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Contributors

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Borough and Port of Lowestoft.

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR
1919.

Lowestoft:

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of the Borough (exclusive of area added in November) (acres)	2,112
Area of the Borough (at 31st December) (acres)	4,194
Estimated Population	37,564
Estimated Population (at 31st December)	41,509
Birth Rate (Civilian)	21·0
Gross Death Rate	9·2
Rate of Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births)	64
Zymotic Death Rate	0·10

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Lowestoft.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1919.

The population as enumerated at the Census taken on the night of 2nd April, 1911, was 33,777. The enumeration at the Census of 1901 gave a population of 29,850. The population estimated to 30th June, 1919, is 37,564.

On 1st November a considerable extension of the Borough was effected by the taking in of the adjacent Oulton Broad Urban District, thus bringing the total acreage of the Borough up to 4,194, and the estimated population to 41,509. In consequence of the addition having been made so late in the year, the statistics relating to births and deaths are exclusive of the new area.

It will be observed that an outbreak of small-pox occurred in the month of June, having been imported from Egypt. The Small-pox Hospital was immediately opened up, volunteer Nurses were obtained by the Matron from the Isolation Hospital, and the outbreak was confined to three houses.

The Report is set out in accordance with instructions of the Ministry of Health.

On the Marriage and Birth Rates.

Four hundred and ninety marriages have been registered as having occurred within the Borough. This is equivalent to a gross *marriage rate* of 26·0 *per* 1,000 *per annum*.

The total number of *births* registered was 791, which is equivalent to a *birth rate* of 21·0 *per* 1,000 *per annum*, as against 22·1 for 1918.

Twenty-two *births* were registered in the Oulton Broad area after November 1st, equivalent to a *birth rate* of 23·0 *per* 1,000 *per annum*.

The accompanying table shows the quarterly distribution of births as to rate, sex and legitimacy:—

Period.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total Births.	Rate per 1,000
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1st Quarter	78	78	7	3	166	17·6
2nd „	84	70	3	4	161	17·1
3rd „	84	88	4	6	182	19·3
4th „	141	127	6	8	282	30·0
Totals	387	363	20	21	791	21·0

Over 5 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

General Mortality Statistics.

Three hundred and forty-eight deaths were registered as having occurred within the Borough. The *gross annual rate of mortality per thousand of the estimated population is 9·2*. By excluding twenty deaths which occurred among "non-residents," *i.e.*, among persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity and persons temporarily resident in the district dying in public institutions and elsewhere; and again by including 59 deaths of residents dying outside the Borough we obtain a corrected total of 387, and a *corrected death rate of 10·3 per 1,000 per annum*.

Twelve deaths of residents in the Oulton Broad area occurred during the two months ending 31st December, being equivalent to an annual death rate of 18·2 per 1,000.

Of the 387 deaths, only 51 were in infants under one year, the rate of *Infantile Mortality* being only 64·4 per 1,000 births, the lowest on record.

In the following table the deaths are apportioned according to the locality to which they belonged.

	Estimated Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
North Ward	.... 10,523	114	10·9
South ,,	.... 10,463	106	10·3
East ,,	.... 6,381	58	9·2
West ,,	.... 10,197	109	10·8
	-----	-----	-----
Totals	.... 37,564	387	10·3

A. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) *Physical features and general character of the District.*

Lowestoft, the most easterly point in the British Islands, is situated on what is geologically known as Norwich Crag.

The town is divided into two portions (North and South) by a fine harbour, spanned by a double thoroughfare swing bridge, from which it rises to each end, with natural cliffs; the height at the North end being 85 feet above sea level and at the South end slightly less.

The November extension carries the Borough boundary to the Westward about three miles and embraces the well-known Oulton Broad, which is connected with the river Waveney.

There are some fine open spaces, viz. :—The North and South Beaches, the Denes or Sand Dunes, *i.e.*, an enormous tract of land between the North Cliffs and Beach, of a sandy nature, covered with a fine turf interspersed with bracken, heather and gorse; the Belle Vue Park; the "Sparrow's Nest" Park, a lovely wooded spot of four acres in extent, and the Crown Meadow, a spacious recreation ground.

In the Southern portion of the town are the Kirkley Park, acquired by the Town Council for an open space, and, contiguous, fifty-four acres used as a Golf Course.

A certain portion of the Borough is rural in character.

(2) *The Social Conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants; the influence of any particular occupation on public health; the amount of poor-law relief; the extent to which hospital and other forms of gratuitous medical relief are utilised.*

Speaking generally the inhabitants are sturdy and healthy, fish forming a large proportion of their dietary.

The chief occupation of the male inhabitants is the catching of fish by means of fine sailing and steam vessels, with which they go trawling and drift net fishing, the former remaining out about seven days and the latter about one night.

This occupation is a hazardous one, and accounts for several deaths during the year, both from drowning and other accidents. A large proportion of the minor injuries become septic, and a number of the men suffer from salt water boils. A first aid emergency box containing dressings and antiseptics, is now carried by all trawlers, together with instructions as to their use.

The Town also contains Motor Manufactories, and Factories for the preservation of Meat and Fish Foods, and an enormous number of male and female workers are engaged in the preparation and packing of fish, especially during the autumn months.

A proportion of the inhabitants also obtain a livelihood by housing and catering for the thousands of visitors who invade the town, with their families, during the summer months.

With reference to the General Hospital, the current report deals with the period 30th September, 1918, to 30th September, 1919, this is within three months of the period dealt with in this Report, and may be taken as fairly representing the amount of work done at that Institution during the year 1919. The following is the report of the Honorary Medical Staff to the Institution :—

Patients remaining in Hospital 1st Oct., 1918	....	....	40
Of these there were discharged :			
Recovered	....	....	36
Discharged relieved	....	....	2
Died	....	....	2
		—	40
Admitted during the year 1st Oct., 1918, to 30th Sept., 1919			326
Of these there were discharged :			
Recovered	....	....	227
Relieved	....	....	29
Unrelieved	....	....	9
Died	....	....	26
Remaining in Hospital 1st Oct., 1919	....	....	35
		—	326
Outpatients	....	....	1184
Dental cases	....	....	55
Minor Casualties treated but not admitted	....	....	1306

The Cases admitted during the year may be classified as follows :

Affections of the Nervous System	....	....	11
„ Lungs and Pleura	....	....	12
„ Stomach and Intestines	....	....	8
„ Heart	....	....	1
„ Male Reproductive Organs	....	....	7
„ Female Reproductive Organs	....	....	26
„ Urinary Organs	....	....	11
„ Ear and Mastoid	....	....	7
„ Eye	....	....	6
„ Nose	....	....	1
„ Throat and Tongue	....	....	5
„ Veins and Blood Vessels	....	....	5
„ Bones	....	....	14
„ Joints	....	....	13
„ Liver	....	....	3
„ Rectum	....	....	9

Affections of the Glands	4
Cellulitis and Ulcers	10
Wounds and Crushes	8
Deformities	6
Tumours not otherwise classified	24
Hernia	30
Appendicitis	19
Head Injuries	8
Burns and Scalds	7
Fractures	23
Gunshot Wounds	22
Gas Poisoning	3
General Diseases	16
Influenza	6

For several years past there has been in existence, connected with the Parish of Kirkley in the Southern portion of the Borough, an Association which employed a fully-trained Nurse to attend to the requirements of the poor people who were unable to pay for such trained assistance. For the rest of the Borough there has been in existence for some years an Association which employs a Matron, three trained Nurses, two Maternity trained Nurses, and a number of Cottage Nurses on the list, who are called in in cases of necessity, for a like purpose. Both these Associations are supported by voluntary contributions and are doing excellent service.

It should be noted that in no case does the fee paid by the patients cover the actual cost to the Association, and it is only by the help of the Subscribers that the work of the Association can be carried on.

A statement of the gratuitous work carried out by the Invalid Children's Aid Association, or School Care Committee, will be found in my report as School Medical Officer.

B. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

The public water supply, controlled by a private Company, is derived from open Lakes at Lound, about seven miles distant from Lowestoft. fed by springs and surface water. The Lakes are surrounded by pasture and arable land. The raw water is subjected to filtration before being pumped to Lowestoft. The supply is constant and is sufficient.

An analysis is taken on an average about once a month, the frequency depending upon the result of the previous analysis.

The following analyses, made at different periods of the year, indicate the quality of the water:—

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

WATERGATE HOUSE,
YORK BUILDINGS,
ADELPHI,

To Dr. A. Marshall, LONDON, W.C. 20th October, 1919.
Town Hall, Lowestoft.

The sample of water marked "Public Supply," collected on October 15th, 1919, and received here on October 16th, 1919, has been examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following report thereon:—

RESULTS.

1. CHEMICAL.	<i>Parts per</i>	<i>Grains per</i>
	100,000	Gallon.
Total solids (dried at 120° C.)	31·30	21·91
Combined chlorine	5·00	3·50
equivalent to Na Cl	8·25	5·78
Nitric nitrogen	0·38	0·27
Nitrous nitrogen	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0·0010	0·0007
Albumenoid nitrogen	0·0148	0·0104
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	0·136	0·095
Lead or Copper	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	11·0	7·7
Permanent hardness	5·5	3·9
Total hardness	15·5	11·6
2. BACTERIOLOGICAL (cultural and microscopical).		
Average number of organisms produc- ing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20-22° C. for 3 days =	95 per c.c.	
Average number of organisms produc- ing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 37·5° C for 2 days =	14 per c.c.	
B. Coli	Not found in 100 c.c.	
Streptococci	" " " 30 c.c.	
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	" " " 100 c.c.	

The above results show this water to be of satisfactory quality.

W. J. CURRY.

There are still a few houses supplied by wells, principally in the rural and Oulton Broad portions of the Borough, which are kept under strict observation. Three pumps were abolished and the public supply laid on during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

Other than the Oulton Broad, with its many small dykes, there are no rivers or streams in the district. There is only one water course, known as Kirkley Run, this receives the effluent from the Pakefield Sewage Works, in the adjoining Rural District, this only after passing through land subsequent to its discharge from the septic tanks. This water course discharges itself into the Inner Harbour.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage of the Borough in that portion North of the Harbour is on the combined system, and in the Southern portion on the partially separate system. The sewage from this latter portion is taken under the Harbour and raised by air pressure to the level of the Northern main sewer, from whence it flows by gravitation to the main outfall at the Ness Point on the North Beach, the most Easterly point in England.

On the North side there is a 30-in. storm water sewer, relieving the main intercepting sewer from the Western portion of the town, going across Smith's Marsh and discharging into the Inner Harbour. There is another Storm Water Outlet discharging into one of the arms of the Harbour, from the neighbourhood of the G.E.R. Company's Railway Station.

On the South Side there is an old sewer running up the Esplanade, a row of houses facing the sea; another portion connected with this, which was originally the old main sewer of the South side, and which, with the exception of the Esplanade, takes only storm water, discharges into the fairway of the Harbour east of the Bridge.

There is a Storm Water relief sewer connected with the modern main sewer at Parade Road South, discharging under water from the South Beach.

A 24-inch pipe storm water relief sewer discharges into the Trawl Dock, relieves the main sewers of certain streets in the central portion of the town, viz. :—Tonning Street, Bevan Street and lower ends of Raglan Street and Clapham Road.

A 30-inch pipe storm water relief sewer, which comes into operation only during excessive rainfall, discharging into the Inner

Harbour, relieves the main sewers in the Western portion of the town, viz. : Norwich and Rotterdam Roads.

A 24-inch pipe storm water relief sewer, discharges into the Waveney Herring Dock, relieving the main intercepting sewer.

A 24-inch pipe storm water relief sewer, discharging into the Water Course near the Golf Course, relieves the main sewers of London Road South and Pakefield Street, the extreme Southern portion of the town.

The condition of the Sewers and House Drains is, on the whole, good.

The Rural and Oulton Broad portions of the Borough are not sewered, but now that the acquisition of the latter has become an accomplished fact, it is anticipated that the long delayed drainage scheme will receive early attention.

Closet Accommodation.

Approximate number of houses with water closets, fitted with flushing apparatus	....	7,508
Approximate number of houses with water closets without flushing apparatus	....	60
Approximate number of houses with Privies (Rural portion of Borough only)	at present unknown	

Moveable Ashbins, with proper covers have been, in most instances, substituted for fixed receptacles for refuse, twenty-five of these brick receptacles have been done away with during the year.

Scavenging.

This work is now carried out by the Borough Surveyor's department. No expense in connection with the removal of house refuse falls upon the occupiers. The particulars of collection are as under :—

Number of streets daily collection	....	26
" " weekly "	....	116
" " twice weekly collection	....	19
" " thrice "	....	4

Reference to Table VII. in the Appendix will show that there are within the Borough 10,296 domestic dwellings and separate buildings, which are liable to be inhabited for purposes of trade or business or occasional meeting.

*Sanitary Inspections of District.*ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR
1919.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Town Hall,
March, 1920.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Lowestoft.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information my fifth annual report, giving a resume of the Sanitary work accomplished during the year 1919.

From a review of the work undertaken it will be seen that the past year has been actively spent in abolishing insanitary conditions and carrying out much useful work to provide for the physical comfort and well being of the citizens, and incidentally, visitors to the Town.

Every year fresh legislation is placed upon the statute book for the Sanitary authorities to administer and these new powers demand of the Sanitary Officer, under the direction of the Sanitary Authority, the application of knowledge upon all phases of public health and amenity.

The clerical work connected with the Sanitary administration of to-day, together with the extension of the Borough, has greatly increased the duties and responsibilities of the Sanitary Department.

During the summer two cases of small-pox were reported and owing to contacts developing the disease, six persons in all were removed to the Small-pox Isolation Hospital.

Immediately upon the receipt of the Notices from the Medical Officer, steps were taken to deal with the cases as they arose, and by the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the premises, bedding and clothing I am pleased to say the outbreak was confined to the six cases.

The food supply of the Borough—a very important phase of Public Health work—has received special attention, as will be observed by a reference to the sections of the report bearing on this work. This question of food supply administration can be divided under two heads:—

- (a) The contamination and adulteration of Food and Drugs and which are controlled by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.
- (b) The inspection of meat, fruit, fish, and provisions of all kinds, under the Public Health Acts.

A special report was submitted to your Sanitary Committee on the question of providing a Public Abattoir, in which report I endeavoured to point out the principal advantages of such an institution.

I hope that the time is not far distant when the Ministry of Health will consider this important matter and make it compulsory to abolish all private Slaughterhouses in the country and cause central establishments to be provided.

Another important point well worth considering is to make it compulsory for all persons who slaughter animals outside the Borough area, whether casualties or otherwise, and intend the carcasses to be used for human food, to submit such meat with all offals for inspection at some central depot, before offering the same for sale or depositing it on board ship, for human consumption, and your authority should be in a position to insist on this being carried out.

Such an arrangement would be an assurance to the public and also benefit the meat trade, as the butcher who buys doubtful meat from outside and is prepared to run the gauntlet would not be able to compete so unfairly with the straightforward tradesmen.

HOUSING.

Under the Housing Acts, twenty-six houses were inspected and reported upon with the result that preliminary notices were served and closing orders made respecting these houses :—

Fourteen of the houses have been demolished.

Nine of the houses have been closed as unfit for human habitation.

Three of the houses were still in occupation at the end of the year.

The occupants of the three houses being unable to find other places.

INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The undermentioned articles of food were destroyed as diseased or unsound and unfit for human consumption :—

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat	129	55
Sausage Meat	8	4
Preserved Meat	—	52½
Bacon	1	90½
Ham	—	91¾
Fish	—	56
Fruit	9	32
Potatoes	42	—
Cheese	—	40
Tomatoes	—	36¾
Poultry	—	77
Herrings	2	Barrels
Tomato Puree	2,409	Tins
Condensed Milk ....	...	2 Tins

Included in the above figures are the carcasses of eight cows, three bullocks and two heifers affected with generalised Tuberculosis and three carcasses of beef very emaciated. Several of the cows had Tuberculosis of the udders. On many occasions the meat allocated to Lowestoft was very poor in quality, which caused the butchers to complain, and rightly so, as they had no option but to take what was sent to them, and it appeared as though the farmers were clearing their herds of all old and diseased stock.

It is to be hoped that the principle of compensation now in operation will be continued after the restrictions on supplies are removed, as it is grossly unfair that tradesmen buying animals in the open market and paying the best prices should have to bear the whole of the loss when it was found upon slaughtering the animals that they were badly diseased and had to be condemned, as was the case in pre-war days.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Two hundred and nine inspections have been made of the Slaughterhouses within the Borough and generally the limewashing and cleansing has been carried out very regularly. In seven instances only was it necessary to serve notices *re* limewashing, etc.

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The number of vessels of all classes entering and leaving the Port totalled two hundred and eighty and consisted of 246 coastwise vessels and 34 foreign vessels.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease reported amongst the crews.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

During the year eighty-five cases of Infectious Disease were reported.

Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.
41	37	1	6

Twelve cases were nursed at home, the remainder being removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The undermentioned articles were fumigated in the steam disinfectors:—

Civilian. Articles of Clothing	....	....	....	2,364
Isolation. " " "	....	....	....	734
Hospital ....	....	....	....
Total number of Articles fumigated				3,098
Articles destroyed at the request of the owners (excluding articles in Smallpox cases)				16
Number of Houses disinfected				115
" " " " for Small-pox				7
Total number of houses disinfected				122
Number of Rooms disinfected, for Small-pox				24

RECORD OF SANITARY WORKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Number of Notices and Letters sent respecting matters requiring atten- tion under the Public Health Acts	} Notices	435
		Letters	219
Total		654
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	1
Interviews with Owners and Builders	....	79
Total number of Inspections and re-inspections made		3071
Number of complaints received and dealt with	....	235

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.*Houses.*

Dirty Houses cleansed and colour-washed	....	17
New Floors laid or repaired	....	17
Dampness abated	....	22
Overcrowding abated	....	3
Houses unfit for human habitation closed	....	9
Houses unfit for human habitation demolished	....	14
Houses unfit for human habitation still occupied	....	3
Preliminary notices served and closing orders made	....	26
Ventilation of houses improved	....	21
Roofs repaired	....	25
Downpipes disconnected from drain	....	4
Roof gutters and down pipes cleansed and repaired	....	39
New dust tins provided	....	445
Insanitary Brick bins abolished	....	25
Yards repaired or repaved with cement concrete	....	30
Nuisances from the keeping of animals, etc., abated	....	38
Yards cleansed	....	63
Yard gullies affixed	....	27
Stopped gullies cleansed	....	52

Water Closets.

Cleansed and limewashed	....	14
Repaired	....	35
Reconstructed	....	5
Light and Ventilation improved or provided	....	1
New Flushing Cisterns fixed	....	9
Flushing Cisterns repaired	....	48
Insanitary W.C.'s abolished	....	1
Insanitary Privies abolished	....	4
Insanitary Pail Closets abolished	....	1
Water Closets substituted in lieu of above	....	5
Defective W.C. roofs repaired	....	5

Drainage.

Drains cleansed and repaired	....	52
New drains laid	....	2
Drains ventilated	....	1
Inspection Chambers provided	....	6
Internal Soil pipes abolished	....	1
New Soil pipes provided	....	1

Soil pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	3
Drains under houses abolished	....	....	....	....	....	2
New Sinks provided	....	....	....	....	....	4
Sink wastepipes repaired or disconnected	....	....	....	....	....	23
Sink wastepipes stopped and cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	1
Insanitary sinks abolished	....	....	....	....	....	1
Urinals cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	2
Urinals abolished	....	....	....	....	....	2
New Urinal provided	....	....	....	....	....	1

Drains tested :—Two hundred and seventeen drains were tested during the year by Water, Smoke or Chemicals, in forty-seven instances defects were discovered and in each case the defective drains were taken out and relaid.

Food Section.

Cowsheds and Dairies cleansed and limewashed	....	....	....	....	....	1
Floor of Dairy repaired	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dairy provided with light and ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	1

Slaughterhouses.

Cleansed and limewashed	....	} re Notices	....	7
Accumulation of Manure	....		....	1

Bakehouses.

Cleansed and limewashed	12
-------------------------	------	------	------	------	----

Water Supplies.

Pumps abolished and Company's water laid on	3
---	------	------	------	------	---

Miscellaneous.

Smoke nuisances abated	....	....	....	....	3
Accumulations of Manure or Refuse removed	....	....	....	....	34
Manure pits repaired	....	....	....	....	4
Stables abolished	....	....	....	....	1
Stables cleansed and limewashed	....	....	....	....	8

Factory and Workshops.

Workshops cleansed and limewashed	....	....	....	....	4
W.C.'s repaired and cleansed	....	....	....	....	14

Rats.

The number of Rats destroyed during the year was 2,283.

TABLE OF SANITARY OPERATIONS.

Private House Inspections	98
Private House Inspections, revisits....	174
Dirty House Inspections and revisits	17
Overcrowded Houses	1
Private Yard Inspections and revisits	983
Urinal visit and revisits	20
C.L.H.'s visits and revisits	44
General Inspection and revisits	509
Vans and tents visits and revisits	43
Ditches and watercourses visits	11
Stables	62
Piggeries	83
Fishyards	23
Markets	32
Fish and Fruit premises visits and revisits	20
Dairies and Milkshops visits and revisits	42
Bakehouses	10
Slaughterhouses	209
Provision Shops	48
Butchers' Shops	71
Hotels and Restaurants	87
Workplaces	8
Factories and Workshops	42
Public and Private Schools	4
Miscellaneous visits	179
Petroleum Acts	35
Infectious diseases inquiries	83
Fried Fish Shops visits and revisits	24
G.E.R. Station	1
Places of Entertainment	10
Back Lanes	85
Offensive Trades	3
<i>Re</i> American Gooseberry Mildew	6
Open Spaces	4

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1907.

During the year one hundred and fifty-seven samples were submitted for analysis.

The formal samples to Mr. W. Lincolne Sutton, F.I.C.

The informal samples to Mr. O. A. Reade, Analytical Chemist, Lowestoft.

Seventy-one were formal samples and eighty-six informal or test samples.

Forty-eight were samples of milk taken officially, 10 or 20·83% of which were reported adulterated or otherwise deficient.

Four samples contained added water varying in quantities from $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 12%.

Legal proceedings were instituted in seven cases and convictions recorded, the penalties ranging from £1 to £4.

Four samples were deficient in Milk Fat. In each of these instances the Vendors were cautioned by the Town Clerk.

One sample of Ginger Wine contained Salicylic Acid, $6\frac{1}{2}$ grains per pint, and the vendor was cautioned.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Ten samples of milk were submitted for Bacteriological examination and the reports thereon were as follows:—

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Result of Examination.</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
(a)	Dirty sediment, Byre dust	Letter sent by Town Clerk to Vendor
(b)	A Clean Milk	
(c)	"	
(d)	Dirty sediment of Byre dust	" "
(e)	" "	" "
(f)	" "	" "
(g)	A Clean Milk	
(h)	Not a Clean Milk. Small sediment of Byre dust	" "
(j)	Fairly satisfactory	
(k)	A Clean Milk.	

All the samples were reported to be free from Tubercle Bacilli.

Analysis of above figures.

Of ten samples taken and submitted for Bacteriological examination, four or 40% only were absolutely clean milk.

Two samples or 20% were fairly satisfactory.

The remaining four samples were dirty.

These returns are not as satisfactory as they ought to be, for a pure and wholesome milk supply is most essential.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Genuine	Containing Preservative	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	48	38	—	10	20·83%
Butter	6	6	3	—	— —
Brandy	1	1	—	—	— —
Rum	2	2	—	—	— —
Whisky	1	1	—	—	— —
Castor Oil	1	1	—	—	— —
Baking Powder	4	4	—	—	— —
Mustard	1	1	—	—	— —
Ginger Wine	1	—	1	1	100·
Pepper	2	2	—	—	— —
Seidlitz Powders	2	2	—	—	— —
Self R. Flour	2	2	—	—	— —
	71	60	4	11	15·49%

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Genuine	Containing Preservative	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	25	24	—	1	4%
Butter	4	3	—	1	25%
Margarine	2	2	2	—	—
Lard	2	2	—	—	—
Treacle	1	1	—	—	—
Caraway Seed					
subst.	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar	3	3	—	—	—
S. R. Flour	3	3	—	—	—
Con. Milk	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee	2	2	—	—	—
Jam	3	3	—	—	—
Shrd. Suet	1	1	—	—	—
Rice	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powders	4	4	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	4	4	—	—	—
Hay Saffron	1	1	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	5	5	—	—	—
Saccharine Tablets	1	1	—	—	—
Cream....	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	2	2	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	2	2	—	—	—
Milk of Sulphur	2	2	—	—	—
Baking Powder	4	4	—	—	—
Mustard	2	2	—	—	—
Pepper	2	2	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur	1	1	—	—	—
White Pepper	1	1	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder	1	1	—	—	—
	86	82	2	2	2.93%

**TABLE SHOWING THE LIST OF SAMPLES ADULTERATED AND
THE ACTION TAKEN.**

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
5	Milk	Genuine Milk (L.Q.) 92% Milk devoid of fat 8%	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk
7	Milk	Genuine Milk (L.Q.) 87% Milk devoid of fat 13%	Conviction. Fined £1 including costs
14	Milk	Genuine Milk (L.Q.) 88% Milk devoid of fat 12%	Conviction. Fined £2 including costs
28	Milk	Genuine Milk (L.Q.) 89% Milk devoid of fat 11%	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk.
29	Milk	Genuine Milk (L.Q.) 88% Milk devoid of fat 12%	Conviction. £2 including costs.
30	Milk	Genuine Milk (L.Q.) 96% Milk devoid of fat 4%	Letter sent by Town Clerk.
32	Milk	Genuine Milk (L.Q.) 91% Milk devoid of fat 9%	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk.
41	Milk	Genuine Milk (L.Q.) 93½% Milk devoid of fat 3¾% Added Water 2¾%	Conviction. Fined £2.
47	Milk	Genuine Milk 88% Added Water 12%	Conviction. Fined, £2 including costs.
53	Milk	Genuine Milk 88% Added Water 12%	Conviction. Fined £4 including costs.
54	Milk	Genuine Milk 94% Added Water 6%	Conviction. Fined £2 including costs.
63	Ginger Wine	Salicylic acid .075% = 6½ grains per part	Letter sent by Town Clerk.

In conclusion I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee for the support which has been afforded me in the discharge of my duties.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. HOWARTH.

The Surveyor reports that new houses and premises have been erected, or were in course of erection, during the year.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

As heretofore the district is energetically looked after by the Inspector at Norwich, who keeps us constantly posted up with information which is invariably acted upon. The special table required under this heading will be found in the Appendix.

B. PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Four Common Lodging Houses exist in the Borough, these are kept under close supervision, no case of infectious disease was reported from any one of these during the year.

Schools.

A full report upon these appears in a separate report.

Food.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917. Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The County Council are the Authority for the administration of these regulations. A certain number of samples are taken by the local Inspector, the cost of which is refunded to the local Authority by the County Council.

C. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. Work of Inspectors of Nuisances.

The department consists of an Inspector, Disinfector and a Clerk.

The Inspector periodically visits the Fish Markets, Fish Shops, Slaughter Houses, Bake-houses and Fish Gutting Yards and generally supervises the work of his department.

He also inspects the Port and Canal Boats.

The Disinfecting Assistant assists in the removing of infected clothing to disinfector, and distributes the disinfected articles, and generally assists the Inspector. He has the assistance of a skilled labourer.

2. Hospital accommodation available for infectious diseases ; its sufficiency and use during the year. Hospital administration.

The certified accommodation of the Isolation Hospital is 44 beds.

The efficiency of the Hospital was never better than at the present time, being managed by a painstaking Sub-Committee under an excellent Chairman, the details of the management being left to myself and competent resident Matron and staff.

One hundred and fifty-seven cases were under treatment during the year: 134 cases were admitted, 125 were discharged, 4 died, and there were 14 remaining on 31st December.

Of the 157 under treatment, 65 were civilian residents and 92 members of His Majesty's forces. Three of the four deaths were of the former and one of the latter.

The number of cases of each disease treated, with the result, is stated in the subjoined Table.

CIVILIAN RESIDENTS.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Totals.
Remaining 1st January	1	—	—	1
Admitted	29	20	—	49
Discharged	24	12	—	36
Died	1	2	—	3
Remaining 31st December	6	8	—	14

MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Remaining 1st January	8
Admitted	85
Discharged	92
Died	1
Remaining 31st December	<i>Nil</i>

A Tuberculosis Hospital has been erected in the parish of Normanston by the East Suffolk County Council to accommodate 18 patients. Separate wards containing eight beds are also relegated to this purpose at the Oulton Workhouse Infirmary, an Institution some two miles away. Although we have not the monopoly of this accommodation, cases may be sent there from this Borough which are in receipt of Parish relief. The ward has a south aspect with permanently open windows, shut off from the rest of the building, where the routine treatment of Tuberculosis is satisfactorily carried out,

3. *Administration of Local Acts, or General Adoptive Acts in force in the district.*

Local Acts—

Lowestoft Corporation Act, 1901.

Adopted Acts.—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (parts 2, 3, 4 and 5).

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Beyond ordinary routine work it has not been found necessary to take any special action under any one of these Acts.

4. *Chemical and bacteriological work during the year.*

Both the chemical and bacteriological work carried out in connection with the public water supply will be found under that heading.

Chemical analyses relating to Foods and Drugs will be found under that heading. No cases of Ptomaine poisoning having been reported, no bacteriological examination of foods has been made. Particulars of bacteriological examinations for Tubercle and Diphtheria in Milk will be found under that heading.

Bacteriological work is carried on in connection with the Isolation Hospital, and no case of Diphtheria is discharged until an expert examination signifies the absence of the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus.

The Widal's test is made use of in the diagnosis of all doubtful Typhoids.

Unfortunately, up to the present, we have no bacteriological means of proving that any Scarlet Fever case is free from infection.

**C. REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST UPON SAMPLES
SUBMITTED BY THE LOWESTOFT U. S. A. DURING
THE YEAR 1919.**

<i>Samples.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Milk	37	11	48
Butter	6	—	6
Baking Powder	4	—	4
Self-raising Flour	2	—	2
Mustard	1	—	1
Pepper	2	—	2
Brandy	1	—	1
Rum	2	—	2
Whiskey....	1	—	1
Seidlitz Powders	2	—	2
Ginger Wine	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	58	12	70
	—	—	—

	<i>Informal Samples.</i>	<i>All genuine.</i>
Milk	5
Butter	2
Margarine	2
Lard	2
Jam	3
Treacle	1
Condensed Milk	2
Sugar	3
Self-raising Flour	1
Cocoa	1
Coffee	2
		—
		24
		—

Five Milks were examined bacteriologically. Four waters analysed.

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C.,

Public Analyst for the Administrative County of East Suffolk; also for West Suffolk, County of Norfolk, City of Norwich, and the Boroughs of Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds.

D. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Upon receipt of a notification of infectious disease from a medical man, I satisfy myself that the case is a suitable one either to be dealt with at home or to be removed to the Isolation Hospital.

If the case is to remain at home special forms containing information with regard to the prevention of the spread of infectious disease, short clauses dealing with the legal position of parents or guardians in the matter, a leaflet to be filled up by the medical man in attendance and forwarded to the Health Department as soon as, in his opinion, the case has ceased to be infectious, in order that the premises may be disinfected and all clothing, bedding, etc., removed to the disinfecting station for disinfection by the steam disinfector, and a ticket authorizing the parent to obtain a free supply of disinfectant during the continuance of the infection, are given to the head of the house. In certain diseases all the other children are prevented from attending school, and in some cases the parent from attending his place of business. The whole of this procedure is carried out under the direct supervision of the Health Department.

If, in the interests of the public health, it is undesirable to retain the case at home, it is removed to the Isolation Hospital at once, the house, premises, bedding, etc., being promptly inspected and disinfected, and all contacts kept from school during the incubation period of the disease.

Whenever necessary, and especially after Enteric Fever and Diphtheria, the drains, W.C.'s and water supply are tested.

All the statutory diseases are notifiable.

During the year 276 cases of notifiable diseases came under observation.

Six cases of Diphtheria were also notified from the Oulton Broad area during November and December.

Their locality and age distribution are shown in the Appendix, Table II., and in Table V. will be found an analysis of infectious cases reported since the adoption of the Notification Act.

I prefix my remarks on the various infectious diseases by the following Table of the number of notifications received and deaths registered :—

	Cases notified in 1919.	Deaths registered in 1919.
Small-pox	6	—
Scarlet Fever	40	1
Diphtheria	31	1
Membranous Croup	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	2	—
Continued Fever	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	1
Cholera	—	—
Erysipelas	15	—
Plague	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	—
Measles	40	—
Whooping Cough	12	2
Chicken-pox	9	—
Malaria	15	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	1	1
Influenza and Pneumonia	53	25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	40	38
Tuberculosis, other forms	3	5

The Bacteriological aids to diagnosis will be found under Section C (4). In addition to the information there given, the Sanitary Committee pays for swabs, tubes and examinations, used by private practitioners at their discretion, the examinations being conducted by an independent expert.

Small-pox.

An outbreak of this disease occurred in the month of June. The following reports, issued from time to time, deal fully with the matter, and emphasize the difficulty of getting anyone to work in a hospital delegated to this particular disease.

Full information of the outbreak was furnished to the Public Vaccinators and no difficulty was experienced in getting them to act promptly, under these circumstances there was no necessity for me to carry out either primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations.

2nd July, 1919.

The Medical Officer,
Room 39 two,
Ministry of Health,
London.

Sir,

In accordance with your telegraphic instructions I beg to report upon the case of Variola notified during the week ending 28th June, as follows:—

Name of Patient:—Mrs. Fitt. Age, 26 years. Sex, Female. Occupation, Housewife. Address, 146 Raglan Street, Lowestoft. History of Case:—On 16th May, P. Brooks, No. 2042, arrived at his home, Riverside House, Gillingham, Beccles, from Egypt on H.M.S. "Glen Roy." His wife states that the vessel laid at Malta, *en route*, about five weeks. On 16th May, accompanied by his wife, he visited his brother at 144 Raglan Street, Lowestoft, and stayed one night. At this time he had a pustular rash on the face. Exactly fourteen days later his brother developed a similar rash, which was diagnosed by Dr. D. W. Boswell as a mild case of Variola. Dr. G. I. T. Stewart, the County Medical Officer of Health, was called in for an opinion and after seeing the man three times gave it as his opinion that it was not Small-pox.

On the 19th or 20th June, Mrs. Fitt, living next door, developed a rash, and on 23rd June called in Dr. Perry, who, after consultation with Drs. Boswell, Tyson, Worthington and myself, notified the case as Small-pox on the 29th June. The case was removed to the Joint Small-pox and Quarantine Hospital the same evening.

I have to-day visited the home of P. Brooks, No. 2042, at Beccles, but found he had gone to Southampton and is at present residing at the Sailors' Home there. I found the address given to be the residence of Mrs. Brooks' parents with whom they are living. Upon making enquiries I learned that on 5th June, Mrs. Hembling, the mother, felt queer and went to bed on the 7th. On the 8th, Dr. Wood Hill was called in and diagnosed the case as Gastritis. After his visit a rash appeared, evidence of which still remains. On the 20th June, Mr. Hembling, the father, developed a similar rash and went to bed, but no doctor was called in. There are still numerous pustules on his person.

All contacts from the notified case are under observation and the house and contents have been thoroughly disinfected.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. MARSHALL, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

7th July, 1919.

History of Contacts re case of Small-pox removed to Small-pox and Quarantine Hospital, Carlton, 29th June, 1919.

Mr. J. Brooks, 144 Raglan Street, Lowestoft, developed rash May 30th. Vaccinated in childhood.

Mrs. J. Brooks, vaccinated in childhood. Re-vaccinated, 30th June.

Annie Brooks, 16. Ill with Urticarial Rash, etc., June 12th. Re-vaccinated, July 5th.

John Brooks, 13. Vaccinated in childhood. Re-vaccinated, 1st July.

Henry Brooks, 10. Vaccinated in childhood. Re-vaccinated, 1st July.

Jennie May Brooks, 8. Vaccinated in childhood. Re-vaccinated, 5th July.

They were very friendly with Mrs. Fitt, living next door, 146 Raglan Street. They never visit Mr. Doy, who lives at 142, and hardly know them at all. There is a brick wall with no communication separating the Brooks' from the Doy's, but nothing between the Fitt's and the Brooks', it being an open yard.

MRS. FITT'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Fitt, now in Small-pox Hospital.

Herbert Fitt, 5. Not vaccinated, ill with rash, appearing 5th July, removed to Small-pox Hospital, 6th July.

Ronald Fitt, 3.

Basil Fitt, 3. Twins, both unvaccinated in infancy, vaccinated 5th July.

Mrs. Dawson and her husband, James Dawson, live alone at 117 Wollaston Road, and now have charge of the children.

Both the Dawsons were vaccinated in childhood and have now been offered free re-vaccination.

Joe Allerton, friend of Mrs. Fitt's, assisted in removal of first case, has three re-vaccination marks.

17th July, 1919.

Dr. A. M. COPEMAN,
Ministry of Health.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with your telegraphic instructions I beg to report upon the case of Variola removed to the Small-pox Isolation Hospital on the 15th inst. as follows:—

Name, Joe Allerton, aged 28 years, of 172 Raglan Street, Lowestoft. A recently demobilised soldier from Mesopotamia. He was re-vaccinated about four years ago and shows two good marks. Whilst in Salonika in 1916 he contracted Malaria and has suffered from the usual recurrent attacks since.

During the early stages of Mrs. Fitt's illness, before notification and her removal to Hospital, Allerton took her in her food and was the only person who would go near her. He also assisted in carrying her into the Ambulance.

He has been kept under observation as a contact since Mrs. Fitt's removal. On the 14th inst. he had a slight rash and I learn that a few days previous he had a back-ache but did not mention the matter to me at the time. I notified him as suffering from Variola on the 15th inst. and removed him to the Joint Small-pox Hospital the same day.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. MARSHALL, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

28th July, 1919.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I regret having to report an outbreak of Small-pox in the Borough. The Joint Small-pox Hospital has been opened up and the following four cases are under treatment :—

29th June. Mrs. Fitt, aged 26, 146 Raglan Street.

6th July. Herbert Fitt, aged 5, removed from 117 Wollaston Road, to which address Mrs. Fitt's three children were sent.

15th July. Joe Allerton, aged 28, 172 Raglan Street.

26th July. Fred Fox, aged 14, 172 Raglan Street.

History of the Outbreak :—

On the 16th May, a sailor named P. Brooks arrived at his home in Beccles from Egypt, via Malta. Accompanied by his wife, he visited his brother at 144 Raglan Street the same day and stayed the night. At this time I learn that he had a pustular rash on the face. Exactly fourteen days later, viz., 30th May, his brother developed a similar rash, which was diagnosed by Dr. Boswell as a mild case of Small-pox, but Dr. Stewart, the County Medical Officer of Health, who was called in for an opinion, after seeing the man three times, gave it as his opinion that it was not Small-pox.

On the 12th June, Annie Brooks, a daughter aged 16, was attended by Dr. Boswell for an Urticarial Rash, etc.

Mrs. Brooks and the remaining three members of the family, aged 13, 10 and 8 years respectively, were re-vaccinated and kept under observation but nothing further occurred in this house.

On the 19th or 20th June, Mrs. Fitt, living next door, No. 146, was taken ill and on the 23rd called in Dr. Perry, who, after consultation with Drs. Boswell, Tyson, Worthington and myself, notified the case on Sunday, the 29th, as one of Small-pox.

Your Chairman was consulted, the Joint Small-pox Hospital was immediately opened up, and the case was removed at six p.m. the same evening.

Mrs. Fitt's three children were removed to the home of her parents, 117 Wollaston Road, and kept under observation.

The Sanitary Inspector and his assistant were re-vaccinated on Monday morning, the 30th ult., and thorough disinfection was carried out at 146 Raglan Street.

On the 2nd July I visited the home of P. Brooks, the sailor, at Beccles, but found he had returned to Southampton. Upon making enquiries I learned that his wife and he were living with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hembling, and that the house was in the Gillingham district. I also learned that Mrs. Hembling was taken ill on the 5th June, went to bed on the 7th and called in Dr. Wood Hill on the 8th, but no rash had appeared at that time and she stated that she was treated for Gastritis; after his visit a rash appeared, evidence of which still remained. On the 20th June, Mr. Hembling developed a similar rash and went to bed but no doctor was called in; there were still numerous pustules on his person at the time of my visit. I called upon Dr. Wood Hill but he was not at home, and upon my return I notified both Dr. Wood Hill and the Medical Officer of Health for the County of Norfolk of my visit and of the case at Lowestoft.

A full report of the case and the result of my investigations was sent to the Ministry of Health, and on the 4th inst. Dr. Copeman, Medical Inspector, came down, saw the case and visited Beccles. At this time further cases had occurred there but the Doctors concerned did not recognize the outbreak as one of Small-pox.

On the 6th July, one of Mrs. Fitt's children, aged five years, developed a similar rash, was removed to the Joint Hospital from 117 Wollaston Road the same day, and the premises were disinfected. On the 7th July I was instructed by Dr. Copeman to inform the Clerk to the Mutford and Lothingland Guardians of the outbreak with a view to their offering facilities for vaccination, but I am pleased to state that they did not consider it necessary to placard the town to that effect.

I would mention, however, that vaccination and re-vaccination have been carried out as widely as possible, including all contacts.

On the 10th inst. Dr. Copeman again came down, had the two cases photographed, visited Beccles and saw the cases there in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health and Dr. Wood Hill. On the evening of the 14th inst. a contact of Mrs. Fitt, named J. Allerton, aged 28, residing at 172 Raglan Street, a recently demobilised soldier, developed a slight rash and on the 15th I notified him as suffering from Small-pox and he was removed to the Joint Hospital the same day. During the early stage of Mrs. Fitt's illness, before notification and isolation, Allerton took her in her food and was the only person who would go near; he also assisted in carrying

her into the Ambulance. I kept him under observation as a contact previous to his removal.

On the 21st inst. I received a circular letter from Dr. Stewart, the County Medical Officer, copies of which had been sent to all Medical men in the district, drawing attention to the fact that cases have occurred in the County of a skin disease which has now been diagnosed as being Small-pox and that cases have been reported from Lowestoft, Beccles and Bungay.

On the 25th inst., Fred Fox, 172 Raglan Street, aged 14 years, a contact of Joe Allerton, developed the disease and was removed to the Joint Hospital on the 26th inst.

With regard to the Nursing Staff for the Joint Hospital I am pleased to state that two Nurses from the Isolation Hospital volunteered their services, were vaccinated and taken out. The Matron also rendered invaluable service in organizing the Hospital. In order to prepare for any extension of the outbreak I wrote the Norfolk and Norwich Staff of Nurses and the Association of Male and Female Nurses, London, asking if they would undertake to furnish me with Nurses at a short notice. The first mentioned Association will supply volunteer Nurses at four guineas per week, laundry expenses and a quarantine fee of 30/- at the end. The latter will supply Male Nurses at £3 13s. 6d. per week.

I have been unable to get a woman helper, Mrs. Boon, the caretaker, refusing to go near the place. I have, however, overcome this difficulty by enlisting the services of Mrs. Fitt, the first case removed, who is now sufficiently recovered to undertake the work.

All four cases are progressing favourably.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. MARSHALL, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

4th September, 1919.

The Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

Following upon my report of the 28th July, re the outbreak of Small-pox in the Borough, I beg to report that one other case in

Sarah Boardley, aged 54, 172 Raglan Street, a contact of Fred Fox, was removed to the Joint Hospital on 3rd August, making a total of five cases arising out of this outbreak.

Two of these five, viz., Joe Allerton and Fred Fox, have made good recovery and were discharged from Hospital on the 1st inst.

I regret having to report a further outbreak, in a visitor from Walthamstow, staying at the Wellesley Boarding House, Wellington Esplanade. On Tuesday, 12th August, Miss Annie Deane, aged 19, was diagnosed and certified as Small-pox and removed to Isolation Hospital. In view of the fact that the contacts of this case at Walthamstow had been diagnosed as Chicken Pox, the case was isolated in a separate ward. The girl who slept with her at the Boarding House, together with the case removed, were both vaccinated, never having been done before. Thorough disinfection was carried out at the Wellesley Boarding House and a list of names and addresses of all visitors staying in the house was obtained.

With the exception of Miss Daw, the contact, they all left the following day and I immediately notified the Medical Officer of Health of each district concerned of the outbreak.

The Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer of Health were notified, by telegram, of the case and on Wednesday, the 17th inst., Dr. Copeman, Medical Inspector, came down.

After seeing the case he agreed with the diagnosis and the action taken.

In view of a possible extension of the Raglan Street outbreak the Joint Small-pox Hospital Committee purchased one 20 feet by 10 feet Army Hut, which has been erected. This was immediately turned into use for the Nurses' accommodation.

This left us without any further accommodation whatever; the authority of the Chairman and another member of the Committee was obtained for the immediate purchase of another hut, which has since been erected.

Up to the present no further cases have arisen. An order for connecting the Hospital up with telephone service has been given.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. MARSHALL, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

18th November, 1919.

The Chairman and Members of the Joint Small-pox Hospital Committee.

Gentlemen,

In continuation of my report of the 8th September, I beg to report that Miss Annie Deane, the case removed from the Wellesley Boarding House, made a good recovery and was discharged from Hospital on the 8th September. No further cases arose from this outbreak.

Sarah Boardley, 172 Raglan Street, also made a good recovery and was discharged on 20th September, after 28 days isolation.

Mrs. Fitt and her child, Herbert, were discharged on the 24th September.

After this date the Hospital was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected throughout and was closed down on the 28th September.

Although the agreement for connecting up the Hospital with the telephone service has been signed no installation has yet been made.

I have handed over the necessary keys to Mrs. Boon, 19 Oulton Street, who has agreed to act as caretaker as previous to the outbreak.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MARSHALL, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

20th October, 1919.

REPORT UPON VACCINAL CONDITION OF CASES OF SMALL-POX.

1. Mrs. Fitt, 146 Raglan Street, Lowestoft, aged 26.
Vaccinated in infancy, two marks foveate.
Appearance of rash 19th or 20th June, 1919.
Re-vaccinated 14th August, result negative.
2. Herbert Fitt, 146 Raglan Street, aged five.
Not vaccinated in infancy.
Appearance of rash, 6th July, 1919.
Vaccinated 24th August, result negative.
3. Joe Allerton, 172 Raglan Street, aged 28.
Vaccinated in infancy, two marks foveate.
Re-vaccinated in Mesopotamia, 1917.
Rash appeared 14th July, 1919.

4. Fred Archer Fox, 172 Raglan Street, aged 14.
Vaccinated in infancy, three marks foveate.
Re-vaccinated, 16th July, foveate.
Rash appeared 25th July, 1919.
5. Sarah Boardley, 172 Raglan Street, aged 54.
Vaccinated in infancy, one mark foveate.
Rash appeared 2nd August, 1919.
Re-vaccinated 29th August, negative result.
6. Annie Deane, Wellesley Boarding House, aged 19.
Not vaccinated in infancy.
Rash appeared 10th August, 1919.
Vaccinated 12th August, three marks foveate.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Two cases only of this disease were notified during the year, both of which recovered.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
North Ward	—	—	—	—	—
South „	1	—	—	1	2
East „	—	—	—	—	—
West „	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	1	2

DIPHTHERIA.

Thirty-one cases were notified and six in the Oulton Broad area in November and December, 20 of these were removed to the Isolation Hospital. One death occurred.

From the accompanying table it will be seen where the disease prevailed.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
North Ward	4	4	2	5	15
South „	2	1	—	1	4
East „	—	—	1	4	5
West „	1	1	—	5	7
Total	7	6	3	15	31

The number for the last 21 years will be seen on reference to the Appendix, Table V.

SCARLET FEVER.

The following table expresses in a short space the localities from which this disease was reported, and also the time of the year in which it occurred, the largest number of cases being reported from the North Ward, followed by the South, West and East respectively. There was a total of 40 cases, the largest number occurring in the fourth quarter.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
North Ward	6	2	6	4	18
South	9	3	1	2	15
East	—	—	1	—	1
West	—	1	1	4	6
Totals	15	6	9	10	40

Reference to Table II. in the Appendix shows the number in age groups and localities.

Again, reference to Table II. in the Appendix will show that 29 cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital. One death was recorded from this disease.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There was one notification and one death from this disease.

All available information was sent to the County Council Inspector of Midwives, Ipswich.

PLAGUE.

No cases or suspected case of this disease occurred.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases of these diseases were reported.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This Disease accounted for two deaths.

MEASLES.

This disease was notified as being existant in 40 houses, the largest number of notifications being received in the second quarter of the year. It was not considered necessary to close down any of the public elementary schools.

F. INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

No cases of Anthrax or Rabies have been reported.

G. CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

The following report has been received from the Inspector under this Act :—

During the year 1919 the Borough of Lowestoft was free from all contagious diseases, with the exception of four cases of parasitic mange.

The Sanitary Inspector rendered great assistance in the adequate disinfection of the premises.

JOHN M. CURRIE,
M.R.C. V.S.

Port of Lowestoft.

Health Report for 1919.

The accompanying *Shipping Accounts* have been furnished by H.M. Collector of Customs :—

Inward, from foreign parts—

	1919.	
With Cargoes, Steam	26	4711
,, Sailing	157	5323
In ballast, Steam	157	8514
,, Sailing	20	648
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	360	19196
<i>Inwards, Coasting—</i>		
With Cargoes	101	12093
In ballast	20	1527
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	481	32816

The total tonnage of Inward Shipping during ten years was as follows :—

1904	169,493
1905	166,450
1906	184,533
1907	187,614
1908	195,457
1909	200,760
1910	174,749
1911	186,939
1912	200,538
1919	32,816

There were two deaths accredited to the port, and afterwards allocated to the various localities to which they belonged.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1919, for the Borough of Lowestoft on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework

1.—Inspections.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Particulars. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	126	..	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	209	..	..
Total	335	..	..

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars, (1)	Number of Defects,			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	16	16	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage to floors .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	10	10	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient .. .. .	..	..	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective	14	14	..	..
{ not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 79 to 100)	..	..	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to Outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	40	40	..	..

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

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1919 and previous Years.
Name of District: BOROUGH AND PORT OF LOWESTOFT.
 (Excluding portion added in November).

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS Registered in the District.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†			NETT DEATHS belonging to the District.		
		Un-corrected Number.	NETT.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of Residents not registered in the District. †	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number. †	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	35655	—	1035	29.0	420	11.7	12	30	—	—	438	12.2
1909	36542	—	985	26.9	396	10.8	4	33	—	—	425	11.6
1910	37450	—	940	25.1	366	9.7	6	20	—	—	380	10.1
1911	34006	897	904	26.5	432	12.7	30	37	115	127	439	12.9
1912	34302	885	889	25.9	420	12.2	20	50	93	104	450	13.1
1919	37564	791	791	21.0	348	9.2	20	59	51	64	387	10.3

Area of District in Acres (land and inland water), 2,112.
 At Census 1911 (cf. Census, Vol. V.)—Total population at all ages, 33,777.

NOTES TO TABLE I.

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the District, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the District in such institutions.

*In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

†The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9: and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡“ Transferable Deaths ” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a District other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (*b*) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of “ non-residents ” which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of “ residents ” registered outside the District which are to be added in calculating the nett death rate of his District.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (*a*) to the District of residence, under the general rule; (*b*) if this District is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the District where the accident occurred, if known; (*c*) failing this, to the District where death occurred, if known; and (*d*) failing this, to the District where the body was found.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the year 1919.

Name of District: BOROUGH AND PORT OF LOWESTOFT.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District (a).									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District (b)
	2 All Ages.	3 Under 1 year.	4 1 and under 2.	5 2 and under 5.	6 5 and under 15.	7 15 and under 25.	8 25 and under 45.	9 45 and under 65.	10 65 and upwards.		11
All causes } Certified (c) ..	383	45	12	8	13	18	56	90	141	43
Uncertified ..	16	6	..	1	..	..	1	2	6	
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Influenza	25	..	..	..	..	2	9	8	6	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	38	..	..	1	5	8	17	7	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	42	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	18	5
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ((See Note d)	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Organic Heart Disease	39	..	..	..	1	1	6	11	20	1
Bronchitis	19	3	1	1	1	..	..	3	10	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	28	6	4	4	..	1	4	5	4	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (See Note e)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	1
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prem- ature Birth	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	17	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	3	9
Suicide	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Other Defined Diseases	124	9	..	1	1	4	10	24	75	19
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
TOTALS	399	51	12	9	13	18	57	92	147	43

* Sub-Entries should here be made for other deaths which it is desirable to distinguish, on account of their administrative importance or special interest (e.g., any deaths from Anthrax, Typhus or Glanders, which have been included under *Other Defined Diseases*; or deaths from pneumonia other than broncho-pneumonia which have been included under *Pneumonia all forms*).

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH AND PORT OF LOWESTOFT.

Infant Mortality.

1919. Nett deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Certified		Uncertified		Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.						
All causes	14	2	1	3	20	8	6	5	6	45
	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	6
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	6
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	5
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations (c) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Premature birth	14	1	..	1	16	..	2	..	..	18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	..	8
Other causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTALS	18	2	1	3	24	9	6	6	6	51

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 750
illegitimate 41

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 46
illegitimate infants 5

TABLE V.
Return to Dr. A. Marshall, Medical Officer of Health, of Number of Houses, etc., in the Borough.
BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Name of Ward.	Number of Houses, etc.	Number of Cottages £8 Rateable Value and under.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.
NORTH ..	1403	1180	2583	2564	19	2583
SOUTH ..	1848	796	2644	2553	91	2644
EAST	1126	574	1700	1585	115	1700
WEST	1416	923	2339	2312	27	2339
OULTON BROAD	477	553	1030	1021	9	1030
	6270	4026	10296	10035	261	10296

January, 1920.

A. E. SPEAR, *Rate Collector*,
Town Hall, Lowestoft.

* This Table includes, in addition to domestic buildings, all separate buildings which are liable to be inhabited for purposes of trade or business or occasional meeting.