Plague... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cholera ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Tuberculosis ... ... | 166 | 194 | 183 | 174 | 200 | 137 | 183 | 133 | 162 | 149 |
| Measles ... ... | 40 | 42 | 54 | 51 | 65 | 40 | 43 | 28 | 38 | 29 |

## DEATHS AT SEA.

Fifty-four deaths were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton, and were buried at sea:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accidents ... ... | 3 | Malaria ... ... ... | 1 |
| Cancer ... ... ... | 5 | Nephritis ... ... | 1 |
| Gastritis ... ... | 1 | Pneumonia ... ... | 3 |
| Diabetes ... ... | 1 | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 6 |
| Heart Diseases... ... | 18 | Other Causes ... ... | 15 |

## FUMIGATION OF VESSELS.

Fumigation was carried out on 11 vessels during the year, five being fumigated with Liquid Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, three with Liquid Hydrocyanic Acid Gas combined with Discoids, and three with Sodium Cyanide.

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. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1933. Jan. 7 | s.s. " Duchess of Richmond " | H.C.N. (Liquid) ... | Nil |
| ,, 7 | s.y. " Nahlin " ... ... | Sodium Cyanide ... | Nil |
| June 12 | s.s. " Nevasa " ... ... | H.C.N. (Liquid) ... | 6 |
| ,, 13 | s.s. " Neuralia " ... ... | H.C.N. (Liquid) ... | Nil |
| Oct. 28 | s.s. " Mauretania " ... | H.C.N. (Liquid combined with Discoids) | Nil |
| Nov. 18 | s.s. " Aquitania " ... ... | H.C.N. (Liquid combined with Discoids) | 1 |
| ,, 25 | m.y. " Aldebaron " ... | Sodium Cyanide ... | Nil |
| ,, 25 | s.s. " Empress of Britain " | H.C.N. (Liquid) ... | 5 |
| Dec. 16 | s.y. " Nahlin " ... ... | Sodium Cyanide ... | Nil |
| ,, 23 | s.s. " Empress of Australia " | H.C.N. (Liquid) ... | Nil |
| ,, 30 | s.s. " Berengaria " ... ... | H.C.N. (Liquid combined with Discoids) | Nil |
| | Total—11 Vessels. | 5 H.C.N. (Liquid)<br>3 H.C.N. (Liquid combined with Discoids)<br>3 Sodium Cyanide | 12 |

## DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Authority on 63 vessels, and 3,351 articles of bedding and other effects, including 5 packages of passengers' effects, were removed to the Disinfecting Station at West Quay or to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

Six contacts with infectious disease were bathed and disinfected at West Quay.

## OIL TANKERS, 1933.

During the year one hundred and forty-two oil tankers arrived in Southampton Water to discharge or load oil fuel or spirit at the oil wharves at Fawley or Hamble.

The vessels came from the following ports :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abadan | 21 | Las Piedras | 1 |
| Aruba | 19 | Malmo | 1 |
| Bordeaux | 1 | Mexico | 6 |
| Bayonne | 1 | Minititilan | 1 |
| Balik Papam | 4 | New Orleans | 1 |
| Baton Rouge | 4 | Pauillac | 6 |
| Baytown | 4 | Porten Bassein | 1 |
| Cabo Blanca | 1 | Rotterdam | 2 |
| Constanza | 2 | Sfax | 1 |
| Copenhagen | 1 | Talara | 19 |
| Curacao | 17 | Tampico | 21 |
| Dunkirk | 1 | Tuxpan | 1 |
| Houston | 1 | St. Louis du Rhone | 1 |
| Hamburg | 1 | Total | 142 |
| Helsingfors | 2 | | |

## TRANSPORTS.

Sixteen transports arrived at Southampton during the year; the total crew landed amounted to 3,409, and the military passengers, troops, women and children to 24,957. In the previous year, 15 transports, 3,404 crew and 23,311 military passengers arrived in the Port.

All vessels arriving from ports on the "infected" list 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 1933, the ports from which they arrived, and the number of military passengers and troops landed at Southampton.

| Date. | Vessel. | Whence. | Crew. | Troops and Passengers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933. Jan. 5 | "Nevasa" ... ... | Karachi ... | 237 | 1,487 |
| ,, 20 | "Dorsetshire" ... | Karachi ... | 188 | 1,710 |
| ,, 27 | "Lancashire" ... | Bombay ... | 205 | 1,581 |
| ,, 30 | "Somersetshire" ... | Bombay ... | 187 | 1,728 |
| Feb. 10 | "Nevasa" ... ... | Alexandria ... | 237 | 1,192 |
| Mar. 26 | "Neuralia" ... ... | Shanghai ... | 239 | 1,555 |
| ,, 26 | "Dorsetshire" ... | Bombay ... | 188 | 1,741 |
| ,, 28 | "Somersetshire" ... | Karachi ... | 188 | 1,723 |
| Apr. 10 | "Nevasa" ... ... | Bombay ... | 233 | 1,127 |
| May 3 | "Lancashire" ... | Shanghai ... | 210 | 1,413 |
| Nov. 2 | "Nevasa" ... ... | Bombay ... | 237 | 1,514 |
| ,, 14 | "Dorsetshire" ... | Bombay ... | 187 | 1,725 |
| ,, 28 | "Lancashire" ... | Karachi ... | 209 | 1,586 |
| Dec. 9 | "Nevasa" ... ... | Alexandria ... | 237 | 1,576 |
| ,, 14 | "Somersetshire" ... | Karachi ... | 188 | 1,704 |
| ,, 26 | "Neuralia" ... ... | Shanghai ... | 239 | 1,595 |
| | 16 | | 3,409 | 24,957 |

**General Summary of Inspections carried out by the Port Sanitary Staff, and other Statistics, during the Year 1933.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Steamers (from foreign) visited ... ... ... ... | 1,520 |
| Motor vessels (from foreign) visited ... ... ... | 258 |
| Sailing vessels (from foreign) visited ... ... ... | — |
| Steamers (coastwise) visited ... ... ... ... | 906 |
| Motor vessels (coastwise) visited ... ... ... ... | 166 |
| Sailing vessels (coastwise) visited ... ... ... ... | 87 |
| Total steam, motor and sailing vessels visited ... | 2,937 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition ... ... ... ... ... | 2,811 |
| ,, vessels found in defective sanitary condition | 126 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of crew arriving (from foreign)... ... ... | 359,800 |
| ,, passengers arriving (from foreign) (including troops) ... ... ... ... ... | 399,004 |
| ,, crew arriving (coastwise) ... ... ... | 39,294 |
| ,, passengers arriving (coastwise) ... ... | 11,460 |
| Total number of crew and passengers (including troops) | 809,558 |

| | |
|---|---|
| British vessels visited ... ... ... ... ... | 2,137 |
| British vessels re-visited ... ... ... ... ... | 2,109 |
| Foreign vessels visited ... ... ... ... ... | 800 |
| Foreign vessels re-visited ... ... ... ... | 191 |
| Total number of visits 2,937 Total number of re-visits | 2,300 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of passengers landed by tender from 371 vessels | 14,493 |
| ,, rats captured and destroyed ... ... | 939 |
| ,, rats examined ... ... ... ... | 666 |
| ,, vessels on which Rat Orders were served ... | 165 |
| ,, rats found on 74 vessels from Plague-infected ports ... ... ... ... | 23 |
| ,, vessels where disinfection was carried out ... | 63 |
| ,, articles of bedding, etc., including 5 packages of effects, disinfected ... ... | 3,351 |
| ,, contacts bathed and disinfected ... ... | 6 |

## 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 3,253 | 1,109 | 4,362 | 30 | 0.99 |
| 1925 | 3,188 | 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 |
| 1933 | 3,828 | 1,409 | 5,237 | 126 | 4.29 |

## TABLE XII.

Table showing the number of vessels visited, showing nationality, description and number defective during 1933, not including re-visits.

| Nationality. | Steam. | Motor. | Sail. | Total. | Defective. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American ... ... | 55 | ... | ... | 55 | ... |
| Belgian ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| British ... ... ... | 1,843 | 207 | 87 | 2,137 | 116 |
| Danish ... ... ... | 18 | 33 | ... | 51 | ... |
| Dantzig, Free State of... | 10 | 28 | ... | 38 | ... |
| Dutch ... ... ... | 74 | 102 | ... | 176 | ... |
| Esthonian ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| French ... ... ... | 15 | 7 | ... | 22 | ... |
| Finnish ... ... ... | 10 | 1 | ... | 11 | ... |
| German ... ... ... | 320 | 18 | ... | 338 | ... |
| Greek ... ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Italian ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 |
| Latvian ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Norwegian ... ... | 39 | 22 | ... | 61 | 4 |
| Panamanian ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Palestinian ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Roumanian ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Russian ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Spanish... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Swedish ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | ... | 27 | 1 |
| Totals ... | 2,427 | 423 | 87 | 2,937 | 126 |

## 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 ... ... ... ... | 30,032 |
| | (*b*) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer ... ... ... ... ... ... | 126 |
| | (*c*) Transmigrants ... ... ... ... ... | 1,723 |
| | (*d*) Total number of aliens arriving in the Port ... | 31,881 |
| | (*e*) Number inspected by Medical Inspector ... | 30,826 |
| | (*f*) Number subjected to detailed examination by Medical Inspector ... ... ... | 1,055 |
| 2. | Certificates issued :— | |
| | (*a*) Lunatic, idiot, or mentally defective ... ... | 10 |
| | (*b*) Undesirable for medical reasons ... ... | 1 |
| | (*c*) Physically incapacitated ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| | (*d*) Suffering from acute infectious disease ... ... | 4 |
| | (*e*) Landing necessary for adequate medical examination ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| 3. | (*a*) Total number of vessels carrying alien passengers | 1,650 |
| | (*b*) Number of such vessels dealt with by Medical Inspector ... ... ... ... ... | 1,094 |

## TABLE A.

Analysis of aliens landed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Residents returning ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,522 |
| In transit ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,606 |
| Visitors ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,145 |
| Business ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,019 |
| Diplomatic ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 487 |
| Seamen ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 90 |
| Contract seamen ... ... ... ... ... ... | 593 |
| Ministry of Labour Permit (M.L.) :— | |
| (*a*) Males ... ... ... ... ... ... | 288 |
| (*b*) Females ... ... ... ... ... ... | 289 |
| (*c*) Children ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| Aliens coming to settle not holding M.L. permits :— | |
| (*a*) Males ... ... ... ... ... ... | 257 |
| (*b*) Females ... ... ... ... ... ... | 280 |
| (*c*) Children ... ... ... ... ... ... | 121 |

## TABLE B.

Classification of aliens referred to the Medical Inspector by the Immigration Officer for detailed examination.

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Holding Ministry of Labour permits ... ... | 530 |
| (ii) Intending to take up employment and remain in the country over three months ... ... ... | 35 |
| (iii) Intending to make their home in the country ... | 20 |
| (iv) Students coming for educational purposes ... ... | 27 |
| (v) In regard to whom there is any mention of health as a reason for their visit ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| (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 ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| (vii) Seamen travelling as passengers ... ... ... | 110 |
| (viii) Number of certificates issued... ... ... ... | 8 |

## TABLE XIII.

Table showing for comparison the food stuffs condemned during the years 1909 to 1933:—

| | | | 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 |
| 1933 | ... | ... | 80 | 2 | 1 | 26 |

# INDEX.

## BOROUGH REPORT.

**INDEX**—Continued.



**PORT SANITARY REPORT.**

PART I.



PART II.