

[Report 1920] / Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer of Health, Southport County Borough.

Contributors

Southport (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1920

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/aavrjcg5>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

COUNTY BOROUGH



OF SOUTHPORT.

REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE


County Borough of Southport,

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

SOUTHPORT:

J. J. RILEY, PRINTER, "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, 267 LORD STREET.

1921.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30119789>

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

REPORT, 1920.

		Local Rates.
Population of Enlarged Borough of Southport at Census,		
1911	69,643	
Estimated Population at middle of 1920	70,000	
Area of Borough (Excluding Foreshore, 10,429 acres) in		
acres	8,804	
Birth-rate, per 1,000 living, in 1920	17.26	17.23
Death-rate ,, ,, excluding deaths of visitors ...		12.11
Death-rate ,, ,, corrected	13.50	
Gross Death-rate (deaths registered in the Borough)	13.07	
Death-rate from seven principal Zymotic Diseases	0.20	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	54	54

GEOLOGY.

The area consists of a bed of blown sand resting on peat, below which lies a bed of laminated blue clay. While the lower strata appear to be undergoing an exceedingly slow subsidence, any loss which might result from that circumstance is much more than made good by the continual accretion of sand derived from the Mersey, and land is rapidly reclaimed on the Foreshore at the expense of the navigable channel. The overlying sand on the East and South borders gradually thins out, exposing a margin of peat within the boundary of the area.

The elevation of the built-upon area varies from about 12ft. to 38ft. above ordnance datum. For a detailed analysis of the Geological conditions see "The Evolution of a Coast Line," Wm. Ashton (Stanford).

WEATHER DURING 1920.

(Particulars received from the Meteorologist).

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

1920.	Mean Temperature.	Difference from 46 years' Aver- age.		Extremes in 1920.	
				High- est.	Low- est.
	o	o		o	o
January	41.0	...	+2.3	...	55
February	43.4	...	+3.8	...	59
March	44.9	...	+3.4	...	61
April	46.4	...	+0.7	...	57
May	52.7	...	+1.9	...	79
June	57.3	...	+0.7	...	73
July	57.3	...	-2.1	...	66
August	56.7	...	-2.4	...	66
September	55.3	...	-0.1	...	71
October	51.0	...	+2.0	...	70
November	45.3	...	+2.1	...	58
December	39.2	...	-0.5	...	55
Year	49.2	...	+1.0	...	79

It will be seen by the above that the year was as a whole comparatively mild; in fact, had it not been for the coolness of July and August, the year would have ranked as one of our mildest years. The highest shade Max. temp. being 79 degs. recorded in May, and the lowest, 19 degs. in December.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

1920.	Total Duration of Sunshine. Hours.	Difference from 20 years' Average. Hours.		Number of Sunless Days.
January	47	.....	+ 3	..... 8
February	70	.....	- 1	..... 6
March	100	.....	-22	..... 3
April	93	.....	-82	..... 6
May	186	.....	-25	..... 3
June	185	.....	-26	..... 0
July	127	.....	-82	..... 5
August	148	.....	-37	..... 2
September	129	.....	-13	..... 3
October	107	.....	+13	..... 4
November	50	.....	- 7	..... 8
December	35	.....	0	..... 16
Year	1277	.....	-279	..... 64

So far as sunshine is concerned, the year 1920 was absolutely the dullest on record, April, usually a fairly sunny month, only yielded 93 hours, then unfortunately some of the most cloudy months occurred in the summer. During the second week in April the first pronounced spell of true Easterly airs occurred, the first since May, 1919. The month of July was also the dullest locally, since sunshine recorders were introduced. The number of sunless days, however, was only 64.

RAINFALL.

1920.	Total Rainfall. Inches.	Difference from 45 years' Average. Inches.	Number of days with Rain.
January	3.48	+ 0.85	22
February	2.10	+ 0.01	17
March	3.83	+ 1.61	22
April	4.07	+ 2.27	25
May	3.57	+ 1.48	19
June	2.62	+ 0.33	13
July	4.73	+ 1.68	24
August	1.46	— 2.11	12
September	3.15	+ 0.14	15
October	1.13	— 2.63	9
November	1.40	— 1.76	14
December	2.54	— 0.63	17
<hr/>			
Year	34.08	+ 1.24	209

The first seven months were generally wet, some of them exceptionally so. The latter half, however, was decidedly dry, consequently during the first half year underground water was held at a somewhat higher level than usual.

During the first half of the year Temperatures one foot and four foot below the ground were decidedly above the normal, although the actual sunshine records were low, the dull cloudy nights no doubt causing little radiation of earth temperature.

OZONE.

This element for the year was practically normal, being, however, decidedly prevalent in the first half, thus coinciding with winds from S.W. to W. points; the latter half, or strictly speaking, September to December, was decidedly low, when land winds chiefly predominated, and much calmer weather prevailed.

The year was also notable for the fact that practically no measurable quantity of snow fell, and what thunderstorms occurred were only of brief duration, a peculiar characteristic of Southport's Climate.

POPULATION

New building was practically at a standstill, no considerable number of houses having been completed during the year. The gain by excess of births over deaths was 316. The number of children on the books of the Elementary Schools remained approximately unchanged. A round figure of 70,000 has been assumed for the population for the year. The Registrar-General has supplied his own estimate, namely:—72,039, based on the returns furnished under the scheme for the rationing of food. In spite of the temptation to adopt the highest possible estimates on account of their favourable influence on the mortality rates, it is safer and more convenient to adhere to the figure of 70,000 for the Death-rate, and to await with the greater confidence the Census Count of 1921.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population is almost entirely residential, with the necessary ancillary occupations. There is one important motor works.

The extent to which Poor Law Relief and Hospital and other forms of Gratuitous Medical Relief are utilised in the Borough, may be surmised from the following:—

The number of persons in receipt of Out-door Relief during the week ending 2nd October, 1920, was 339. The amount of Relief expended was £68 6s. 0d.

The numbers treated at the Southport Infirmary during the last two years have been as follows:—

	1919	1920
In-Patients—Total treated	1117	907
Out-Patients—Total treated ...	†6800	7408

† Including Discharged Soldiers.

Further assistance is given to the poor by the Southport and Birkdale Provident Society, and by the Southport and Birkdale District Nursing Society, though the number of cases dealt with by these Societies is not published.

BIRTH-RATE.

The "Corrected" Births numbered 1261, of which 655 were males and 606 females. The resulting Birth-rate 17.26 is arrived at, by direction of the Registrar-General, on a population of 73,069. This is the highest Birth-rate since 1908, and may be compared with the minimum Birth-rate of 10.82 in 1918.

DEATH-RATE.

The "Corrected" Death-rate for 1920, 13.50 per 1,000 per annum, has been attained by applying the Corrected number of Deaths, 945, to the estimated population of 70,000.

The number of deaths actually registered in the Borough and the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital in Moss Lane was 915, of which 438 were males and 477 females. These figures give a Gross Death-rate of 13.07 per 1,000 of the population.

If, however, from the above 915 deaths are deducted 17 deaths of visitors who came into the town in a precarious state of health, and died after only a short stay here, there remain 898 deaths; from which, by calculation, a "local" death-rate of 12.11 per 1,000 is obtained.

The deaths of persons over 65 numbered 442, being 46.8 per cent. of the total deaths. The "Corrected" Death-rate 13.50 may be compared with the average death-rate of 14.0 for the five years 1913 to 1917, which preceded the Influenza years. The deaths from Organic Heart Disease and Respiratory Diseases all show definite reductions on the previous year.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

Seventeen deaths, due respectively, to Enteric (1), Measles (2), Whooping Cough (3), Diphtheria (2), and Diarrhoea (9) gave a corrected Zymotic Death-rate of 0.24 per 1,000. This is a very satisfactory Zymotic Death-rate. Probably some, if not all of the cases of Infantile Diarrhoea were not of an epidemic nature.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 68 (corrected). As the corrected number of births during the same period was 1261, the infantile death-rate works out at the rate of 54 per 1,000. The rates for the previous nine years were respectively 113, 76, 93, 98, 88, 85, 65, 60 and 90 per 1,000. The average for the past nine years is 85.

The rate of 54 incident on the highest birth-rate for many years, must be regarded as uncommonly satisfactory, for it is usual to experience a high Infantile Death-rate with a high Birth-rate.

The "Unavoidable" Deaths only reached the low aggregate of 18.

Legitimate Rate	50
Illegitimate Rate	95

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT.

Cases notified:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Totals.
Males	52	15	67
Females	39	14	53
	—	—	—
	91	29	120

(Duplicate Notifications excluded).

Insured	59
Non-Insured	61
	—
	120

The “Native Phthisis” Mortality Rate is 0.56, compared with 0.71 last year, and the Gross Phthisis Death-rate 0.66, compared with 0.76 in the previous year.

A considerable number of cases have been examined and reported upon for the Pensions Boards.

How dealt with:—

	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Totals
Domiciliary Treatment	9	—	9
Dispensary Treatment	16	9	25
Institutional Treatment	4	3	7
Domiciliary and Dispensary	1	1	2
Domiciliary and Institutional	1	2	3
Domiciliary, Dispensary and Institutional	2	—	2
Dispensary and Institutional	16	9	25
Treated by Private Medical Practitioners	2	39	41
Treated by Parish Medical Practitioners	1	1	2
Poor Law Cases, Institutional	4	—	4
Not yet visited	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	56	64	120

SHAFTESBURY ROAD HOSPITAL.

	INSURED.				NON-INSURED.				Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Chil- dren	Total		
Rendered fit for work ...	9	—	9	...	—	—	—	—	...	9
Improved	5	—	5	...	—	2	—	2		7
Without Improvement ..	4	5	9	...	—	—	—	—	...	9
Died	4	2	6	...	—	2	—	2	...	8
Still under Treatment on December 31, 1920	6	3	9	...	—	2	—	2	...	11
	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—
Total In-patients	28	10	38	...	—	6	—	6	...	44

SANATORIUM

Seventeen patients were sent to Gloucester, Woodburn, Huddersfield, Blencathra, Delamere, and Maghull.

	INSURED.				NON-INSURED.			Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total		
Rendered fit for work.....	5	—	5	...	—	—	—	...	5
Improved	—	1	1	...	2	—	2	...	3
Without Improvement...	3	—	3		1	—	1	...	4
Died	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—
Still under Treatment on December 31st, 1920 ...	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	...	5
	—	—	—		—	—	—		—
	9	2	11	...	4	2	6	...	17

SHAFTESBURY ROAD TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

The new Shelters for early cases are expected to be ready in June.

DISPENSARY.

Patients attending	236
Attendances by these Patients	787
Clinical Examination by Tuberculosis Officer	559
Clinical Examination by Consulting Officer	112
Visits by Health Visitors to Patients' Homes	1174
Enquiries to Contacts	3162
Hours at Dispensary	352½

TUBERCULOSIS.

INCIDENCE AND COURSE OF THE CASES.

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the years 1914 to 1920 inclusive was 1,044; of these, 43 cases were diagnosed as other disorders after being under observation for varying periods, thus leaving 1,001 cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

SEX INCIDENCE.

The 1001 cases are divided into Males—553, Females—448. The percentage incidence of Males and Females is therefore 55.3 and 44.7. (As the Sex constitution of the local population is about 2 males to 3 females, it appears that the total percentage incidence is almost twice as heavy on the former as on the latter).

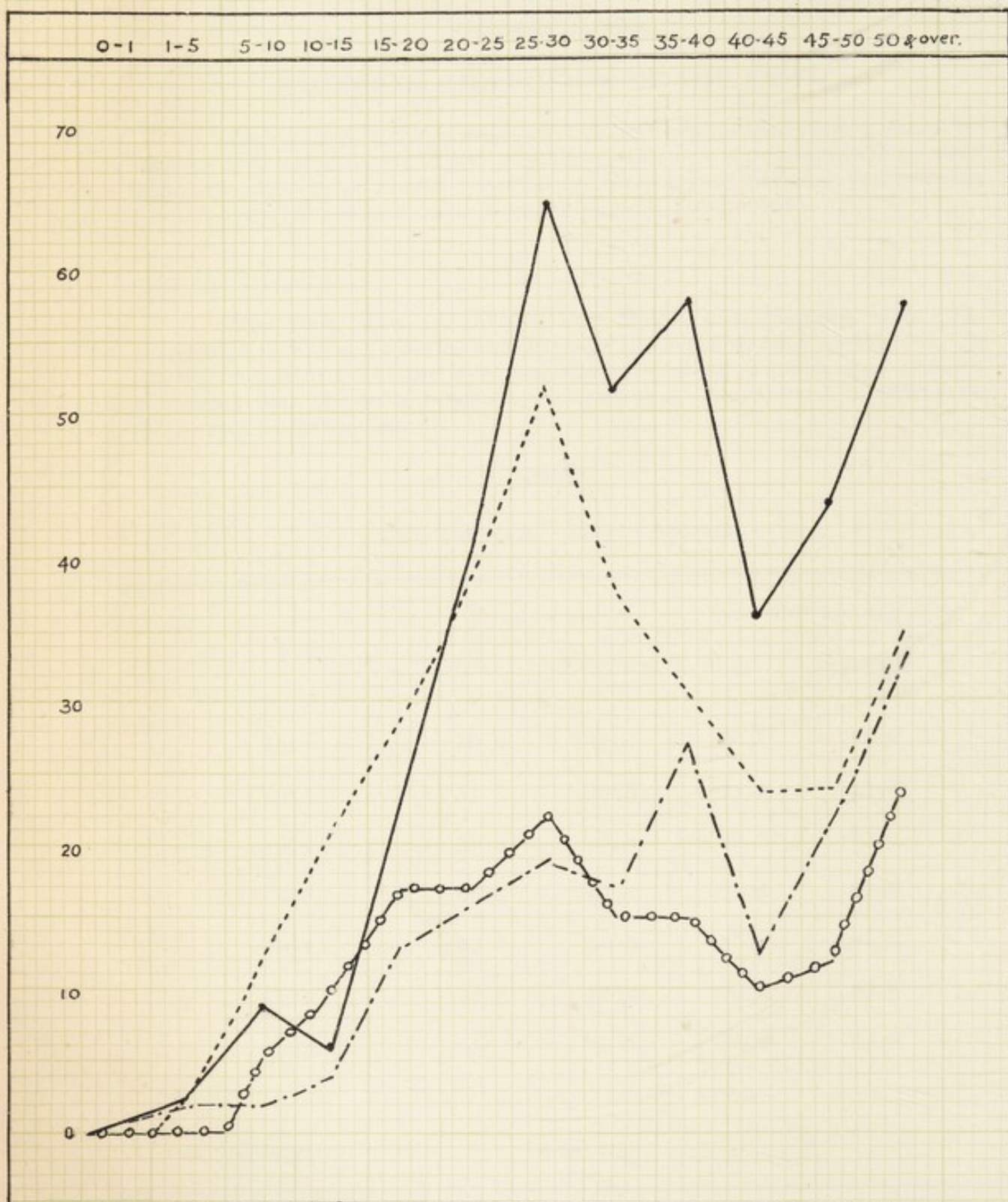
TABLE I.

PERCENTAGES. MALE—FEMALE.

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1914.....	50.6	49.4	58.1	41.9
1915.....	51.1	48.9	44.4	55.6
1916.....	50.5	49.5	29.7	70.3
1917.....	65.6	34.4	67.5	32.5
1918.....	69.5	30.5	35.7	64.3
1919.....	62.1	37.9	70.0	30.0
1920.....	55.9	44.1	55.2	44.8
Total for seven years	55.3		44.7	

Table I. shows the percentage incidence for each year. It will be seen that the percentage incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis remains more or less equal until the year 1917, when the male incidence is almost twice that of the incidence amongst females; and this condition remains practically the same until 1920, when there is apparently a tendency for the

AGE INCIDENCE OF 707 CASES OF
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING
THE PERIOD 1914-1920. M. ———
F. - - - - -



DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of Deaths Recorded. MALES 171 - - - - -
" " " FEMALES 149 - - - - -

incidence to return to the level of 1914. It is a question of debate as to whether this increase in the incidence amongst males is due to the stress of war conditions in so far as they may have lowered the resistance of individuals to infection, or whether the general examination of men during the war brought to notice cases which otherwise would have continued for some years undiagnosed ; no doubt both factors bring an influence to bear on the figures.

The Increase in Incidence amongst females reported elsewhere has not been apparent in this town.

In the case of Surgical Tuberculosis, the figures do not give any evidence that the war has had any direct influence on the incidence.

AGE INCIDENCE.

(See Chart I.)

There is no record of the age in 15 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring in males, and in 4 occurring in females, so that the numbers dealt with on Chart I. are : Males—399, Females—308 ; Total—707.

There are three types of Pulmonary Tuberculosis according to Dr. John Brownlee (Director of Statistics, National Medical Research Committee) :—

1. A type affecting young adults and causing death usually between the ages of twenty and twenty-five.
2. A type affecting individuals of middle age and causing death between the years forty and forty-five.
3. Old-age Phthisis, the age at death being from fifty-five to sixty-five.

Type 2 is said to be more susceptible to environmental influences than the other two, and is more predominant in industrial districts, where the Phthisis death-rate becomes excessive in the later adult stages.

Viewing the facts from this point of view, the type most prevalent in Southport more nearly approximates to Type 1. This is to be expected in such a town as Southport, where the environmental conditions are good.

The course of incidence is, however, apparently influenced by Type 2, though the age period of the second rise is earlier than that quoted above, *i.e.* between the ages 35 and 40.

From the Chart (I.) it will be seen that the old-age type is also represented, there having been 58 Cases of Phthisis notified as occurring in Males over 50 years of age, and a record of 33 deaths ; also 35 cases occurring in Females over 50 years, with a record of 24 deaths.

AGE INCIDENCE OF SURGICAL OR NON-PULMONARY CASES.

(See Chart II.)

The ages of greatest incidence are seen to be between the years 1 and 15.

RESULTS.

(See Chart III.)

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 414 Cases of Phthisis in Males there is no record of the results of treatment in 119 Cases ; this is principally due to the fact that the majority of these unrecorded Cases have removed to other parts, or have been visitors only. For the same reason, results are not recorded in 98 of the 312 Cases of Phthisis occurring in Females during the years under discussion.

Of 295 Cases of Phthisis in Males which have been notified during the seven years, and in which we have a record of the result of treatment, 171 have died, which is 57.9% ; of 214 Cases occurring in Females, 149 have died, which is a percentage of 69.6. The results are graphically represented on Chart III.

The fact that in some cases there is a family history of Surgical Tuberculosis points rather to the fact that there is an hereditary predisposition to this type of tuberculosis rather than to some source of infection in the family ; and the prime importance of Tubercular milk as a source of infection in Non-Pulmonary cases occurring in children must be remembered. A determined and concerted effort to deal with the milk question is urgently needed. Tubercular cows must be eliminated.

In 136 Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis there was a family history of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This is a percentage of 18.7.

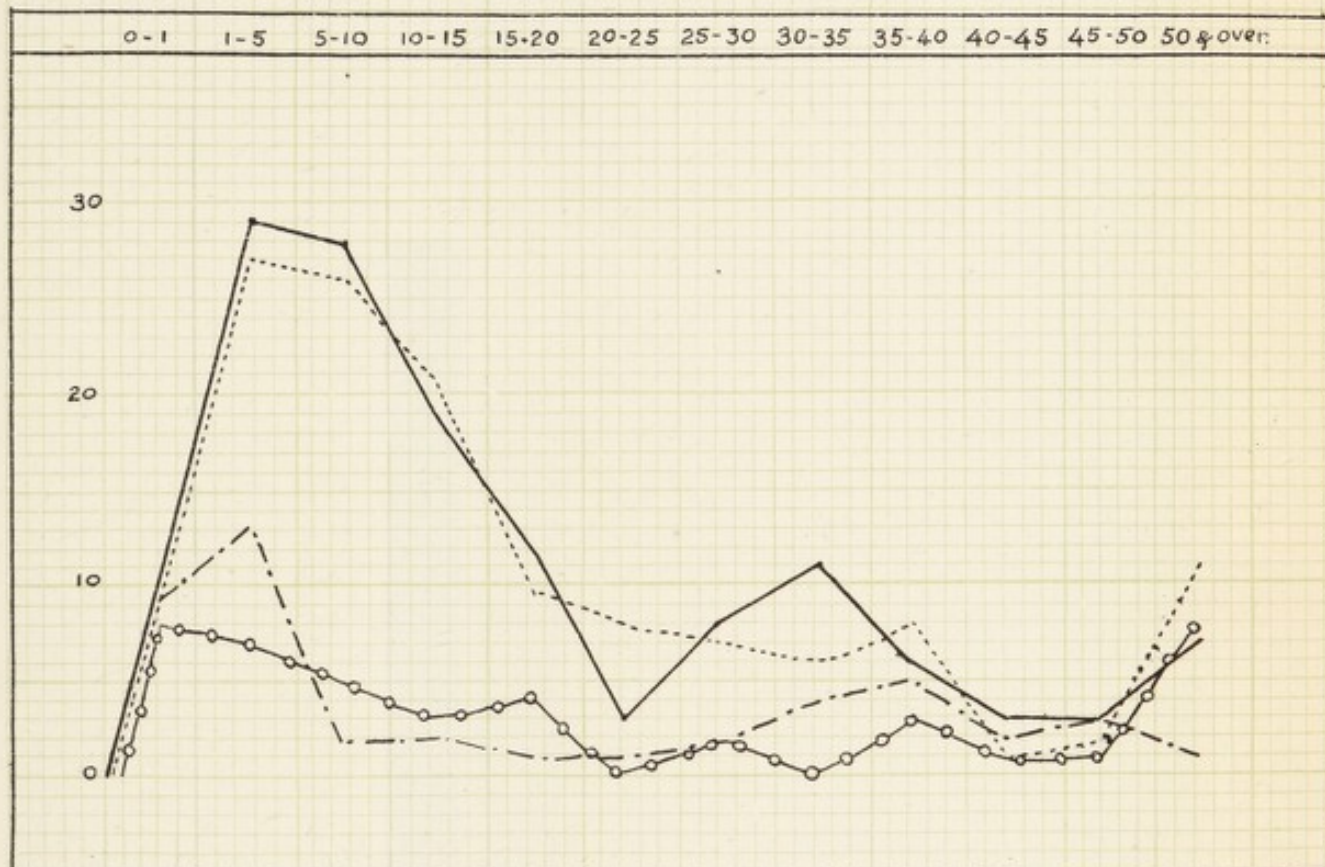
CHART II.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED FROM 1914-1920 = 275.

in one case the age is not on record.

275 { MALES = 138 + 1 (no record of age) —
FEMALES = 136





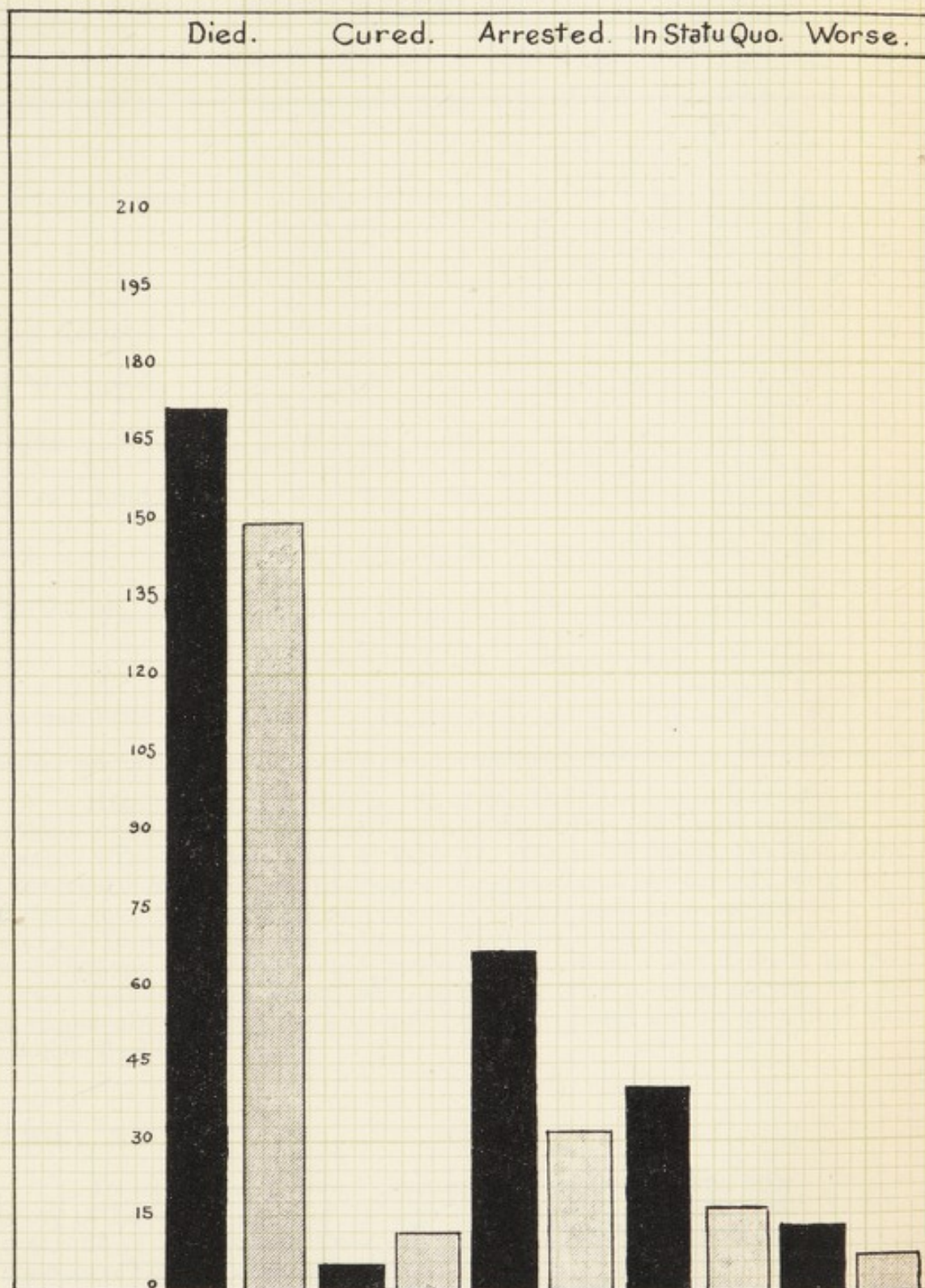
DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING
THE YEARS 1914-1920.

NO. OF CASES RECORDED = MALES - 105. ---
FEMALES - 94. ---

CHART III

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

No. OF CASES 509 { MALES 295. 
FEMALES 214. 



NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE II.
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Site of Lesion.	No. of Cases.	Died.	Cured.	Arrested.	In Statu Quo.	Worse.	No Record.
Cervical Adenitis	119	6	31	30	12	0	40
Tabes Mesenterica	44	23	6	6	1	0	8
Meningitis	33	32	0	0	0	0	1
Bones and Joints	64	22	4	12	5	0	21
Larynx	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
Genito-Urinary System	9	3	0	1	1	1	3
Lupus	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tubercular Iritis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Results are obtainable in 105 of the 139 Cases notified as occurring in Males during the Seven years, and in 94 of the 136 Cases occurring in Females. These are tabulated on Table II. Out of 275 Cases, 119 were cases of Tubercular Adenitis. In this connection one cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that the condition of Chronic Catarrh, such as is associated with Enlarged Tonsils, Adenoids, or Carious Teeth, is a potent factor in reducing the resistance to infection and predisposes to Tubercular Lesions in the Cervical Glands. The Tonsil, when healthy, is able to resist attack, but in the chronically inflamed state readily becomes a nidus for the growth of the Tubercle Bacillus.

FAMILY HISTORY.

In 38 Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis there was a family history of Tuberculosis; 5 of these gave a history of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 33 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, i.e., in 12% of all cases of Non-Pulmonary T.B. notified from 1914 to 1920.

The average length of time during which the cases noted as cured were under observation was 2 years 10 months.

DRIED MILK.

This class of Milk is used considerably at the Welfare Centres in the town, and has been found a good substitute for the ordinary Cow's Milk. So that a proper perspective with regard to this dried milk might be formed, a small number of samples were taken and examined by Dr. Lowe at the Laboratory of the Southport Infirmary.

These samples were taken at the homes of mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centres, and were prepared by the mothers. They were delivered at the Laboratory within ten minutes of being taken, and were collected in sterile bottles, the greatest care being taken to prevent any contamination during the process of collection.

The months during which the collection was made were September, October, and November. The results are tabulated below.

Results of Examination show the number of organisms in 1 c.c. of the milk capable of growth within 3 days at a temperature of 20 deg. C. and at 37 deg. C.

Sample.	Time of Collection.	20 deg. C.	37 deg. C.	Organisms pointing to Organic Pollution.
A	Collected immediately after preparation	200,000	600,000	Streptococci present in .01 c.c., absent in .001 c.c. B. Coli present in .001 c.c., absent in .0001 c.c.
B	Collected 2 hours after preparation	8,000,000	162,000,000	Streptococci present in .00001 c.c. B. Coli present in .01 c.c., absent in .001.
C	Collected immediately after preparation	Practically no growth	34,000	Streptococci present in .01 c.c., absent in .001 c.c. B. Coli not present in quantities up to 1 c.c.
D	Do.	100,000	400,000	Streptococci present in .01 c.c., absent in .001 c.c. B. Coli present in .1 c.c., absent in .01 c.c.
E	Prepared in the Laboratory			
(1)	$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after preparation	No growth	4	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> No Streptococci No B. Coli </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> in quantities up to 1 c.c. in reconstituted Milk. </div> </div>
(2)	2 hrs. after preparation	do.	7	
(3)	4 hrs. after preparation	do.	9	

The presence of *B. Coli* and certain types of *Streptococci* is evidence of faecal contamination.

The Milk which formed Sample B had been prepared two hours before collection, and the feeding bottle left lying on the kitchen table until the collection was made. The infant in this case was ailing and unhealthy.

It is obvious that although a relatively small bacterial count is usual, dried milk should be used only when all precautions are taken to ensure the cleanliness of the bottle and cooking utensils, and in addition the packet should be closed after use and placed in a cool, clean cupboard.

The use of orange juice, raw meat juice, etc., is necessary when dried milk is used, and this is often neglected. "In one Centre where dried milk is largely used, a leading Physician and supporter of dried milk states that all children fed upon dried milk foods should be seen regularly by a medical man"—(Dr. Beattie, Liverpool). One reason for this is that the dilutions given on the various packets may be suitable in strength for one child, and totally unsuitable for another.

The popular opinion with regard to the Tubercle Bacillus and dried milk is that the use of dried milk is a sure method of escaping that danger of Tuberculosis in children which is ever present when ordinary raw, untreated milk is used. This idea is fallacious, and Prof. Delépine, in his report to the L.G.B. in 1914, showed that even though milk is raised to a temperature of 138 deg. C.—140 deg. C. over steam cylinders in one process of drying milk, the Tubercle Bacilli were still able to cause disease in the Guinea Pig, although the period of incubation was longer. So that the milk used for the supply of dried milk must still be from Tubercle-free herds if safety is to be ensured.

It should be constantly remembered by mothers that infants should be fed by the mother herself unless there is some very grave and sufficient reason for using substitutes ; and this can only be the case in a small number of instances.

"Bad milk is still worse than bad meat. If it attracts less attention, it is because it is more insidious in its attacks, and also because it scatters its blows. On the other hand, it is more murderous ; it strikes at the source of mankind, since it sweeps away young infants ; but the adult is not immune from attacks."—(Dr. Lassabliere, *Treatise on Condensed Milk*).

MIDWIVES' ACT.

Number of Midwives in practice at the end of the year ... 17

The following table gives the causes for which the Midwives required Medical Assistance during the year 1920:—

Mother	Breech presentation	3
	Ruptured Perineum	31
	Uterine Inertia	3
	Occipito-posterior presentation	1
	Pyrexia	6
	Obstructed Labour	1
	Eclampsia	1
	Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	3
	Prolonged Labour	7
	Partial retained placenta	2
	Partial retained membranes	1
	Umbilicus, sore	1
	Not definitely specified	5
		—
		65
Child	Sore Eyes	6
	Dangerous Feebleness	1
	Convulsions	2
	Premature	5
	Stillborn	1
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
	Cyanosis	1
		—
	Total	82
Number of Still Births notified by Midwives		12
Number of Births notified by Medical Practitioners		699
Do.	Midwives	521
Do.	Medical Practitioners and Midwives	84
Do.	Parent	2
		—
		1306

It was found necessary to report for a second time the conduct and practice of a Midwife to the Central Midwives Board, and she was removed from the Roll by the Board.

INFANTILE CARE.

Births notified to M.O.H.—Legitimate	1225
Do. —Illegitimate	81
Births not notified	31
Do. (1919)	42
Infants visited at home	1037
Do. still born	47
Do. who died within 24 hours of birth	17
Do. breast fed	815
Do. partly breast fed	45
Do. fed with long tube bottle	2
Do. artificially fed otherwise	111
	1037
Re-visits	2784

The progressive disappearance of the Long-tube bottle is gratifying.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

Breast fed	18
Partly breast fed	4
Artificially fed	21*
Died under 24 hours	17
Too good to visit	8
	68
*Boat-shaped bottle used	17
Long tube do.	—
Spoon Fed	4

Infants.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
Entirely Breast Fed	18	22
Partly or entirely Artificially Fed	25	127
1012		

The comparison between these Death-Rates is interesting. Though no doubt there would be other causes contributing to the deaths among the artificially fed infants, the mortality incident on this class is certainly arresting.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Health Committee has adopted the Scale of Fees for doctors called by a Midwife in emergency under the Midwives' Act where the family is unable to pay.

There are three Welfare Centres; at Hampton Road, High Park, and Liverpool Road. A fourth will be opened in June at Crossens. There is a Central Voluntary Committee with a separate Sub-Committee for each Centre. The Health Visitors attend on all occasions.

A Maternity Hospital with about twenty beds, adequate staff and equipment, was opened immediately after the close of the year under review.

The Health Committee have arranged a system of co-ordination with the Southport Babies' Home, The Shelter of Compassion, The Southport and Birkdale Day Nursery, and the All Saints' Creche. In virtue of this arrangement the Corporation are to pay the various Institutions, as a subsidy, 25 per cent of their net expenditure for each financial year; the net expenditure being reckoned as their gross approved expenditure less their earned income.

SOUTHPORT BABIES' HOME.

Individual Infants admitted	33
In-days	4275

The lease of the house at Knowsley Road expires in September next, and the house itself is not altogether suitable for the purposes of the Institution. It has been suggested that the Infants could be boarded out with approved Foster-mothers; but experience shows that it is exceedingly hard to get foster-mothers to undertake the care of infants of less than 12 months of age, though for older children there is no real difficulty if a proper weekly payment is available. The whole subject is one of considerable complexity, but one that must be dealt with.

SHELTER OF COMPASSION.

Admitted	19
Discharged from Shelter	15
Average length of time kept	5 months
One infant (Hermaphrodite), died aged 2 months	
Prevention and Rescue Cases	20
Visits paid by former inmates	354

ALL SAINTS' CRECHE, BLOWICK.

Individual Children Admitted	119
Attendances (days)	4068

Owing to the retirement of the Matron who had carried on her useful work to the great satisfaction of the Committee it has been necessary to appoint a qualified nurse and assistant to replace her; the result of this experiment will be awaited with interest.

SOUTHPORT AND BIRKDALE DAY NURSERY, DUKE STREET.

Individual Children Admitted	90
Attendances (days)	4032

This is a most useful Institution, well and economically conducted.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

It is proposed to examine all children attending the Day Nurseries during the year, and to record the results. Weighing machines are being supplied. It is doubtful whether the medical inspection will disclose any general circumstances of interest or indeed prove of any important service.

Of the four common ailments of children, two, namely, Error of Refraction and Carious Teeth, scarcely come on the tapis before the age of six. Of other complaints Rickets may be regarded as not occurring at all among the indigenous stock. Tuberculous Glands are few and seldom attain any degree of severity; but enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids will of course probably be found, as also will odd cases of Ringworm. Pediculosis here is found to be more common as the school age increases.

WELFARE CENTRES.

The attendances at the Hampton Road, High Park and Liverpool Road Centres continue to increase.

The Hon. Medical Officer is Dr. Rye, who has the confidence of the mothers, and whose instructions are well carried out. The Committee acknowledge with explicit gratitude the exceptional assistance she has rendered. Thanks are also due to the ladies who voluntarily assisted in the work.

NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES.

	NURSING MOTHERS			EXPECTANT MOTHERS			INFANTS			Children over 1 and under 5
	1st visits	Re- visits		1st visits	Re- visits		1st visits	Re- visits		
Hampton Road	188	2276	...	21	23	...	190	1757	...	769
High Park	158	2458	...	19	69	...	148	1910	...	883
Liverpool Road	68	1237	...	2	11	...	68	968	...	588
Total ...	414	5971	...	42	103	...	406	4635	...	2240

NUMBER TREATED.

	Nursing Mothers.	Expectant Mothers.	Infants	Children over 1 and under 5.
Hampton Road ...	142	43	1941	758
High Park	206	78	2045	884
Liverpool Road ...	89	12	946	588
Total	437	133	4932	2230

DENTAL MATERNITY CENTRE.

SUMMARY OF WORK—JULY 5th (commencement) to DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

Month.	Appointments.	No. of Visits.	EXTRACTIONS				Fillings.	Dressings.	Scalings.	Oral Affec.	Examined.	Impression taken.	Bite taken.	Try in.	FINISHED DENTURES.				Repair.	Re-make.
			No.	Lo.	n2o	Gen.									Partial.		Full.			
															U.	L.	U.	L.		
July ...	46	29	25	16	—	1	6	—	6	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. ..	20	12	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. ...	79	38	37	37	—	—	11	1	2	—	31	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2
Oct. ...	61	48	51	51	—	—	17	—	—	4	3	5	8	10	2	4	1	—	—	1
Nov. ..	88	59	25	25	—	—	2	—	2	3	13	12	9	9	2	2	1	2	—	—
Dec.	43	37	25	5	17	—	3	1	—	1	3	3	3	5	1	2	4	1	—	1
	337	223	166	137	17	1	39	2	10	8	85	24	20	26	5	9	7	3	—	4

This department, which was begun in July, has proceeded as well as could be expected in the first period of such a scheme. As was found to be the case when the Dental Clinic for School Children was initiated, work of this kind is largely educational for some time at the beginning.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.

82 mothers have received assistance under the above, 1 pint or 1 quart milk daily being ordered for periods varying from 1 to 3 months. In 5 cases the milk was ordered for 3 months, in 7 cases for 2 months, and in 70 cases for 1 month.

Milk is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and young children only after stringent enquiries have been made by the Health Visitors. The family income is considered and, in verifying the total, assistance is frequently got from the Secretary of the War Pensions Committee and the Relieving Officer. A rough basis of income level is arrived at by deducting the rent from the total income and dividing the balance by the total number of persons in the family. If the dividend is less than 5s. 6d. per head per week it justifies the consideration of assistance being given. This level obviously cannot be applied in the case of very small families; and it is not allowed unduly to prejudice a claim which is otherwise deserving of attention.

The principle has been adopted of supplying, where possible, a part of the milk required by the household without charging for it, leaving the family to purchase the rest at current rates. This has the advantage of rendering account-keeping and the collection of trifling amounts unnecessary, and saves expense which would be involved in those ways. Experience in other departments has shown that the attempt to collect such small amounts involves more expense than the amount collected, and is, in addition, vexatious to the persons receiving the goods or service. Moreover a differential list of prices would have to be fixed according to family income, which would be a further source of vexation and trouble.

It is impossible to be certain that in the case of each family the milk supplied is consumed exclusively by the member or members of the family for whom it is intended, but there is little reason to believe that the system is abused.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases reported	21
Nursed in Hospital	10
Nursed at Home	11—21
Recovered	19
Without Improvement	1
Partly Recovered	1—21

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

Thanks are due to the District Nursing Society, 52 Houghton Street, and The Provident Society, Post Office Avenue, for valuable assistance rendered during the year to Tuberculosis Cases and School Children.

SUPPLEMENTARY HEALTH VISITING.

Special Enquiries for Medical Officer of Health	44
Visits to Infectious Diseases	29
Visits to Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Sore Eyes	131
Visits to Houses found closed	1073
Incidental Calls	594
Enquiries re Children over 1 and under 5 years of age	1057
<hr/>	
Total	2928

(See also Report of School Medical Officer).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(See also Tables II. and V.)

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The present financial stringency coupled with local opposition to a selected site for a new hospital, caused the question to be again indefinitely postponed. In the meanwhile the present temporary Hospital, with all its defects, has to cope with the work as best it may.

The condition of the present Ambulance and other rolling stock, taken with modern conceptions of transport, render the provision of motor vehicles an immediate necessity.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Houses—8.	Cases—8.
A.G. (M) 39 Fitter.....	Exact origin not made out.
G.M.C. (F) 12 Scholar	Do.
E.W. (F) 22 Housewife	Do.
W.M. (M) 36 Visitor	Imported.
D.J. (F) 15 Typist at Manchester...	Exact origin not made out.
I.W. (F) 23 Nurse	Imported.
G.H. (M) 46 Joiner	Imported.
W.R. (M) 8 Scholar	Infected by "Carrier."

MEASLES.

Cases—499.

Deaths—2.

DIPHTHERIA.

	Treated.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.
In Hospital	31	1	3%
Outside	10	1	10%
	41	2	5%

The incidence is somewhat below the average, and the case mortality low.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 199 cases notified, of which 140 were removed to Hospital, representing 70.4 per cent. of the cases. There were no deaths.

VACCINATION.

Appended is a Table showing the percentage of unvaccinated infants less than six years of age, found during Medical Inspection of School Children. With only some thirty per cent. of the rising generation protected there is obviously developing plenty of material for a wide epidemic of Small-pox.

	Boys.	Girls.
1909	13.0	14.1
1910	8.3	9.1
1911	4.2	4.7
1912	23.9	21.8
1913	44.0	45.4
1914	50.8	55.7
1915	53.6	49.6
1916	55.6	50.4
1917	60.2	57.5
1918	63.4	63.6
1919	68.8	67.1
1920	68.5	66.7

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths was 123, showing an increase. Over 15 per cent. of all deaths of persons 25 years and upwards were due to this condition.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These manifestations are a common cause of profound dishealth and loss of working capacity, and of Paralysis, Insanity, and Premature Death.

The results of the V.D. Centre are to be regarded as highly satisfactory. The extent to which the diseases prevail as brought out by the attendance at the centre may appear at first surprising, but unfortunately it is only too probable that an immense reservoir of the disease still exists, which has not yet been brought to light.

The effects of proper treatment will presently become evident in a reduction of the percentage incidence of mis-carriages, still-births, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Many of the local doctors very fully appreciate the value of the clinic, and the expert work done there; but in one or two quarters there is still some backwardness in sending patients to take advantage of the facilities given. It should be thoroughly understood that the modern efficient treatment of these diseases is in a very high degree complex, difficult, prolonged, and expensive, and can only be properly carried out at an Institution where the very special appliances and treatment are available.

There is undoubtedly a continuance of quack and incompetent treatment; this is demonstrated by the late stages and avoidable complications exhibited by many patients when they first arrive at the clinic.

CLINIC—FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Previous to January 1st, 1920, a small Out-Patients' V.D. Clinic was being carried on by me at the Southport Infirmary; the number of patients under treatment when that department was taken over by the Southport Corporation was 27.

Owing to the construction and equipment of the Department in the first half of the year, the medical work was very considerably handicapped; and it was not until about the middle of June that any definite system could be adopted, and then only in a portion of the buildings. The In-Patients' Wards were opened at the commencement of October, the large Treatment Room and Theatre in November.

The number of New Cases for the first six months of the year, that is up to June 30th, was 70 (an average of 11.67 per month), and for the second six months from July 1st to December 31st, was 182, showing an average of 30.33 per month, being an increase of 18.66 new cases per month over the first half of the year. The number of attendances for Daily Treatment apart from the attendances on Clinic nights, from February 1st to June 30th, was 827 (an average of 165.4 per month), and for the second half from July 1st to December 31st, was 1724 (an average of 287.3 per month). This

increase of work has necessitated opening another Clinic on Monday evenings to cope with the increased number of attendances, and the variety of individual treatment required.

The In-patient Wards were opened in October, and in the short period, to the end of the year, 262 In-patient days have been recorded. These cases are severe ones, highly infective or suffering from complications.

Apart from all the above attendances between July 1st and December 31st, 44 Blood examinations for Wassermann reaction of the patients of private Practitioners, have passed through the Department, and been reported upon, and where necessary, suitable treatment or consultations recommended.

The appreciation of the Clinic by the Patients is indicated by the way they attend, both at the Clinic evenings and for the daily treatment between the Clinics—this attendance in the case of men especially is extremely satisfactory. Failure to attend until cure is complete has considerably decreased since the Department was completed and equipped. In the case of two successive failures to attend during the course of infection and treatment, a personal note is written asking for attendance at the next Clinic, three letters in all being written before a patient is marked off as "Fails to attend." I find these letters in the majority of cases have the desired effect, either bringing the patient back under treatment or receiving an explanation of absence.

The placards advertising the centre and hours of attendance, which have been posted in various parts of the town, have been the means of many cases coming up at an **early** stage (and this is most important) for treatment. Many "late" cases have expressed their disappointment to me at not having known of the existence of such a centre being available. This leads me to urge for more prominent and frequent notification to the public of its existence.

This year it is anticipated the number of cases will be considerably increased, which will require some augmentation of the Staff. I refer to the male-orderly, who is at present in attendance daily (except Sunday) morning and evening, with no relief in case of sickness or holiday. A little additional equipment will presently be required.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the number of patients, together with the close detail given to each individual case, has necessitated a great deal more work and more time spent on that work by all the members of the Staff in the Department (a Clinic frequently extending over a period of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours), than I anticipated in my original estimate of salaries of 1919.

HENRY BARDSLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Director, Southport Corporation V.D.
Clinic.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Preliminary Return for the year ended the 31st December, 1920.

NAME OF TREATMENT CENTRE—SOUTHPORT.

A. Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient clinic :—

	COLUMN 1.	COLUMN 2.	COLUMN 3.
	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on January 1st, 1920.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	TOTAL.
(a) Syphilis	14	78	92
(b) Soft Chancre		2	2
(c) Gonorrhœa	10	123	133
(d) Conditions other than venereal.....	3	49	52
TOTAL	27	252	279

B. Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic :—

4909

C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment during the year :—

262

(Signed) HENRY BARDSLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

Date—10th January, 1921.

ANTHRAX.

Information was received from the Medical Officer of Health at Liverpool that certain shaving brushes of Japanese origin were infected with Anthrax. Consignments of such brushes were followed up and returned to the Health Office, and one of the brushes was in fact found to be infected with Anthrax.

THE RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

At the present time there is certainly not an excessive number of rats in the District. The Local Authority therefore consider that what they are now doing is sufficient.

Notices served on occupiers to rid their premises of rats, 57—which have all been satisfactorily complied with.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

	Samples from Producers In the Borough.	Samples from Producers Outside the Borough.
Samples from Bulk	4	82*
Samples from Bulk reported Tuberculous	0	9
Samples from individual Cows...	0	5
Samples from individual Cows reported Tuberculous	0	1
Samples from infected sources after Cows yielding Tuber- culous Milk had been re- moved from herd, found free from Tubercle	0	3

* Broken in transit—4; and guinea pigs died before test completed—6.

The infected supplies were followed up until Tuberculous Disease was no longer found.

The incidence of Tubercle infected milk was one case in 9 samples, as against 1 in 7 samples taken in the previous year.

The standard of cleanliness in Milk has received attention, but in no case was sufficient pollution found to justify a prosecution.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER. 1914.

By an Order dated the 6th of August, 1914, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries suspended the Tuberculosis Order of 1914. The Council again protested against the continued suspension of the Order.

Twice since the date of suspension the Health Committee have written to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries asking them to use their influence to have the Order put in operation again.

Since the suspension of the Order of 1914, the Health Committee have been unable to deal effectively with cases of Dairy Cattle found yielding Tuberculous Milk; especially does this apply to cattle outside the Borough whose milk is consumed in Southport.

It is desired again to refer with emphasis to the fact that the absence of the powers contained in the Tuberculosis Order of 1914, places Sanitary Authorities at a great disadvantage in protecting the public from Tuberculous Disease.

In all cases where animals are found to be suffering from this disease the cowsheds are disinfected.

Animals inspected by the Veterinary Inspector	114
Bovine post-mortems conducted	0

COWKEEPERS AND PURVEYORS.

Registered in the Borough:—

Cowkeepers.	Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk.	Purveyors of Milk.
31	45	61

WORN-OUT OR DISEASED ANIMALS brought by cattle dealers or farmers in the Borough and adjoining Districts to be slaughtered for value of salvage, including those dead before arrival:—

From:—

	Town.	Country.
Inflammation	2	6
Tuberculous	5	6
Calving	0	0
Accident	0	0
Dropsical	0	0
Emaciation	1	1
	—	—
	8	13

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

ARTICLE V.

Houses completely inspected for various causes	480
Reports made under Housing Act, 1909	80
Notices served under the said Housing Act	48
Houses reported under Section 17 for closing	0
Houses considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
Closing Orders made by Local Authority	0
Dwelling-houses closed after Closing Orders	0
Houses reported under Section 15 and Section 28 for repairs necessary to put such houses into a fit state for human habitation	80
Notices served under Sections 15 and 28	48
Orders under Sections 15 and 28 complied with by Owners	45
Orders carried out by Local Authority under the powers of the Act ...	0
Orders not complied with under Section 17	0
Orders not complied with under Section 15	35
New Houses erected and Certified	26
Houses closed on owners' initiative	0

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Four houses belonging to the Council Scheme were completed at the end of the year.

The cost of labour and materials, both for construction of new and repair of old houses, is still so extreme that in the presence of restriction on rent it is very difficult to get any considerable amount of work executed.

THE REMOVAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

Estimated Amount of Refuse removed from Borough	15679 Loads
Number of Ashpits replaced by Ashbins during the year	1966

ABSTRACT OF WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Total Visits	32726
Complaints received from public	1343
Inspections on complaints	1343
Miscellaneous Inspections	4359
Houses completely inspected—for in-going tenants, sickness, etc	480
Re-inspections relating to sanitary defects under notice, etc.	4074

Routine Inspections of Special Premises:—

Factories and Workshops, including Bakehouses	683
Common Lodging-houses	274
Stable Premises	65
Offensive Trades	41
Milk Shops	15
Smoke Observations (one hour each)	40

Sanitary Defects Remedied:—

Houses re-drained, or drains amended, etc.	340
Privies, etc., converted into W.C.'s	78
Miscellaneous Nuisances, etc., remedied	1171
Total	<u>12963</u>

Notices Served for Abatement of Nuisances, etc.:—

Verbal	32
Preliminary	258
Statutory	593
Sewer complaints reported to Highway Dept.	37
Sanitary Certificates issued	15

Infectious Diseases:—

Inquiries into Cases	1975
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	265
Houses disinfected	375
Bedding disinfected	440
Notices to School Attendance Officers	1899
Notices to Free Library	1895
Notices to School Medical Officer	1418

Disinfected:—

Schools	1
Stables and Cowsheds	2

Consumption:—

Cases notified	118
Pulmonary	91
Non-Pulmonary	27
Number of visits to Tuberculosis Patients	1132
Patients' Visits to Dispensary	767
Examined by Tuberculosis Officer	584
Enquiries—Contacts	2677

Prevention of Infantile Mortality:—

Birth notifications received	1310
First Visits to houses where births have occurred	1042
Re-Visits	2604
Enquiries <i>re</i> Children over 1 and under 5 years of age	959
Special Enquiries for Medical Officer of Health	1262
Incidental Calls	614
Visits to Infectious Cases	141
Visits to houses found closed	965

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Visits to:—

Public Slaughter-houses	187
Private Slaughter-houses	396
Butchers' Shops	1979
Fish and Poultry Shops	1434
Other Shops	11331
Restaurant or Hotel Kitchens (workplaces)	154
Ice-cream Workshops	69
Ice-cream Stalls	52
Potted Meat and Fish Works	378
Piggeries	483
Cowsheds	131
Milk Farms outside the Borough	44
Bacteriological Examination of Milk	79
	<hr/>
	16708

UN SOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

Under Magistrates' Order:—

Peaches	6 Tins
Tomatoes	2 Tins
Lamb and Beef (18 pieces)	27 lbs. 1 oz.

By Consent of Owner or Consignee:—

Beasts' Livers	5
Beasts' Lungs (Sets)	7
Pigs Lungs (Sets)	3
Pigs' Livers	10
Pigs Carcases	5
Pigs' Heads	2
Ox Tails	19
Calf's Carcase	1
Sheep's Carcase (Frozen)	15
Geese and Ducks (Crates of)	2
Pears (Boxes of)	1
Cows Udders	1
Tongue (Tins of)	1
Condensed Milk (Tins)	46
Marmalade (lbs. of)	2
Conger Eels (lbs. of)	12
Meat (Tins of)	2
Tomatoes (Tins of)	7
Picked Shrimps (Kegs of)	26
Pineapple (Tins of)	2
Lobster (Tins of)	3
Fruit (Bottles of)	1
Ham and Bacon (lbs. of)	239
Rough Shrimps (Baskets of)	17
Rabbits (Frozen)	17
Codfishes (Cases of Frozen)	2
Brawn (lbs.)	$\frac{3}{4}$
Prawns (Tins)	1
Butter (lbs. of)	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned Beef (Tins of)	7
Boiled Ham (lbs. of)	7
Salmon (lbs. of)	65
Fowls	1

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Only 7.1 per cent. of the total Nuisances reported remained wholly or partly unabated at the end of the year. Viewed in the light of the present prevailing difficulties, this is to be considered extremely satisfactory.

REPORT ON ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR.

It represents	1615
Cases of which	1500
(over 92%) have been satisfactorily complied with. The rest are under enquiry as to progress made.	
The remaining number (including 13 Ainsdale Drainage Cases)	115

I have classified as follows :—

Withdrawn or deferred by Health Committee.....	1
Passed to Surveyor to carry out under powers.....	2
Deferred for further negotiation	82
Ainsdale Drainage Cases.....	13
Referred to Town Clerk by Health Committee.....	0
Deferred for Duration of War.....	0
Deferred on Advice of Town Clerk	0
Unoccupied	1
Change of Owner	4
Work in Progress	0
In Contractors' Hands.....	12

SHOPS' INSPECTION.

Much of the Inspectors' time is occupied in patrolling and in the greater part of this no entrance that can be included in the count of visits set out in the Table below is involved. Some work has been done in the evenings.

Total Visits	915
--------------------	-----

Breaches of Shops' Act Discovered :—

Trading during prohibited hours	17
Assistants not getting full time for meals	0
Assistants not getting Weekly Half-holiday	0
No Notice in Shop <i>re</i> Weekly Half-holiday	93
No Notice in Shop <i>re</i> Closing Day	74
Shop Seats—Absence of	0

Action taken as to offences:—

Warned verbally	167
Warned by letter	10
Reported to Local Authority	3
Prosecutions	1
Night Patrol—Hours	25

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(See the Report of the School Medical Officer).

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Animals slaughtered in the Borough for human consumption:—

	Poplar Street Slaughter-houses.		In the eight Private Slaughter-houses		
	Public.	Rented.	(Numbers estimated).		Totals.
Cattle	362	555	454		1371
Calves	573	350	169		1092
Sheep	3389	6011	5070		14470
Pigs	544	—	277		821
Total	4868	6916	5970		17754

About 1100 Pigs have been killed on private premises.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

The water is drawn from deep wells in the New Red Sandstone about ten miles inland. No purer water occurs in nature.

ANALYSES, SAMPLE, 16th DECEMBER, 1920.

CHEMICAL.	Parts per 100,000
Calcium Carbonate	19.82
Magnesium Carbonate	2.65
Calcium Sulphate	1.21
Magnesium Sulphate	9.34
Magnesium Chloride	3.89
Sodium Chloride .....	.17
Sodium Carbonate	6.00
Potassium Carbonate	1.12
Oxide of Iron, Silica, etc. ....	.40
	<hr/> 44.60

Temporary hardness	23.0
Permanent hardness	12.8
Total hardness	35.8
Free Ammonia	nil
Organic Ammonia .....	.001
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours .....	.03
Nitrites	nil
Lead	nil
Colour seen in a 2-foot tube	Blue-green
Appearance	Bright & sparkling.

This Water is distinctly softer than the one analysed last time.

The Water retains its remarkable organic purity.

HERBERT E. DAVIES.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

No. of organisms per cc. capable of growing upon nutrient gelatine at 22 deg. C in three days 19 colonies per cc.

No. of organisms per cc. capable of growing upon agar at 37 deg. C in three days 7 colonies per cc.

Smallest quantity of water giving acid and gas reaction in bile salt lactose absent in 60 cc.

Bacillus coli communis, absent after 60 cc. of water was examined.

Control examinations for the colon group were also made upon MacConkey's bile agar, with negative results.

Streptococci absent in 60 cc. of water.

Bac. Enteritidis sporogenes absent in 20 ccs. water, present in 30 ccs. of water.

E. E. GLYNN.

RESULTS FOR CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

			Temporary.		Permanent.		Total.
1913—Nov.	28th	...	26.5	.....	12.0	.....	38.5
1913—Dec.	18th	...	22.6	.....	16.4	.....	39.0
1915—Mar.	18th	...	24.0	.....	12.0	.....	36.0
1915—Mar.	23rd	...	21.0	.....	12.4	.....	33.4
1916—Feb.	3rd	...	26.2	.....	7.6	.....	33.8
1917—Feb.	17th	...	18.7	.....	9.6	.....	28.3
1918—Jan.	29th	...	18.6	.....	9.9	.....	28.5
1919—Jan.	13th	...	24.9	.....	17.0	.....	41.9
1919—Dec.	30th	...	25.5	.....	14.6	.....	40.1
1920—Dec.	16th	...	23.0	.....	12.8	.....	35.8

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, has been partly adopted in the Borough. There are still about 150 privies, which will no doubt be converted into fresh-water closets as the effects of War conditions disappear.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

The sewage from Birkdale and Ainsdale is connected to Crossens, and the Sewage Works at Birkdale are only used for dealing with storm water.

Substantial progress has been made with the work of connecting houses to the new sewerage system in Ainsdale. There now remain only about 148 houses in the sewered area of Ainsdale not connected to the public sewers. It is hoped to have these connected without any undue delay.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The following Table shows the nature and amount of work done during the year by the Highway Department under orders sent to it by the Health Department, and also the corresponding figures for the two preceding years :

	1918	1919	1920
Houses drained or re-drained	*45	*57	*226
House drains unstopped	761	913	641
Midden privies converted in W.C.'s...	6	17	11
Bristol ejects and trough closets converted into fresh-water closets	29	39	18
Wet ashpits converted into dry	6	17	11
Sundry structural nuisances abated...	905	850	495
Totals	1752	1893	1402

* Including new connections at Ainsdale.

Further work, exceeding in the aggregate that referred to in above table, has been completed under Private Contract.

The number of drain stoppages reported (and cleared) is still very high, and calls for greater individual effort on the part of householders to improve the standard of domestic cleanliness.

It cannot be too frequently reiterated that it is the duty of every occupier of a house for the health of the inmates, to cleanse the slopstone wastepipe and drain gully (which is the most dangerous apparatus in a dwelling from the point of view of sanitation), thoroughly at regular intervals of not more than a week. The waste pipe should be well scalded with hot water and soda, and the gully grids removed and scrubbed clean, the gully well flushed with a large volume of water, and deposit scrubbed off the inside so as to leave the surface quite clean, and the grid replaced. Any flushing of private drains done by the Corporation is gratuitous and beyond their Statutory duties.

FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS
DURING 1920.

Informal Samples			Formal Samples			Nature of Sample	Number Taken	Number Given	Material			Vendors Cautioned	Prosecutions
Number Taken	Number Given	Material	Material	Material	Material				Material	Material	Material		
1	1	...	...	...	...	Breakfast Chocolate...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Shredded Beef Suet...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Cayenne Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Lime Juice	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Strawberry Jam	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Plum & Apple Jam	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Marmalade	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Lemonade Powder	88	64	10	9	9	10	10
1	1	...	...	...	...	Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Sausages (Beef)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Honey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Ground Rice	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Sweetened Cake Flour	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Custard Powder	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Lard (pure)	2	1	1	1	4	4	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	Dripping (pure)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Cream Custard	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Sugar Substitute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Coffee	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Stuffed Milk Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Pickled Shrimps	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Potted Shrimps	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Gregory Powder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Culinary Magenta	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Caster Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Scalitz Powders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Golden Syrup	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Ginger Wine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Pure Edible Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Tartaric Acid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Black Currant Jam	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Butter	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Calves Foot Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Fruit, Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Blackberry Jelly	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Apple Jelly	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Fig and Lemon Jam	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Arrowroot	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Plumum Arrowroot	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Self-raising Flour	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Malt Vinegar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Pea Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Cream of Tartar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	White Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Cond. Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Ground Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Compliment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Unsweetened Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Unsweetened Meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Ground Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Ground Spices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Mixed Spices	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	Sausages (Pork)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	57	1	8	144	114	13	16	16	11	11	11	11	11

PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES REPORTED TO BE NOT GENUINE.

MILK.—Nineteen formal samples were reported against. One 15% short of fat; fined £5. One 7% added water; prosecuted and dismissed on a technicality. One 5% added water and 3% short of fat; prosecuted and dismissed on a technicality. One 5% added water; fined £2 10s. 0d. One 12% added water; fined £2 10s. 0d. One 5% added water; fined £10. One 4% added water; fined £10. One 10% added water; prosecuted and dismissed on a technicality. One 9% added water; prosecuted and dismissed on a technicality. One 48% added water and 17% short of fat; fined £2. One 5% added water; Vendor cautioned. One 4% short of fat; Vendor cautioned. One slightly below standard; Vendor cautioned. One 7% added water; Vendor cautioned. One 5% short of fat; Vendor cautioned. One 7% short of fat; Vendor cautioned. One 7% short of fat; Vendor cautioned. One 11% short of fat; Vendor cautioned. One contained Annatto; Vendor Cautioned.

GROUND CINNAMON.—Excess of ash; Vendor cautioned.

CREAM CUSTARD.—Consisted of Maize Starch with a minute quantity of colouring matter and flavouring; contained nothing in the nature of cream or custard. Ministry of Health communicated with.

CUSTARD POWDERS.

The matter of articles of food which are manufactured or prepared not locally, but for general distribution throughout the country, and which are, therefore, entirely of a non-local character, has attracted some attention.

Questions have arisen with regard to certain Custard Powders which have been analysed by the Borough Analyst, who reports on his examination that in one case the Powder "is simply Maize Starch with a minute quantity of colouring matter and flavouring. It contains nothing in the nature of cream or custard, and it is a serious question whether such preparations are not fraudulent."

The Custard Powder in question was one commonly upon the market and in most general use throughout the country, the preparation of a very large non-local firm, which advertises very extensively, and evidently has enormous sales.

Section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act provides "That no person shall sell any compound article of food which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser," but Custard Powder is not a legally defined expression, and before taking any proceedings in a matter which is not really local in character, the Health Committee communicated with the Ministry of Health to ascertain whether the matter had received their consideration or whether they knew proceedings in such a case, and whether the result had been successful or unsatisfactory.

It was also represented to the Ministry of Health that in such a matter the costs of proceedings, which would evidently be fought by the manufacturers to the very end, and which would be a considerable expense, constituted a service which ought not to be left to be performed by each individual Health Authority throughout the country, but ought to be dealt with either by a test prosecution at the expense of the Ministry, or of some central fund, or undertaken by the Ministry or some central officer, instead of by the Local Authority.

The Ministry of Health have informed the Corporation that they have no powers to initiate proceedings and know of no means by which that could be done centrally without further legislation.

It appears that an amending Act of a short but stringent character is required to adjust the matter.

CREAM.—Six found to be "Preserved Cream" without the required Declaratory Label; five Vendors cautioned; one Vendor fined £2 12s. 6d.

POTTED SHRIMPS.—One contained 110 grains Boric Acid per lb.; Vendor cautioned. One contained 64 grains Boric Acid per lb.; Vendor cautioned.

CALCINED MAGNESIA.—Contained Sulphate (calculated as Magnesium Sulphate) 3.23%; Vendor cautioned.

PLASMON ARROWROOT.—14.94% less Protein than stated on label (over 18%); Vendor cautioned.

PORK SAUSAGE.—4% short of Meat; Vendor cautioned.

WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER, 1918.

Seventeen notices were served on occupiers of infected premises requiring them to lift potatoes on infected premises and burn diseased potatoes and haulms.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

The following Report is made out in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office, to whom a copy of this Report has to be sent.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES	30	5	None.
(Including Factory Laundries.)			
WORKSHOPS	612	86	"
(Including Workshop Laundries.)			
WORKPLACES	24	12	"
Totals.....	666	103	"

2. — DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	78	76	None.	None.
Want of Ventilation	9	8	"	"
Overcrowding.....	2	2	"	"
Want of Drainage of Floors	0	0	"	"
Other Nuisances.....	47	44	"	"
|| Sanitary Accommodations	insufficient	2	2	"
	unsuitable or defective	7	6	"
	not separate for sexes	3	3	"
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of Underground				
Bakehouse (S. 101)	None.	None.	"	"
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	35	35	"	"
Other Offences	None.	None.	"	"
Total.....	148	141	"	"

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

||Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted in Southport. The standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops is in accordance with the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 4th February, 1903.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops on Register523

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.....	...
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	15
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector 4 Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector 4
Other Matters—Forms received from H.M. Inspector <i>re</i> New Workshops	11
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	...
In use at the end of the year.....	8

April, 1921.

GEO. C. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his ANNUAL REPORT to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office).

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920 and previous Years.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

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.		Z	Number.	Rate.	of Non-registered deaths in the District.	of Registered deaths in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.						Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.		
													Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1910	51,383	866	866	16.85	709	13.80	25	31	89	103	715	13,91	
1911	51,740	784	805	15.56	701	13.55	60	70	91	113	705	13,63	
1912	70,640	1028	1039	14.71	882	12.48	93	89	78	76	878	12,43	
1913	71,092	1063	1083	15.23	886	12.46	53	95	101	93	928	13,05	
1914	71,747	1016	1024	14.27	974	13.58	59	117	100	98	1033	14,40	
1915	67,700	977	1001	13.96	1029	15.20	73	115	88	88	1071	15,82	
1916	67,000	1008	1021	14.24	946	14.12	85	112	87	85	987	14,73	
1917	66,000	785	800	11.16	895	13.56	65	106	65	81	928	14,06	
1918	69,000	776	788	10.99	1042	15.79	93	119	47	60	1059	16,05	
1919	70,000	877	887	12.14	1038	14.83	98	132	80	90	1078	15,40	
1920	70,000	1259	1261	17.26	915	13.07	81	121	68	54	945	13,50	

^z Including deaths in Moss Lane Infectious Hospital in the West Lancashire Rural District.^x Calculated on the estimated population for middles of 1919 and 1920, as directed by the Registrar-General (73069) for the Birth Rate, and on 71,700 for 1915-18.^{*} In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district, military deaths excepted.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are 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.

^a "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.^b See remarks, Table III.

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) have been 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.

(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 have been referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence have been 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.

Total population at all ages	69643	At Census 1911.
Number of inhabited houses	15676	
Average number of persons per house	4.44	
Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	9426	

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1 Six Central Wards. Est. pop. 28,407.	2 Scaris- brick and Sussex Wards. Est. pop. 13,486.	Park and Birkdale West Wards. Est. pop. 8,767.	4 Hesketh Ward. Est. pop. 4,045.	5 Birkdale N'rbh, East South and Ainsdale. Wards. Est. pop. 14,995.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	41	...	7	22	9	3	...	...	19	9	4	1	8	31
Erysipelas	52	...	...	6	3	9	22	12	14	14	8	4	12	4
Scarlet Fever	199	1	28	136	25	8	1	...	98	34	30	11	26	140
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	8	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	2	4
Para-Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Puerperal Fever	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1x
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	91	...	...	3	14	52	19	3	43	13	4	5	26	45*
Other forms of Tuberculosis	29	5	2	14	1	4	2	1	10	5	4	1	9	...
Chicken Pox	426	10	102	288	20	6	...	...	188	86	49	14	89	1
Measles	499	8	106	352	29	3	1	...	152	81	63	73	130	2
German Measles	44	...	4	27	11	2	...	...	6	7	11	1	19	...
Whooping Cough	262	16	98	142	4	2	...	...	67	104	21	16	54	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	6	5
(A) Dysentery (Imported)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(A) Malaria (Imported)	10	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	3	5	...	...	2	...
(B) Influenza	238	...	7	27	47	98	47	12	43	40	27	28	100	...
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia	98	...	1	6	22	58	10	1	31	31	13	4	19	...
Influenzal Pneumonia	10	...	...	...	5	3	2	1	5	...	1	1	3	1
Totals	2037	60	356	1029	199	258	106	29	694	436	238	161	508	237

Isolation Hospitals.—Borough Cottage Hospital, North Meols (situated in the West Lancashire Rural District), and the Shaftesbury Road Hospital.

* Including 20 cases transferred from another District.

x Including one case transferred from another District.

(A) Notifiable on and after 1st March, 1919.

(B) Notifiable on and after 11th August, 1919, until 11th August, 1920.

Pneumonia (Notifiable on and after 1st March, 1919):—Acute, 60; Influenzal, 46; Total, 106.

(MILITARY DEATHS EXCLUDED.)

Sub- Entries included in above figures	14 (a)	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
	28 (a)	Polionyelitis
	•	
	•	
	•	

NOTES TO TABLE III.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III, equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the District, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified".
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 has been used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28).

TABLE IV.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age.

(See Note (a) at Back).

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{ Certified	19	6	2	2	29	15	6	10	4	64
	{ Uncertified	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Small-pox	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Diphtheria & Croup	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	{ Certified	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Laryngitis	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5
Diarrhoea	{ Certified	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Enteritis	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	6
Gastritis	{ Certified	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Rickets	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	{ Certified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations (c)	{ Certified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth	{ Certified	16	3	...	1	20	4	...	...	...	24
Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus	{ Certified	1	2	1	1	5	5	...	1	1	12
Other Causes	{ Certified	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Totals		21	7	2	2	32	15	7	10	4	68
Nett Births registered during the calendar year		{ legitimate .....1156 { illegitimate 105		Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year		{ legitimate .....58 { illegitimate .....20					
Death Rate 54.		Legitimate Death Rate 50, Illegitimate Death Rate 95.									

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV, equals the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III under the heading, Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.
- (d) For references to the meanings of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I, II, III, and IV, attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

GEO. C. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1920.

TABLE V.

Showing the total number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Borough, and the Deaths resulting therefrom, during the last 10 years (1911-1920).
It includes the Deaths which occurred both in the Borough, and in the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital (outside the Borough).

	NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.											DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.																		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Total Cases for 10 years, 1911 to 1920.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Total Deaths during 10 years 1911 to 1920.	Case Mortality (of all cases) in Borough-and- Borough Hospitals for 10 years, 1911 to 1920.							
Scarlet Fever.....	97	81	89	159	309	150	127	68	119	199	1398	1	21	1	1	6	1	3	2	1	...	17	1.22%							
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	56	59	42	57	69	83	41	49	69	41	566	6	11	2	4	8	15	3	3	6	2	60	10.60%							
Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	6	6	4	13	7	7	3	9	7	8	70	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	10	14.22%					
Para-Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	15	29	35	49	43	32	25	30	41	52	351	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	10	2.85%					
Puerperal Fever	3.	3	2	4	6	3	3	4	3	6	37	1	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	2	11	29.73%					
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	70.00%
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20.00%
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	24	211	148	104	89	145	98	148	98	91	1156	36	55	62	58	49	47	58	51	61	44	521	45.07% ^b							
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	...	...	106	62	46	40	41	44	21	29	389	...	...	10	7	10	11	18	12	14	8	90	23.14% ^c			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	5	8	6	7	14	14	12	23	20	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Chicken Pox	135	349	362	209	376	369	407	327	269	426	3229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Measles	868	1008	1170	938	685	1062	318	862	125	499	7535	3	6	3	10	4	21	1	4	1	2	55	0.73%							
German Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	73	142	55	43	44	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Whooping Cough	120	458	459	348	588	122	381	238	79	262	3055	2	3	5	8	5	...	4	3	2	3	35	1.15%							

The following additional notifications were received:—Influenza, 238; Pneumonia and Bronchial-Pneumonia, 98; Influenza Pneumonia, 10; Malaria (imported), 10; Dysentery (imported), 1.

* Chicken Pox, Measles, and Whooping Cough were made compulsorily notifiable in Southport in May, 1902, and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum in February, 1912.

^a Death of non-resident of Southport, a patient from one of the Charitable Institutions of the town.

^b 9 years. ^c 8 years.

TABLE VI.—Cases of certain Infectious Disease treated in the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospitals during the last 10 years, 1911 to 1920.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Totals for the Ten years, 1911 to 1920
	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Scarlet Fever.....	75	48	56	129	275	118	102	54	90	140	1087
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	29	23	19	24	48	49	31	34	53	31	341
Typhoid Fever .....	...	2	...	8	4	3	1	6	1	4	29
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	4	4	18
Puerperal Fever	2	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	3	16
Measles	2	2	2	4	10	3	3	4	1	2	33
German Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Chicken Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	2	2	2	3	...	4	10	5	30
Totals	109	80	82	168	344	179	142	107	163	191	1565
Miscellaneous Cases, (including Tuber- culosis to end of 1914) .....	...	...	27	42	254	78	42	8	15	822	488
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Influenzal Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	34	41	37	46	53	45*	...	256
Totals	109	80	109	210	632	298	221	173	232	259	2323

* Including 20 cases from outside the District.
o Including one non-resident of Southport.
A Scabies, 11; Infantile Diarrhoea 7; Impetigo 4.

DEATHS AMONG THE ABOVE.

Scarlet Fever.....	1	*1	1	...	7	1	3	2	1	...	17
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	3	1	1	1	3	8	2	1	4	1	24
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Puerperal Fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Measles .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	6	10	10	17 ^o	7 ^o	14 ^o	...	64
Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Infantile Diarrhoea ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	2	6	3	2	16	19	16	26	13	17	120

* Death of non-resident of Southport, a patient from one of the Charitable Institutions of the town.
x Including Military Cases.
o Including 3 non-residents of Southport in 1918, 2 in 1919, and 3 in 1920.

1918 Military Cases :—Admissions :—Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 1, Measles 1, German Measles 1, Typhoid Fever 1, Other Cases 4. Deaths :—None.

Persons cleansed and disinfected at the Hospitals, 1.

Dr. A. J. Dearden, temporary Police Surgeon, and temporary Medical Superintendent at the Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

Vital Statistics.—Enlarged Borough of Southport (including Southport, Birkdale, and Ainsdale).

with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as stated in the notes appended to them.

† See Ministry of Health Table 1.

(For the years 1871-1911 see Report for year 1915).

TABLE IX.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Southport during the year ended the 31st December, 1920.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation for :—										
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only.....	10	4	—	—	4	6	2	1	16	11
Soft chancre only.....	48	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	13
Gonorrhoea only.....	—	—	—	—	69	35	—	—	69	35
Syphilis and soft chancre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and gonorrhoea.....	8	9	—	—	8	9	—	—	16	18
Gonorrhoea and soft chancre.....	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhoea.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	13	36	13
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2.....	56	22	2	—	79	44	36	13	173	79
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2.....	66	26	2	—	83	50	38	14	189	90
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing a course of treatment.....	10	7	—	—	12	14	—	—	22	21
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment.....	6	—	—	—	12	5	—	—	18	5
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation.....	8	3	1	—	19	9	—	—	28	12
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation.....	40	16	1	—	40	22	7	2	88	40
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6.....	66	26	2	—	83	50	7	2	138	78
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic.....	783	298	10	—	2220	1337	122	109	3145	1764
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering.....	35	1	—	—	98	125	5	—	138	126
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—										
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre.....					Southport.				Manchester.	
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory....					9	651	52		360	

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CHECK NO.	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
1890						
1891						
1892						
1893						
1894						
1895						
1896						
1897						
1898						
1899						
1900						
1901						
1902						
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						
1921						
1922						
1923						
1924						
1925						
1926						
1927						
1928						
1929						
1930						

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE, JANUARY 1, 1930.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

ALBANY: J.B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER, 1930.

TABLE IX. (Continued).—**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

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

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Glasgow.	Ceshire.	London.	Coventry.	Oldham.	Bury.	Warrington.	Manchester.	Lancashire.	Bradford.	Southport.	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—												
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	1	68	78
Soft chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Gonorrhoea	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	114	123
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	47	49
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	8	1	231	252
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	1	5	15	13	11	1	12	12	76	2	4761	4909
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262	262
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the :—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	14	1	401	420
1. Out-patient Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10

Novarsenobillon. 0.15—0.9 gramme.

Seven doses is the usual course.

In all cases of Primary, Secondary, or Relapse Cases, except there should be signs of intolerance.

GONORRHOEA: Cessation of Urethral Discharge. Curved and Straight Bougies. Prosthetic Massage and Smears therefrom, with Cultures in a few cases. Urethroscopic examination. Urine examination. Instillation of Silver Nitrate 1 in 1000 into Anterior and Posterior Urethra; 6 weeks rest then re-examination. Females kept under continual observation for months. Frequent Smears and Cultures taken from the various sites of the Disease. Complemental Deviation of Blood Tests after a Chronic Case.
 SYPHILIS: Periodic examinations every 3 months, and Wassermann Tests; also small doses of N.A.B. for 2 years.

(Signed) HENRY BARDSLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
 Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

DATE—January 31st, 1921.

